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with Stacey Grimaldi's Compts

Miscellaneous Writings

PROSE AND POETRY

FROM

PRINTED & MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

BY THE LATE

STACEY GRIMALDI, F.S.A.

BORN 1790. DIED 1863.

AUTHOR OF

"ORIGINES GENEALOGICÆ;" "ROTULI DE DOMINABUS;"
"SUIT OF ARMOUR;" "THE TOILET;" "SYNOPSIS
OF ENGLISH HISTORY;" ETC., ETC

London:

PRIVATELY PRINTED.

[*ONE HUNDRED COPIES.*]

1874.

Dedicated

With affectionate regard to the

Memory of

Stacey Grimaldi.

"Fama manet fortuna periit."

Preface.

THE following Collection of Papers has been copied from Periodicals, and from the original MSS. of those which have not before been printed. Those taken from printed sources have full references to the Periodicals or Magazines, to which they were sent, and in which they will be found.

Those Papers which are without any such references have been transcribed from the Author's Common Place Books, or from the separate Manuscripts found among his Papers.

The Collection has been arranged in chronological order: a few of the small pieces in verse are, however, without date, and these have been placed together in the position which there is reason, from internal and external evidence, to suppose would have been theirs, had they been dated.

In the table of contents, the titles of the subjects will be found arranged in order of date, while against each is placed the year of their composition, and the Author's age in that year.

ALEXANDER BEAUFORT GRIMALDI, M.A.,
Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

OAKHAM,
May Day, 1874.

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MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS.

Beauty.

BEAUTY, smiling, glanc'd a ray,
Stole a trifle—flew away—
Stole a heart encircling sorrow,
Dreading each ensuing morrow.

Sorrow in this heart corroding,
Cease thy magic-like foreboding;
Yield to her who rules the earth,
Beauty—parent of thy birth.

Welcome bliss! usurp the reign,
Erase from mem'ry sorrow's stain,—
And I'll continue, bound by duty,
A pilgrim at the shrine of beauty.

July 25, 1810. H. H.

This appeared in "The Day" newspaper, on the 27th of July, 1810.

As the date of the above appears to be Haberdashers Hall (H. H.), one might almost imagine that law was not the only profession taught there.

Julia's Epitaph.

WHEN genius shall unhonoured lie;
When worth shall unregretted die;
When beauty's fall exacts no sigh,
No tear whose brilliance dims the eye;
Then Julia's name shall perish.

Yet whilst affection's pulse shall flow,
Whilst worth in female breasts shall glow,
Whilst but one mortal on the earth shall know,
The beauty of the rose that fades below,
My Julia's name shall flourish.

January, 1811. YECATS.

The effect of five years on the lady whom these lines have presumed to praise is, that Time has taken away the Beauty alluded to, in order to make a splendid example of the inutility of such an ornament to a kind and virtuous heart. The above was cut out of "The Day" newspaper, January, 1816.

Henry's Epitaph.

Obit. 21 *March*, 1807, *æ.* 15.

E'EN as some stately flower, that rears its head
Superior to the painted tribe, and heedless of all worth
Bows its meek neck, with such angelic grace
That all must love the moral which it tells;
Harmless to others, fearless in itself,
Sees not nor heeds the storm, which hurls its blossom
Level with the Grave; whilst some vile plant
Or loathsome weed, of spurious race, and blemish'd as the world,
Rears its proud head, and spreads its foliage
Scoffing to the wind, grown greater by misfortune,
So thou, my Henry, lovely in thyself beyond comparison,
But lovelier in thy virtues; cropt in the bud,
Sank to the Grave, kissing the pestilential blast,
Th' Ambassador of Death, the Messenger of Heaven.
Whilst some mean youth, hateful from birth,
In body and in mind, whose hopes are fears;
His fears the merit of his vice; escapes the storm
And mocks the blow that triumph'd in thy fall.

A. S. G.

This appears in "The Day" newspaper of June 5, 1811. The subject is the only reason that it has not been made a burnt-offering.

WHY should I dread this mighty Storm?
Why fear the Lot assigned?
The blast may bend, may crush this Form,
But cannot touch the mind.
A smile shall triumph still,
Upon this mighty Ill.

Yon broken, blushing rose, whose Flower
Lies scattered o'er the plains,
Tho' stript beneath the Tempest's power,
Its Odour still retains ;
And perfumes with its breath
The Gale which gave it death.

June, 1811.

To Georgiana.

Written in an unbound Book given to a Lady enamoured with noble Birth.

GOE, lytle Boke, and tel yond Quene,
When revelyng in hyr Honde,
Yt Tyme and Genyus then are scene,
Atte Beautye's myld Commonde.

Goe lytle Boke, whysper yond Fayre,
Toe pryse thee for thy worthe,
Nor judge of Bokes, bye outwarde Glayre,
Nor men bye splendyd Byrthe.

1812.

Impromptu.

AT Stratford-upon-Avon are Books in which the Visitors to Shakspeare's House and Grave write their names. There are many tributary verses, some of which, after beginning by protesting that the writer is no venal muse, continue with much miserable stuff to such a miserable length that in displeasure I ventured to write the following in both Books :—

'Shakspeare ! no venal muse am I,'—
Each scribe begins his scrawl :
Ah ! well, I ween they would not lie,
To write—'no muse at all.'

August, 1812.

WHY should I fear this dark, descending Storm,
My Soul ! why murmur at the lot assigned !
For tho' yon cruel blast may crush this form,
It still shall sink subservient to my mind ;
And I'll adorn life's path
By smiling at its wrath.

Yon broken, blushing Rose—whose flowers
Lies scattered on the plains,—
Tho' broke beneath the Tempest's power,
Its Odour still retains ;
And perfumes with its breath
The Gale which gave it death.

To LOUISA, *December 9th*, 1812.

Great and Little Malvern.

Mr. URBAN, *April 15th.*

THE Church at GREAT MALVERN, which you, in conjunction with every person who has seen it, seem to take an interest in, is repaired; and so much improved beyond its late appearance that it might almost be called "properly repaired." Both labour and whitewash, however, are in the country by far too cheap to suffer poor country churches to have even a chance of any other remedy for the cure of their distempers; and we are, accordingly, indulged with a most bountiful quantity of it in the parish church of Malvern. The ivy, which I presume Dr. Booker lamented, is at the East end of the church, and partly covers the great East window. With the exception of the ivy-tree at Mr. Ponsonby's Castle, in the Green Park, it is nearly as large and handsome as can be seen; and however much the poet may lament its intruding upon the sanctity of painted windows, I believe there are but few admirers of nature, or to be a little more confined, of Malvern Churchyard, that do not require the traveller to give his tribute of praise as he beholds it. Near the ivy-tree is a sun dial (exalted six or seven feet on a pole), which has four faces fronting the North, South, East, and West, and appears to be one of the few remaining companions of the painted or stained glass. As far as a traveller can guess, they are both about four centuries old.

YECATS.

[*Gentleman's Magazine, London,* 1813, Part I., lxxxiii., 416, *May.*]

Lines in memory of my Mother.

Obiit. viii. *Junii.* 1813.

"I went heavily as one that mourneth for his Mother."—PSALM.

"*Oggi in figura—domani in sepoltura.*"

WHAT! shall the tears which lately filled this Eye
Fade with the dust they mourned, and be as dry—
In duty weep—but smile at duty done,
Cloudy—and cloudless—as an April sun?
And shall the perfume of the Verse be shed,
Its incense breathed, on all except the dead?
Vain Thought! to thee the Verse no charm can give—
Thy name alone allows the Verse to live.
Ah me! though pained—how can the heart refuse
Some tribute when on former days I muse;
Some Offering from its own untuneful lay,
Whose could be tuneful built on thy decay?
Yet though thy mourner, fainting as he tread
Weave but unworthy chaplets for thy head,
Still like exhausted, self-tasked pilgrim, still
I gather Hope, as I pursue my will—
Strengthening as I the pilgrimage fulfil.
My Mother! at the sound of that hushed name
Affection's frozen pulse melts into flame,

Thrills to my soul, with kindred throbs for thee,
Thy own, thy very blood renewed in me,
Bursts with the dormant fire of former years,
Triumphant still One moment, tho' in tears
The Levin's flash—which thro' the cloud appears.
Heart-rent, yet I on Happiness still gaze
And dream again the dream of youthful days.
Steal from the shadow of that shade relief
And draw one breath unsubjected to grief.
What if remembrance dim the mourner's Eye!
The pulse of rapture wakens in his sigh—
His Solitary heart is glad—his troubles Cease,
The tears which once spoke sorrow, then speak peace,
The clouds which bore destruction then impart
Dew to the desert, manna to the heart.
Thus even I now dwell upon thine Urn,
Till joys long perished—struggle to return,
And Sounds which struck the Ear in boyish day
(Still to remember which gives Youth delay)
Tho' long unheard, now triumph o'er decay.
The lagging pulse is trembling to renew
Each buried Wish, and each deceitful hue,
To tread the fairy scenes trod long before,
And drink the draught of Youthful hope once more.
And dare this eye, already moist, retrace
Those moments, years have laboured to efface?
Uplift the tomb and from its mystery steal
The mouldering form it labours to conceal—
Renew the pile which lies dismantled there,
Recall the grace which hath dissolved in Air,
The mounting soul which would no longer stay
Within its narrow chamber of decay?
Say dare the Eye, Collect that wreck of Earth
To human ruins give a second birth
And burst the Grave and Heaven with impious spell,
Only to weep o'er One it loved so well?
Say, dare the Eye thus violate the Bed
And strip the cere-cloth from the stiffening dead?
Already as I muse upon the dream
The Eye and Heart receive a fearful gleam;
I hear strange Voices whispering from the tomb;
I see strange shadows stalking in the gloom;
I tremble, and I strive, but may not turn,
From dust which I have outraged from its Urn,
'Tis night—but thro' night's shade the closed sight strays,
And on the mighty prize in terror preys,
As if the mounting spirit of the Just
Slept in the grave subservient to its dust,
Bounden what time it hath fulfilled its trust.
Hush! heard I not the throbbing of its heart,
Mark! how yon livid attributes depart,
I see the black lip redden into life,
I see the pale cheek blushing at the strife,
I see a brightness bursting thro' the Eye,
A smile, a look, that would invite me nigh:

O Heaven! I hear my Mother's stifled sigh—
The tomb, the Grave is empty—and this Air
Bears Soul and Corpse embodied quickened there.
Inglorious Death! unwreath your sullen brow
Foiled in your Secrets—I have triumphed now.
And do I see thee, Mother! do I see
Thy smile long absent—radiant still on me,
Yet list a moment,—Guardian of my night,
As soft as eve—as beautiful as light—
Yet deign one moment—that this aching Eye
May gather strength—thy glory to descry.
In early dreams—thine was the unknown form,
Protecting Angel—from prophetic storm,
So wonderfully lustrous that I sought
In day to find the night web of my thought—
Vain Hope! to see such excellence here wrought;
Oh, Could I count the tears which thou hast shed,
How sad the number which bedewed this head.
And do I see thee, Mother!—could I steal
The halo which thy Virtues now reveal
Yet tho' the World all brighter Hope denies,
Mourner, thy Glance bend upward to Yon skies
And see the Heaven—which storm defies,
Life but begins when Earth's Existence dies.
Or, could I ere their glorious hues depart,
Clothe with their glow, and purify this heart,
Or weave their memory as these lines prolong,
How wondrous—and how lovely—were the Song!
My Mother! wilt thou listen as of old,
And listening, lessen sorrows often told,
Still kiss the tear which gave the boyhood grace,
Tho' now it fall—in blood—down manhood's face?
Then as I mused, a splendid Eastern tale
Woke on each morning with its perfumed gale
With the gay bark I blest the waking light
With Evening's bird, enamoured watched the night:
From Wintry Suns I felt a Summer glow
In tropic heat—eternal breezes blow;
Saw in the herbage brighter hues arise,
And on the rose and violet deeper dyes.
But now the hour of triumph has passed by
The Wanderer's tear is falling from this Eye,
And now the day of toil alone gives rest,
Freed from oppression,—then I sink opprest,
Let but the slavery of the Man depart,
And a worse tyranny subdues this heart,
Youth's Verdure and the morning of my life,
Sink blighted at that heart's incessant strife—
With thoughts which die not, which words may not speak.
Their only utterance on the burning Cheek—
At times—unshackled from the welcome Oar
I rush to meet thy blessing as of yore,
Pant till I gain the hour, all day in view
Then call, how madly—on thy name anew,
Call with endearments—longest, latest, known,

Await—awake—and find myself alone.
I shudder in this Solitude, and rush—
Into the Countless Circle, where I blush—
The worst of Exiles, from myself I roam,
A Madman—hating my first Love—my Home—
Vain strife, from such detested dream to break
No Day can chase the dream of one awake:
What Friends survive of all my boyhood won?
The Echo of my whisper answers—none.
(I would have shunned that Echo, but the Air
On my own head returns the shattered prayer).
I know it well; all stifle in the shroud,
The very silence cries it aloud,
More mighty than the bursting thunder cloud.
My Playmate e'en, the Brother of my Age,
Who wrestled long, but could not disengage
His beauteous form from Death's malicious might;
Tho' Southern Shores long nursed him for the fight,
E'en he has left no shadow to my Sight:
He, the loved schoolboy, with the bright blue Eye,
He, the fair schoolboy, with the crimson dye,
Who never knew, who never caused a Sigh;
Except when his last breath exclaimed—I die!
He, too, has left me on this dreary plain,
The loved Enchanter will not smile again:
Young, cheerful, generous, beautiful and brave,
The Hand which took him was the hand which gave:
'Tis he that lives—we who are in the grave—
Fourteen fair Summers saw his cheek of red,
The glow of matchless lustre o'er him spread,
And all the fragrance which on Youth is shed:
The fifteenth Summer saw that beauty fled,
And Dust and Ashes strewed upon his head,
Clay, and a winding-sheet –his only Bed.
To think of this, brings sorrow to the Brow;
Should I feel less?—Could I forget him now?
Why saw I not that he could only stay,
But as a Guest, who tarrieth for a day,
On his way home, impatient for delay?
In *yonder vale*, the Eye may still discern
A broken slab, and yet unbroken Urn.
The night Shade and the hemlock grow beside,
And bloom where Human Excellence has died.
The legend from the slab and urn is razed,
And now but mocks the name it should have praised.
Beneath the Soil some grains of Earth are found
More warm, more lustrous than the kindred Ground;
Immortal sparks, in mortal clay still bound!
What Hopes have withered, and what Joys have past,
Since in that Vale my footsteps wandered last!
Oh! nature then could boast of nought so fair
As the cold form which now hath mouldered there;
Whose Eye of Love, gay, sparkling, I still see,
Tho' Death hath long since veiled its orb from me;

Whose Voice of mirth and gladness I hear still
On every gale that whispers round this hill.
Now treads a stranger's footstep in our hall,
And the roof answers to an unknown Call.
The Nursery, where my youth still lives enshrined,
To some new race of striplings is assigned ;
And with the spot, which gave that heart of glee,
They have usurped that lightsome heart from me.
All early Scenes seem destined there to fade,
The Giver and thy Gift—alike in shade forgot,
Thy Bounties are as Deeds which never were
As Odours scattered on the passing air.
To-morrow, and thy name shall not be traced,
Thy lineage from this Earth shall be displaced,
The very record of their dust effaced :
My sole memorial of Joys so dear—
Alas ! that Life possesses this—a Tear.
To Crowded Domes—for truce of thought—I haste,
But, wanting thee, the world itself is waste.
The world has not a Bribe which she can give
To compensate the Wretch she dooms to live ;
But Smiles and Cheerfulness succeed each Sigh,
When Man first learns his Lesson how to die.
Lord of the Wreck, I tread the Earth alone,
Men are to me but Monuments of stone,
Propped for an hour, till they are overthrown.
The very Sun, infected, disappears,
Leaving the soul in darkness and in fears,
Then the torn heart forsakes its native breast,
But finds no new Asylum for its rest.
A moment musing o'er this sullen Fate,
I triumph in the stillness I create,
Then tremble to be made so desolate.
Yet, though I change each mournful thought by day,
Still in my dreams they bear unconquered sway ;
Oh ! who would tread Life's measure O'er again ?
Such links of pleasure for such lengths of pain.
Yon Sun, fatigued, has sought his watery bed,
Yet the grave yawns not for this weary head.
Consumptive—pale, yon moon is on the wane,
Yet paler with consumption, I remain—
A thread, unraveled, from a twisted line
Severed, I mourn in silence O'er thy shrine ;
Thy Lot, Forgetfulness—Remembrance, mine !
Some few, the stricken, soon forsake the world,
Loving the mischief, on his bosom hurled.
The bursting of a heart, already broken,
The ruin that in Song alone is spoken.
Short hour of triumph ! for the world rejects,
E'en the most loved—by cold degrees neglects.
Neglect ! that coils a Viper round our hearts,
Touched by its fang, the generous pulse departs ;
Still, kills not, but a living death imparts.
And stricken thus, I feed the wound that bleeds,
And, as my manhood dawns, its pulse recedes :

The expiring glance just marks the muse's charms,
And sinking, I resign this to her arms:
How vain thy Songster's lyre!
What of his song,
Thy name prolong.
What reeks the song, if still the Sung expire?
How soon doth Pleasure, even Sorrow, fail!
A little hour—alike unheeded, die!
The tearful and the tearless Eye—
Unknown, unwept, except in passing tale;
And even there, O what do they avail?
Perchance the notes he now is weaving,
The numbers to his heart cleaving,
May see him of his guerdon cheated,
On his own Bier—be next repeated—
He who but lately marked thine eye,
Close in eternal Apathy.
Tho' Youth upon his cheek now lies,
Tho' Vigour round his bosom flies,
May be the next named Sacrifice;
And e're around thy silent head
His hands the mocking wreath have twined;
His lips may rest on thine resigned,
And give the kiss, e'en now declined:
Both die, both fade, in the same new bed,
Numbered, among the Countless dead.
Thy name, by every tongue forgot,
Oh! what could it avail to have immortal lot?
Yet, while he lives, thy mourner feels
That when thy memory O'er him steals,
Thy name is decked with heavenly ray,
Who can convince him that it will decay?
Yet tho' the Heart is lonely—tho' I feel
A pulse, the frail Cheek Cannot quite conceal
A blush, that fame would blazon what is felt,
And Tears which tell how fondly memories dwelt;
Still, tho' the Heart is lonely—still its pride
Shall live and bid its loneliness abide,
Until its drop of latest Life hath died,
And the world its brighter visions hide.

To Lissa.

LISSA! the hour that steals away,
Unsullied by a Tear,
Is not the brightest of the day
Which decks this short career.

Lissa! the hour that's given to thee—
Tho' tears must veil its ray,
Receives from that same destiny
A charm in its decay.

1813.

An Ancient Receipt.

Mr. URBAN, *June 7th.*

THE following is an extract from some MSS. written by Alexander Grimaldi, the son of the Prince of that name, who was Doge of Genoa in 1671, and the brother of the celebrated Minister Grimaldi, Grandee of Spain. The MS. is dated "Londino, 1691;" and, independent of its being remarkable for its singularity in story, may perhaps serve as a proof that neither rank nor education are barriers against the superstition which the Romish Church deals out to its followers :—

"*A Secrett for an Ague.*

"When Jesus saw the Cross whereon he should be crucified, his body trembled and shake. Then sayd the Jews, Hast thou the Ague? or a Feavour? or dost thou feare? Then answered Jesus, Neither Ague nor Feavour, neither do I feare; but whosoever hereafter shall weare these words shall neither have Ague or Feavour. Soe in the name of Jesus, Amen, (esteem this) *probat.*"

Yours, &c.,

YECATS.

["*Gentleman's Magazine*," *London*, 1814, Part I., lxxxiv. 648.]

YET, again do I tread on the spot
Where my boyhood oft lingered before;
I remember the Scenes I forgot,
And I drink of their pleasures once more.

Yon Ortolan's cry is the same,
I left such bleached sheep in yon dell;
The Bee's very buz I reclaim,
Alas! that I know it so well.

This Bark bears a name I then knew,
This furze gilds the hillock as then;
I wept when I bade them Adieu,
Why weep I to meet them again?

Nine years have elapsed since that day,
Nine moments could not have done less;
I know not a bush that's away,
Or a Field that has varied its dress.

I bask in the ray that is perished,
I breathe in the days that have fled;
I retire upon those I once cherished,
I commune with voices long dead.

Chalybeate, Brighton, 2nd September, 1814.

To Myra.

MYRA.—"What have I done to deserve your frown?"

1.

WHY didst thou say, 'a frown from me,'
That thought could ne'er be thine,
Myra!
The brow that threw its shade on thee
Could ne'er be one of mine,
Myra!

2.

Yet had this brow on thee been bent,
Thine own should still have smiled,
Myra!
Too soon the eye that looks intent
On thee,—— had been beguiled,
Myra!

December 27th, 1814.

To Myra.

Who lamented her faded Rose.

WHY weeps my Myra for her rose?
Faded alone its Bloom,
For Death itself,—fresh fragrance throws,
In tribute round its Tomb.

Thus, Myra, when thine Eye's bright ray,
In song alone shall shine,
The down upon thy cheek decay,
To every Gaze but mine.

The Russet from thy lips recede
For shelter in thy Heart,
The Grace that decks thy form to feed
Thy lagging pulse—depart.

Then shall thy Virtues throw a Gleam
Of Lustre on thy Brow,
Of Magic—that shall make thee seem
More beautiful than now.

Castle Hedingham, January 6th, 1815.

To a very Reserved Fair.

ANNETTE, no hope attends
Thy songster's lyre—
Absent from early friends,
How dull its fire!

Annette—the song's well sold,
By smiles repaid;
But ah! her heart, how cold,
Whose smiles delayed.

Annette, on Arab plains,
The dews distil—
Though sand the dew retains,
'Tis fruitless still.

Sudbury, Suffolk, January 8th, 1815.

To Myra.

O MYRA! if thy Lip's too blest,
For mine again to touch,
Let but this Eye on thine find rest,
And I shall love as much.

Yet, if that Eye, too proud—shall shrink,
When mine is thither bent,
Of former days but let me think,
And I shall die content.

"But let me think!"—proud Girl—I feel,
Above thy Slave at last;
Thy Wrath hath not the power to steal
The memory of the past.

Cambridge, January 10th, 1815.

To Myra.

HOW dull was Theseus in the ancient day,
From Beauty's gaze to fly,
Yet see no Beacon to retrace his way
In Ariadne's eye.

Miranda! when from thee I bend my way,
All seems unfathomed night;
I wander weary in the brightest day,
Dark—in the fullest light.

But when again I turn towards thy Smile,
Distress and Darkness die:
I see thy Glance thro' every lengthened mile
My Guide in thy bright Eye.

February 18th, 1815.

To Myra.

MYRA! when I've essayed to trace,
All that is lovely in the Face,
The Eye of Fire, yet bent as low,
As if it were the Eye of woe,
The Cheek of down, so wondrous fair,
It seemed to blanch the Roses there—
The Lip endued with endless Blush,
In mockery of that Cheek's faint flush,
The dark Curls waving o'er the neck,
As if—at once—to hide and deck,
Myra!—when I have pictured these,
Oh! whose but Myra's glance could please?

Myra! when I have wished to find,
All that is lovely in the Mind,
The Innocence whose Smiles impart,
Their Magic to the Gazer's heart,—
The modesty—that shrinks beneath,
The Flattery of the wildest wreath—
The Soul whose pulse and feelings flow
At Joy, and melt at other's woe,
But most of all that nameless power,
Which decks with Smiles the saddest Hour,
Myra! when these I strove to find
Oh! whose could please like Myra's mind?

February 25, 1815.

To Myra.

Oh! how can Myra fear a Stranger's smile,
Or fancy mine untrue,
I see but one,—let fairest forms beguile
Myra! I see but you.

Myra! when musing at the close of day,
We marked yon planet's light,
Could a faint Star's unpenetrating ray,
Attract th' enchanted Sight?

Yet could this glance from Myra's brilliance part,
It were not worth her sigh,
How worthless—senseless—cold would be this Heart,
Or else—how dull this Eye.

March 6, 1815.

To ———.

OH! how can you refuse the Songster's meed?
So little seeking in his vainest hour,
So humbly hoping from his mightiest power,
One Glance to bid his artless Song proceed!
One Smile, his Soul to feed!

The Poet's Soul (it soothes the Songster's mind
To steal that empty name) disdains Controul,
And spurns this Earth for worlds beyond the pole,
The veriest Slave—his thoughts man cannot bind,
They wander unconfined.

He walks thro' Winter, as a Summer's day—
He hears a melody in every breeze;
In every cloud, some fairy tale he sees;
A rainbow hue illuminates each ray,
Gladdening his silent way.

He knows the converse of the feathered race,
The Brook's wild babbling does not plead in vain,
Nor less enchants the willow's sighing strain,
To him, all Nature is endued with grace,
Too eloquent to trace.

He reads a moral in each Flower that dies,
Wisdom he culls from every Leaf that falls;
His Thoughts command the dead from their close walls,
Can hold communion with the sullen prize
Till all Creation flies.

He is not shackled to the passing Hour,
The future starts obedient to his will,
The past stands present, and the passing—still—
And each is charmed by his wild Fancy's power,
The darkest bears a Flower.

What is his Meed? the look that loves his Song,
The glance of Beauty, musing o'er his line,
Perchance wild chaplets which her Hands entwine
Perchance an echo which the Vulgar throng,
They know not why,—prolong.

What is his Meed? that when his Form decays,
His Song shall flourish and exact a sigh,
That worlds, and life, are far too poor to buy,
O silly thought! that he can covet praise,
Or—mouldering—sigh for bays.

What is the Songster's Meed? the Friend that flies
The Crowd—with him to waste the Summer's day,
In rapture musing as it dies away
In whose warm heart his own unguarded lies—
This is the Songster's prize!

They why should you deny the Songster's meed?
So little seeking in his vainest hour,
So humbly hoping from his mightiest power
One Glance to bid his artless Song proceed,
One Smile his soul to feed.

March 13, 1815.

VAIN Hand! that could presume to touch,
The fairer One it loved so much,
Oh! felt thou not
Thou wast forgot?

Vain Eye! that could presume to dwell,
Upon the glance once loved so well;
Didst thou not see
It knew not thee?

Vain Lips! that could attempt to steal
The blush her pride would fain conceal,
Ye were foretold
That blush was cold!

Vain Heart! that had the wish to rest
Within so fair, so frail a breast,
Didst thou expect
So much neglect?

Vain Sigh! that could presume to say,
It once had known a happier day,
What heeds the Fair
At thy despair?

Yet are ye not so vain—as she
Is heartless—thus requiting me.

April 4, 1815.

On taking an eternal Farewell of a spot early known, often frequented, and always loved.

To ———.

ONE Hour, and then its charm is o'er,
One Glance, and I shall love no more,
One Smile, before the evening flies,
And then, to me, its Lustre dies.
Its magic will no more be seen,
Its Verdure be no longer green,
Its Flowers shall wither to the Eye,
Its Fruits be passed unheeded by,
Its favored Seats no more be sought,

Why meet we here to hail thy low descent?
Thy human birth,
Upon our earth,
When all *our* purer hopes are upward bent;
All striving to regain
The Heaven whence thou art ta'en,
But it is thankless now—such discontent.

Yet must I weep a passing hour,
To think how brief thy little reign
The surest hopes—how very vain—
A garland pluck'd from April's bower,
A rainbow o'er the Summer's shower,
Have just as long a date
In Wisdom's eyes,
As on thy charms await,
Pale sacrifice!

Oh! that thy dream of youth could last
In apathy—till age were past,
Till round thy couch we meet again,
The last dull couch of joy or pain.
All intervening hours forgot,
Nought present but the future lot,
When by every hope forsaken,
When by every fear o'ertaken,
Life shall slumber—Death awaken—
When thy heart shall feel the chillness,
And thy pulse subside in stillness,
Tribute to thy latest illness.

* * * * * *

Away! away! the hour is o'er,
The songster's eye can trace no more.

February 21st, 1816.

["*British Press*," *London, Monday, 26th February*, 1816.]

Impromptu, for kindness.

A TEAR lay hid within the Eye,
Sorrow was cradled on the Brow
This moment, and I heard a Sigh,
Tear, Sorrow, Sigh—where are they now?
The Eye of kindness has a power,
Omnipotent, its power in you
It is the Sunbeam of the Shower
And decks it with a rainbow's hue.

March 9th, 1816. S. G.

To A———.

OH, what avail the braided Hair?
Those sparkling locks of ebon hue?
That silent eye of vivid blue?
Can such poor gifts adorn my Fair?
No, for I muse when they're forgot—
When most in rapture—see them not.

Oh, what avails thy neck of snow?
Or cheek where lilies hide in stealth?
Blushing, for want of cause, at health—
To them no pleasing dreams I owe—
Their brightest hues decay—depart—
When memory dwells upon thy heart.

April 13th, 1816.

To ———.

YET again, once more to meet thee—
Would such meeting were denied;
Once again, and I shall greet thee—
Can I *love* the hand of pride?

Once my bondage vaunted stronger
When to that thrilled touch allied;
But the hand can bind no longer,
When the silken knot's untied.

The golden bowl that decked life's fountain,
Broken, severed, scattered, lies—
The silver stream that dewed the mountain,
Wasted—in oblivion dies.

Every joy and every feeling,
Known with thee, is thus decayed;
The sole secret worth revealing,
Is—how could thy memory fade?

When the timid look adorned thee,
Reason, passion, were enslaved;
But the very glance that scorned me,
Tho' it would have ruined—saved.

On that form no more I'll ponder,
  On that eye no more I'll dwell;
Heed, lest thine forgetful wander;
  Heed, lest mine, its triumph tell.

Heed thee! tho' thy scorn despise me—
  For this soul may yet display,
Haughty seeds that shall surprise thee,
  In a more auspicious day.

Cease the song, that voice is wasted;
  Hush, the lyre—its tones are broke—
E'en the pledge shall pass untasted,
  If by thee my name's awoke.

Where's the eye of morning brightness?
  Perished with the morning's glow—
The soft neck of snow-clad whiteness?
  Hardened like congealing snow.

What availeth this defiance?
  Can these tones a hope impart?
Words can ne'er induce reliance,
  When they sue the deaf at heart.

Yet one note perchance may wake thee—
  'Every flower thou'rt crushing now,
'Fostered, had been doomed to make thee
  'Chaplets for thy blushing brow.'

S. G.

Taken from the *British Press* newspaper of Monday, *May 27th* 1816, Number 4199.

On a withered Nosegay.

WHY have ye faded mournful Flowers?
Why did ye leave unfading bowers
  To dally here an hour—
Then every blush, and breath resign?
Stay, 'twas the hand which made thee mine
  Gave perfume to each flower.

Oh! if the tints which now decay—
Those brilliant hues which fleet away—
  Their sojourn would prolong—
Or if—as they exhaling, die—
Their glow could light the songster's eye,
  How beautiful his song!

Forbear—the fading roses rush
To Laura's cheek, in brighter blush—
In Laura's timid eye of blue,
Too dazzling shines the violet's hue—
The whiteness of the lily's crest—
Once envious of Laura's breast—
Now to that bosom, flies for rest;
Their sweetest odour lives in death—
More fragrant still in Laura's breath.
Then why regret the dull decay,
Of charms which own such brighter sway—
Vain every sigh—your memory gives—
How can ye fade—whilst Laura lives?

June 30th, 1819. S.

[*Morning Chronicle*, London, Wednesday, *16th January*, 1817.]

On hearing that a beautiful Girl wept because she had been neglected.

To H—— N—— with a Rose.

DROOPING—withering—lonely—it lay—
Disregarded by all that past—
The brilliance of the Summer's day
But made its beauty fade too fast—
Before the morrow it had been dead—
But the dew of the Evening fell on its bed
How beautiful now its downcast head!

The tear that rests in Laura's eye
Mocks the diamond in her Hair,
The fragrance of her stifled sigh
Mocks the Rose that scents the Air
But for that sigh—but for that tear
Her Memory had perished here.

July 9th, 1816.

* * * * *

OH! why should I traverse the perilous sea,
When the soul and the sight sleep untravelled in thee?
When the blue sparkling waves, that in triumph ride by,
Are less brilliant, less blue, than thine own timid eye,
And the freshness that perfumes the track where we fly
Has no fragrance, no health, like the charm of thy sigh.
Oh! how can I traverse the perilous sea,
When I quit every joy that gives pleasaunce to me?

Fair fertile France! blushing land of the vine,
Unheeded and barren thy fields to mine eyne;
Unheeded thy virgins, undazzling their power,
How graceless their beauty, how leafless their bower
Unlustred thy mansions, unhallowed thy smile,
And unwelcome to thee is the guest from the isle;
And unmannered that stranger, fair France for I see,
But the glance and the home that are sightless to me.

October, 1816. S———.

[*British Press*, London, 1816, Monday, 4*th November*.]

Original Poetry.

IN silk and satin lightly drest,
With countless jewels half opprest,
How vain! to think that one so blest
Could shelter thee within her breast.

In nature's gayest mood attired,
By every thoughtless eye admired,
By every thoughtful heart desired
Vain hope! by thee to be acquired.

What, gone! the beauty now so cherished,
And now beneath yon hillock perished,
What! did that peerless eye of fire,
Like an exhausted rush expire!

Say you, was torn each lingering streak,
From her tenacious blushing cheek,
That even now her heart is rotten,
Her very name, so loved, forgotten?

Away! if Beauty thus can flee,
It shall not claim one sigh from me.

October 10*th*, 1816. S———.

[*British Press*, London, 1816, Monday, 28*th October*.]

AND shall we meet? Ah, who can tell,
Why at her name my pulses swell
Why does the heart's best blood rebel
This silent sweet sigh
And this overflowing eye
Oh! why?

And shall we meet? Thee whom I knew,
When Youth, Grace, Virtue round her flew,
And love gave each still brighter hue,
With whom my boyhood strayed,
With kindred feelings played
Yon fair maid.

They say we've met, Men spoke her name
I heard her tongue my own proclaim—
But, oh! she cannot be the same
On whom I was wont to gaze
When I was wont to praise
Past days.

I left a Cheek of downy blush—
I found one pale with midnight flush
Where ire and fire alternate rush
Mocking the flower they crush.

I left an Eye as bright as day
Yet timid as its latest ray—
I found one wandering for display
In premature decay.

I left a lip—it were not meet
To vaunt that I could say how sweet,
I found one that I could not greet
Tho' fearless of defeat.

They say we've met, this cannot be,
For had we met
Sure some regret
Had taken its abode with me,
Whilst now the heart, feels but the pain
Of having spent that hour in vain
Which thoughtlessly was passed with thee.

February 24th, 1817. S. G.

WHEN the hour of triumph has passed thee by
When the Wanderer's tear shall dwell in thine eye
The only kind breath, shall be thine own sigh
Remember me!

When thou treadest alone the crowded street
When thou tremblest thy former friends to meet
When hand meets hand,—but does not greet
Remember me!

When thy name's unknown in thy Father's hall
When echo alone shall answer thy call
And back on thy heart thy lone words fall
Remember me!

May 13, 1817. S. G.

Lines

To a Lady who asked if she could do wrong when she did write?

ANNETTE, forgive these idle lines
Whose only praise can be
That if one ray within them shines
Such ray was lit by thee.

For thou wast early taught the way
To love alone the right,
And cannot (spell it as you may)
Do wrong if you do *write.*

We now believe the Stoic's dream
Of perfect *earthly* bliss.
Convinced that you are as you seem
Quite perfect, tho' *A Miss.*

February, 1819.
["British Press," London. February, 1819.]

Found in a Microscope.

The Humble Petition of the Unborn Wasps, Moths, and Flies to the Owner of this Microscope.

YOUNG SQUIRE or Miss before the winter dies
We the poor embryo wasps and moths and flies
Present our tribute and indulge a hope
That you, the owner of this microscope,
When thro' its power, our wonders you discern
Tho' lost in rapture, will not cease to learn,
That not a ray shines on us, nor a hue
So beautiful as mercy's tear from you.
Mercy shall give thy cheek a livelier red
New brilliance shall be seen around thy head;
Thine eye shall sparkle with a brighter glow,
Thy youthful voice in sweeter accents flow;

Nay! when old age shall veil thy now bright eye,
Say, will it cause or check the bursting sigh
To think when asking mercy from on high,
Thyself once gave it to a suppliant fly.

March 29, 1819. S.
["Morning Herald." London, 2nd April, 1819.]

WHY tell me those moments are fled
When Amanda, Lucinda and I
By the generous Palemon were led
To his seat in the thicket close by.

To the Arbor his own hands had framed
To the wild Garden formed by his care,
Tho' his Roses he said blushed ashamed
To be so excelled by his Fair.

Why tell me those moments are dead
Since Lucinda still dazzles our sight,
Why whisper those pleasures are fled
Since Amanda still gives us delight.

The Arbor may bloom for awhile
The Garden a whole summers day
But they never can bloom like the smile
Which knows neither Change nor decay.

Palemon! the blind fickle Goddess may wrest
These beautiful fields from thy view
But if with Amanda, Lucinda, thou'rt blest
Thou may'st smile when thou bid'st them Adieu.

16*th May*, 1819.

Letter on Thurtell.

To the Editor of "The Times."

SIR,—Notwithstanding the words "Fronti nulla fides," I think we are seldom deceived in our judgment of persons, if we do accurately examine their exterior. I am induced to make this remark, from a circumstance which occurred last Sunday week. In my way up Conduit-street to church, my attention was attracted by a very smartly-dressed man and his companion, preparing to enter a gig, standing at a public-house, the landlord of which was arranging something in or about the gig for them; and I was insensibly led to amuse myself by surmising in what class of life could these men be, who, dressing extravagantly (as one certainly was,) and having a gig, live, nevertheless at a dirty public-house.

The men were not ill-looking in the face, of good height, and stout, and in the prime of life.

I looked at them, or rather at one of them, very attentively, and now recall that my looks were avoided.

The whole appearance was, however, so unusual, that I could not arrive at any other conclusion, but that there was very great inconsistency.

I now find, by your paper, and by an inquiry I made at the public-house, that this party was the murderer John Thurtell, and Hunt, starting for the scene of their outrage, after they had cleaned themselves from the dirt they had received in destroying their victim.

How frequently do we find that inconsistency, trifling as it may appear to some, is the forerunner, the result, or the companion of vice!

["The Times," London, 1820.] S.

To Charlotte (in tears).

THY tears become thee well Loved daughter,
The Rose is sweetest after water
Too much Sunshine has decayed
The sweetest blossom 'ere displayed
And on the morrow it has been dead
Or worse—alive—but neglected.
Yet weep no more, beloved daughter
The Flower refreshed—needs no more water
Tho' but for thy sigh, but for thy tear
Thy memory, Love, had perished here.

1820.

To Charlotte.

THY Father's park—and Thy Father's tower
Have not a charm for me—Love
They are not worth a seat in that bower
Whose Roses were planted by thee—Love.

2.

Thy Father's Land—thy Father's Gold
Are Dust and Ashes to me—Love
Thy gentle heart—were cheaply sold
Tho' all were exchanged for thee—Love.

26th Sept., 1820.

To Mary and Menella.

Scribbled whilst sitting on the sofa between them.

[UNFINISHED.]

How beautiful are those we love
The Glance—the Smile—the touch—the voice,
Exclaim aloud, Rejoice, Rejoice,
So beautiful are those we love.

How beautiful are those around
There is a magic in their mirth,
From them a purer joy takes birth,
So beautiful are those around.

How beautiful are those I see.
Without those liquid eyes to bless,
The world were but a wilderness
So beautiful are those I see.

How sweet to me it is to sing
Of those I love in these gay days,
Who all my idle nonsense praise
Without an effort in the Rhime
Except to make the next line chime
Oh beautiful tis thus to sing.

September, 1820.

Epithalamium—To G. P., F.A.A.

Sept. 13, 1820.

THERE was a stranger sore opprest.
Day gave no joy—night gave no rest,
Till he became a great man's guest,
The great man had some jewels rare,
Their sight dispelled the Stranger's care
Strange! for round me they twined despair
On them he gazed till his faint Eye,
Caught lustre from their brilliant dye.
Oh! who could their bright ray defy
And while he smiled upon the rest
The Stranger's hand purloined the best,
Grateful! Oh thrice,—most grateful Guest,
And now in pride he wears the prize.
The wonderment of neighbouring Eyes.
When Angels triumph—Envy dies—
And tho' the world has cause of grief,
Let Charity afford relief
Before I say—Behold the Thief.

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But she of whom—we never could
Say hitherto—enough of good,
Now gives us fear—lest with her name,
She change—the heart—we wish the same
Yet judging now—if we may guess
We never shall say—we love her less.
Still knowing what she was before
How can we say—we love her more
Let us be frank—tho' we cant tell
If more or less—we know full well
We ne'er again shall love AS WELL.

To ——— on Parting.

Tis past—and all those hours of bliss
Have dwindled to a dream;
And all but me, perchance, ere this
Forget that fleeting gleam.

Tis past—and every track is gone—
All but the name decay'd,
Yet, is it sweet to dwell upon
The Shadow of that Shade.

Tis past—thus Comets cleave the sky
With wonderous rays of light;
Then sink, and leave the Gazing Eye.
Darker than darkest night.

September 18, 1820. S.

["Morning Herald," London, November 2, 1820.

To Charlotte.

1.

OH give me but thy sigh—Love
And I will give thee—mine
The Ray which lights this eye—Love
Is but the shade of thine.

2.

Oh give me but thy tear—Love
When Memory dwells on me
No jewel can compare—Love
With that crystal gift from thee.

3.

Oh breathe to me a vow—Love
In the silence of the Night
I shall read it in thy brow—Love
Before the bursting light.

4.

I'll read—I cannot read—Love
The riddle in thy heart
Which tempteth mine to feed—Love
On Dreams which must depart.

To C———. With some seaweed.

WHEN Youths of generous feelings roam,
They send the much loved Fair at home
Earth's choicest gifts;
But one—there never yet was more—
Sends to his love from distant shore,
The weed that drifts.

But drifted weeds shall serve to tell
The pulse which sways this heart as well
As Jewels rare.
And when I think that gems impart
The only ray which lights thy heart
Then Farewell—Fair!
But now no common joy is mine,

Nor is a common tribute thine,
Thou very sweet!
This Weed, a Triton from his caves
Wafted across a million waves
To kiss thy feet.

And as it flew—he spoke a spell
'Henceforth be thine the power to tell
'To Virgin ears—
'That when her Lover shall regret
'His absent fair—thou shalt be wet
'With his salt tears.'

Loved Girl the Weed I now resign.,
Nor tremble that the power is thine
Its truth to see—
And when it drops with drops of brine
Remember Love, those tears are mine
For loss of thee.

Freshwater Bay, September 27, 1820. S.

["Morning Herald," London, 1820, Tuesday, November 21.]

Scrap, to Charlotte.

WHILST thou Amanda treadest the plains
Now tripping o'er the new mown mead,
And resting now where Flora reigns
Till envious Flora doth recede,
And half her truant roses rush

In triumph to Amanda's blush,
And half her spotless Lilies deck
Ah—envied place—Amanda's neck
We think no Flower in the parterre
Was ever fashioned half so fair
And dream some Daughter of the skies
Has deigned to bless our mortal Eyes.

To Ellen—the Lovely.

ELLEN—the glass so soon will end,
The little sand which you and I
In Love and Joy may dare to spend,
That ere' another grain shall fly
I'll make the dazzling moments pay
Some tribute which shall not decay.

It is not from thy yellow tresses,
It is not from thy laughing eye,
That Lovers bless thee with Caresses
And Rivals deck thee with a sigh.
It is not from thy neck of Snow,
It is not from thy lip of health,
Nor from thy cheek of roseate glow
In whose blush,—Lilies hide in stealth.
It cannot be from any charm
Like these that Lovers take alarm,
Ten thousand such they might peruse
In thee, thou Goddess of my muse,
But they and all their train depart
When Memory dwells upon thy heart.
Thy Heart! what Joy can Mortals find
Like that of being there enshrined,
From that pure fountain be my breath,
And when I perish,—there my death.

To Caroline.

HOW very sweet—thou much admired
With thee to tread the verdant glade.
Or beneath the tall Elm's shade.
Waste the day so much desired
Waste it in the Stoic's eyes—
Making it in mine, a prize.
Of more value than the spoils
Of Empires—or the Scholar's toils:
Oh how sweet when having been,
With thee O'er the beauteous scene
To rest upon some hillock green

And with kind force to pull thee near
And whisper in thy marble Ear
That Nature boasted nought so fair
As thyself reclining there.
How sweet—to mark thee turn aside
Thy modest Eye of virgin pride.
That downcast eye—whose steady ray
Serves as a beacon—e'en in day—
Whose light, whose brilliance I can see
When many a weary mile from thee,
That wondrous Eye—whose rays controul
Unconsciously the Gazers soul—
And rushing through the darkest night
Shines to my view—in boundless light,
That Eye of Lightning, Eye of fire
Even in death shall not expire,
On Earth our hearts shall bid it shine,
In heaven t'will flourish still with thine.
No more—I see a blushing streak
Mantling the down upon thy cheek.
I see—and I adore it too,
What do I not adore in you?
No more—for since it is not well
In thine own ear, thy charms to tell,
Thy most beloved,—fare thee well:—
Let me once more that word repeat
Farewell—Farewell—to all thats sweet
Again for ever—Fare thee well.
Thou loveliest that on earth doth dwell.

A Wasp settled on Emma's lip whilst she was eating honey, and very composedly eat part of the honey from her lip. Mr. Ibbetson thought some verses ought to be written upon the occasion.

A WASP, a self-conceited spark
O'erflew the bounds of Pinnerpark,
And tho' this truant of the Air
Was neither asked, nor welcomed there,
Like other Coxcomb Youths who roam,
He quickly made himſelf at home,
Now revelling in Charlotte's bower,
Now settling on every Flower
Until from all the Sweets which grew
The Wasp had tasted of their dew.
This may be very well (he cried,
To an aged Bee—whom he espied)
This may be well for ye dull Cits,
It will not do for us with wits;
For tho' from every herb you get
Its sweets—they are not honey yet.

The precious load you then must bear
A weary distance, to prepare,
Mixing, and tasting, drop by drop,
Worse than a Potticary's shop.
And pray for whom these mighty pains?
I'm for the labour of the brains,
My life is pleasure—yours seems trade,
I shall seek honey ready made.
Then quick—the thoughtless Creature flew
To where—instinctively—he knew—
The purest Hybla honey grew—
From this sweet fountain I shall sip,
He cried—and perched on Emma's lip.

The Guardian Angels of the maid
Marked the presumption thus displayed
And dashed the reptile from the throne
So late usurped as his Own.
Tho' Quick the blow which stayed his breath
These words he uttered ere his death:

MORAL

Ye Fair—this moral may be learned,
None can enjoy—who has not earned.

To Charlotte.

1.

WHY should I tremble to renew,
  At least as far as memory may,
The hours which we together knew,
The magic which thy prescence threw
  Upon their quick decay.

2.

For me—tho' all that doth remain
Of those fond moments—is but pain
  And anguish on the brow;
Yet when I think what once was mine,
Ungenerous were it to repine
  At this requital now.

1820.

Written from memory, and believed to be shorter and worse than the original. [Sent by S. G. to L. F. E.]

To Charlotte,

AFTER HEARING THE ECHO REPEAT HER NAME.

CHARLOTTE—thy very name hath power
To shed new fragrance o'er the Hour,
And when the storm doth cloud this brow
The Iris of that Storm art thou,
When this I lately did proclaim
The Echo grew
Enamoured too
My Rival as I called thy name
The Woods were witness to this Shame
And now I grieve that thou'rt so fair,
Since Rivals mock me e'en in th' Air
For want of like perfection there.

The Lament.

AH me! no more am I allowed to tell
The name that once, to me, gave Joy and Health,
No more must I pronounce it but in stealth,
My very dreams avoid the Sybil spell—
And I lament
The misery sent,
By one whom I have loved too well.

Ah me! where is the meed of kinder days?
Lost the reward—but the result is here
A silent struggle, and an inward tear—
A nightly tremour that my Form decays—
And the lament
At misery sent,
By one whom I so loved to praise.

How very fickle is the fair one's smile—
Not more capricious or of shorter date,
The bloom that lay upon her cheek of late
Her smile! A meteor blushing to beguile—
Will it repay
For the decay,
Of peace within the ruined pile?

Ah me! what now avails the Songster's lyre?
Since she to whom its gentlest notes were sung,
O'er whom its softest influence was flung
Disowns—denies—and scorns the poor desire,
That did but long
To paint in song—
The memory of Joys—else to expire.

"But thou wert wrong, dull pen, and very frail,
Weak as the Hand and Heart that guide thee now,"
So spake a Voice with Anger on the brow
But he knew only half the chilling tale—
And called "Lament
For misery sent
"A dream that could not long prevail."

Farewell! Death cannot long time be denied,
If thou survivest thy Joy will be compleat,
And mine, when in the shroud, will be as sweet.
Nor Tear, nor Sigh, in that dull sheet abide.
Then may thy Pride
Be gratifyed
To think thy Foe has sought his last retreat.

The Lover Captive.

THE Captive,* when he reckoned o'er
The days he passed on England's shore,
Omitted from his saddened book
The hours beguiled with Chatsworth's Duke.

But we a different mode pursue
To note the hours we passed with you—
Such moments we can ne'er efface
But deck them with a Poet's grace;
We light them with a Lover's eyes,
We gild them with the Rainbow's dyes,
We think the beauteous vision o'er
Until it starts to life once more,
And then—altho' the Scene be past,
We bid the Dream for ever last.

The Captive joyed to think himself made free,
We joy to own captivity to thee.

To Charlotte on taking leave.

I.

I COULD not turn away mine Eye
From one whom I have loved so well
Without a sigh.
To say what words can never tell
When parting Friends exclaim
Farewell!

* Marshall Tallard, prisoner to Marlborough.

2.

A sigh—but with that sigh a smile,
A sunbeam o'er a stormy sea
Which may beguile.
The Smile shall be my Gift to thee,
The Sigh must sojourn still with me.

To Anna.

To kiss thy sweet lip, Anna,
When I am faint and cold,
Refreshes, like the manna,
In the wilderness of old.

Oh! who that ever tasted
Such banquet, would believe
That there could be who hasted
Such wilderness to leave.

For me, I know but this, Love
Without thee, worlds are bare
And with thy lip to kiss—Love,
The Wilderness were fair.

On the Birthday of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

HAIL to thee, Albion! Hail to thy Daughters!
The beautiful pearl of this pearl of the waters,
Hail to ye——names that inspire!
For though the humblest of the throng,
Who sport in dalliance with the song,
I would not that the day expire,
Without a verse,
(E'en if no minstrel tongue the line rehearse)
To sing of One whom all admire,
Hail to thee! Hail to thee! Daughter of Kings—
The song to thee no triumph brings;
But fragrance from the incense springs,
When Truth of Virtue sings.

No brighter eye did ever weep at woe,
No fairer hand did ever give relief,
No softer voice was ever heard to flow
When Misery sought compassion for her grief.

No kinder heart gives impulse to a deed,
And what so brilliant as kind deeds of thine?
Fruit of a soil which beareth not a weed—
How they excel the brilliants of the mine!
For though rich gifts and gems with radiance play,
Courting thy presence on this happy dawn,
Though show'ry April will not weep to-day,
Though grateful hearts have blest the welcome morn;
Yet these shall perish—all must fade,
E'en thou in yon lone pile be laid,
Where not a single ray of light,
From any gem shall charm thy sight,
But in this darkness, home of dread,
Thy goodness will a lustre shed,
And throw a halo round thy head,
With brighter magic gild the wreck,
Of earth, which now thy graces deck;
And as from earth to Heaven thy virtues rise,
They'll bear their joyous Owner to the skies.

[*Morning Herald*, Friday, 25*th April*, 1823.—*Morning Post*, 25*th April*, 1823.]

On the Birthday of Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.

NOVEMBER'S month is dull and drear,
To many a gayer heart than mine;
But dull or drear, to me 'tis dear,
And has been many a year long syne.
For many a year has heard my claim,
On this glad day to bless thy name;
And many more shall hear me still,
If Fate a silent wish fulfil.
What though its rays the Sun conceals,
Its influence is not dead,
The earth its hidden virtue feels,
By secret bounty fed.
I know a great but hidden Hand,
Which scatters secret blessings too—
To name it were against command,
And idle—for 'tis known to you.

Yon Elm's* last leaf will quickly fall;
Yon Deer now shelter 'neath yon wall;
Yon Bark is moor'd for many a day,
Lingering till it may stem its way
And kiss again yon dark lake's spray;

* Kensington Gardens.

Kiss the unshackled passing wave,
Which mocks, now chained, this *galley* slave.
Children no longer deck yon green,
No silks and satins gild the scene ;
E'en he *in* green, who walks these grounds,
For pleasant paths—finds dismal rounds.
Nature seems check'd, all life seems still'd,
But I can tread these scenes unchill'd ;
Warmth kindling in my heart, and in my dull eye, fire,
Lit by the Gratitude thy Benefits inspire.

Written by S. G. for Mrs. Clark to present to the Princess Sophia on her birthday. S. G. 3. *November*, 1823.

Notice of Cricklade.

MR. URBAN, *Copthall Court, October 30th.*

I SEND you a few remarks on a village and a town in Wiltshire, which will perhaps lead the present or some future historian of that county to direct his inquiries towards them more particularly than has hitherto been done.

Camden, speaking of Cricklade, says :—"In the North part of Wilts the Thames runs by Creeklade, by others called Grekelade, from the Greek philosophers, as some too easily believe, who, according to the History of Oxford, founded an university here, afterwards removed to Oxford.

Of Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, Camden writes :—

"Lechlade, in Leland's time, a praty old village, with a stone spire to the church, now a small market town, takes its name from the river Leche, which here falls into the Thames, and *lade* from *ladean*, to unload ; though the Monkish writers, to support their conceit of a Latin university having been here, as a Greek one at Creeklade, or Greeklade, would fain have it written Latinlade."

In the "additions" to Gough's Camden Britannia is the following, under the head *Cricklade* :—

"The almost unanimous assertion of our Monkish historians about the Greek school founded, or rather renewed, here by Theodore, the learned Archbishop of Canterbury, seems to have no better affinity than the foundation of names, which is almost as much strained as Lechlade to make Latinlade out of it. It was first controverted by Leland in Vita Alfredi."

Anthony Wood, who investigated the matter more than either Camden or Leland, found in Oxford's Historiola (being a preface to the Statutes of the University, transcribed (in all probability) from other books in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry IV.) that Cricklade was so named from a Greek University.

He also found from Rouse, the Warwick Antiquary, temp. Edw. IV., the same derivation, learned by Rouse (as he himself saith) from ancient chronicles ; also that certain physicians who were among the Greek philosophers, settled at Leachlade, the place of leaches or physicians.

He also found from Brompton's Chronicle (more ancient than Rouse) that before the year 632 there were two studies in England, one for Latin, put at Latinlade, now called Lechlade, the other for Greek at Greglade, now called Kirklade.

Anthony Wood next quotes John Leland, who states that there were in the flourishing times of the Britons, *as from an history not as yet of an approved credit to me, appears* (" Hæc verba interlineata sunt in opere hic citato, sed utrum per Lelandum dubium est) two schools, one called Græcelade, because certain men professed the Greek tongue there (where as yet there is an obscure memory by verses of Sampson, Archbishop of York, afterward of St. David's) and the other from the masters of the Latin tongue, called Latinlade, though there be not wanting some that call it Lechlade (I know not whether they write truly) and affirmed it to have been a school for physicians. He also writes that Sampson, Archbishop of York, who flourished anno 567, studied there.

And, to pass over many other manuscripts of the same, or perhaps earlier date, it may be here sufficient to conclude Anthony Wood's discoveries with the following extract from an antient Saxon MS., which speaking of the possessions belonging to monasteries, doth thus join Greeklade and Oxford together:—" Quatuor decies centum hidæ ad Creckgeladum spectant, et quindenis centum hidæ spectant ad Oxenfordiam."

From these and many other old manuscripts, either quoted or referred to in Wood, extracted from a series of historians, commencing possibly one thousand years ago, it seems rather incredulous to doubt the existence of Greeklade, or Cricklade, having been so named from the study of Greek there; but it is different with Lechlade, for even Rouse and the Brompton Chronicle differ upon that derivation; nor does there seem any more ancient mention of the place (with respect to the present question) than those two authors; and the very attempts at making Lechlade a corruption of Latinlade is sufficient not only to create a disbelief of the whole of the Latin part of the story, but to throw doubts which could not otherwise have existed upon the origin of Creeklade, which had unfortunately been brought into partnership with it; and that this was the cause of doubt will be seen by referring to the first of Leland's extracts which I have given.

A residence for a short period which I made at the parsonage house at Cricklade some time since, induces me to think that if the historians of that place, or of Oxford, had been locally acquainted with the spot, they would not have left their pages the registers of doubt; for it is no less true than (to me) unaccountable, that all historians should have gone to Lechlade for the *Latin* University, when there at present exists a miserable village, composed of some few widely scattered cottages, only one mile or thereabouts from Cricklade, called Latton, the unlettered inhabitants of which place tell you it is so called because Latin was formerly taught there, a tradition in the purest sense of the word; for excepting the Bible and Prayer-Book, I should think no villager had a book, and because, as far as I know, the circumstance is not mentioned in any book whatever. The meadows round Latton are grossly uneven, in holes from the ruins of former buildings, and these meadows of ruins extend to the distance of several fields. The natives also tell you that in days past Cricklade and Latton joined, and that the former was so called from Greek being taught there.

It is particularly remarkable that this should not have been noticed by Camden or his successors, because immediately following the account of Cricklade in his Britannia, or in some posthumous edition, is as follows: "The Churn leaving Cirencester, runs by Latton, where a tesselated pavement was found 1670."

Latton is mentioned in Adam's Villare; its latitude and longitude are thus: lat. 51.39; long. W. 1.47. Lechlade is, lat. 51.46; long. W. 1.39, and in a different county.

I am sorry that this account has extended to such a length; but you will perhaps allow me to make one remark more on the ancient, and to add a few lines on the present, state of Cricklade. Its principal church is *St. Sampson's;* it has been already stated from old chronicles that Sampson the Archbishop, in the sixth century, was educated there.

At present this Borough town, this ancient University, has, when the Clergyman and the village surgeon have taken a walk, no person in it above a mean innkeeper, a retail linendraper, or a farmer. There is no stage to or from the place, excepting twice or thrice a week during the summer, when a Bath and Southampton carriage passes through. There is no post chaise in the town, or nearer than Cirencester or Fairford, to the best of my memory.

The endowment by Mr. Jenner of a school is by some strange means abstracted; his handsome stone school-house is converted (in defiance of the donor's intention, still remaining engraved on the outside) into a house of paupers, whilst the patrons of the children of the National School are compelled to hire a cockloft for the place of their instruction.

As if an equal fate, or share of good and evil, were destined to all places as well as men, the former learning and civilization of Cricklade seem correctly balanced by its present ignorance and barbarism.

S. G.

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, 1824, part ii., pages 510—512, December, vol. xciv.]

Letter from King Edward the Fourth to the Sheriff of Devon.

Copthall Court, March 1st.

MR. URBAN,

I ENCLOSE you a literal copy of a letter of Edward the Fourth's, and which I forward for insertion in *your* Archæologia, because the original is in private hands, and no copy has hitherto (it is presumed) been printed. John Earl of Oxford was restored in the 10th of Edward the Fourth, so that the letter must have been written between the years 1461 and 1471.

The Earl's importance may be seen by reference to Hume, Dugdale, Brooke, and similar works. Hall and Grafton say his rebellion was occasioned by the decapitation of his father and elder brother, on the accession of Edward the Fourth, for their attachment to the House of Lancaster. The original Epistle is in the best preservation, written upon a piece of paper 12 inches by nine. The King's own signature (his monogram) in the corner.

"Trusty and well-beloved We grete you wel. And whereas we understand that yer is, in the Countie whereof ye be Shiref, grete rum^r^ of the landing of oure Rebel and Trat'^r^ John late Erl of Oxenford, which is repressed, put to flight, and goon. We therefore straitly charge and commaunde you that ye ne assemble ne suffre to be assembled eny people w^t^ eny maner of persone or persones whatsoever he or thei be for no maner of cause but that ye sit stil and be quiet. Onlasse than ye have from us sp'al commaundement so forto do, upon peyn of your allegeance.

Geven undre oure signet at oure Monastery of Shravesbury the v day of Juyn.

Indorsed.

To oure trusty and well-beloved the Shirief of oure Counte of Devon."

The letter, after being written, has been folded like a modern note, through the centre of which two small cuts having been made, a narrow slip of parchment has been threaded, and over the two ends of this piece of parchment red wax has been placed, on which to impress the seal. This impression is still existing in its original perfection, and no seal of the present day can surpass it for beauty of execution. The shield contains France and England, quarterly, a coronet or crown of fleur-de-lis and crosses alternately, (no bars over it,) and a border or collar round the shield of cinquefoils and shells. The whole of the size of a half-crown piece. Two pieces of parchmen., twisted similarly to whipcord, encircle the wax, and have much contributed to its *uncracked* preservation for nearly 360 y ars. The way of opening the letter was by cutting the small slip of parchment, which from threading it appeared in the front. S. G.

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, 1825, part i. xcv. 195, March.]

To a faded Nosegay.

YET if the tints which now decay,
Those heavenly hues which fade away,
Their sojourn would prolong;
Or if, as they, exhaling die,
Their glow could warm the songster's eye,
How beautiful his song.

Forbear! the fading roses rush
To Myra's cheek in deeper blush;
In Myra's downcast eye of blue
Too dazzling shines the Violet's hue,
The Lily with its snowy crest
Once envious of Myra's breast
Now to that bosom flies for rest.

Their sweetest odour lives in death
More fragrant still in Myra's breath,
Then why regret the dull decay
Of Hues which own such brighter sway?
Vain every sigh your memory gives,
Ye cannot die whilst Myra lives.

July 17, 1825.

Supplemento alla Genealogia della famiglia Grimaldi.

1738. ex 1a.
ANNA
in *Giovanni Earl Swift.*
1740. ex 1a.
GIOVANNI
m. celibe.
1741. ex 1a.
SARA
m. celibe.
ex 1a. 1743. m. 1821.
ELISABETTA
in . . . *Goodridge.*
1742. m. 1780.
ALLESANDRO
Elisabetta Ward.
1748. m. 1780. ex 2a.
CARLO.
. . . *Caulcotts*
s. p.
1751. 1783. ex. 2a.
GUGLIELMO
Francisca Barker
q. *Luigi* m. 1813.
1749. m. 1823. ex 2a.
ESTER.
in *Giovanni Denton.*
1750. ex 2a.
LETIZIA
in *Giovanni Hodsdon.*
1753. ex 2a.
PRISCILLA
m. celibe.
1754. ex 2a.
FEBA
in *Tommaso Worlidge.*
1755. ex 2a. m. 1823.
MARTA
in *Guglielmo Stewart.*
1758. m. 1822. ex 2a.
TOMMASO
1760. m. 63 ex 2a.
GIORGIO
1761. ex 2a.
SUSANNA
in *Ralfo Walker.*

1706
ELISABETTA
in . . . Carter.

1709
ARABELLA
in Tommaso Worlidge.

1714. m. 1800
ALESSANDRO
Maria Barton q.
Giovanni. 2a. *Ester*
Barton q. Giovanni.

1716
CARLO

99. d. 1732.
ESSANDRO
RIMALDI
li Genova
tabilito in
ndra prima
nno 1699 sua
glie *Dorcas*
rson q Enrico
maggio 1732.

1786.
GUGLIELMO.

1792. m. 1807.
ENRICO.

1790. 1825. 1830.
STACEY
Marianna Knapp
q. *Tommaso*
Giorgio. 1825.

1785. 1809.
LUIGIA FRANC
in Giovanni
Edmeads, 1809.

1826.
STACEY
BEAUFORT

1828
Guglielmo
Beaufort.

[Battilani, "Nobilita di Genova," Genova, 1828, folio.]

Plessis les Tours Castle.

York Street, Portman Square, June 2.

MR. URBAN,

The accompanying drawing was made on the spot which it represents in September, 1825. The view is of the Castle of Plessis les Tours, or rather the remnant of it. The situation is about one mile and a half from Tours, in the province of Touraine, and 140 miles south of Paris. Louis XI. purchased the Lordship of Moutils from Hardouin de Maillé in 1463 for 1,500 crowns, and then erected the new castle there, since known by the name of Plessis les Tours. In 1469 the Cardinal Balue was confined there in a cage of iron bars, for betraying the King's secrets; but the Cardinal's friends having compelled the King to submit the affair of the imprisonment to the Pope, the latter decided that a Cardinal could not be judged except in the Consistory. In 1470 Queen Margaret of England and her son the Prince of Wales went to Plessis, beseeching Louis' aid; and in 1476 Alphonso, King of Portugal, visited Plessis for the like purpose. In 1482 the King surrounded Plessis with "de grilles et de gardes," and he died there the following year. The many dreadful contrivances which he fashioned for the torture and murder of his enemies and friends are perhaps nowhere fully described. His companion and secretary Philip de Commines mentions some of them. The tower represented in the drawing was the prison of the King's son, the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VIII. In a cave at a small distance, in the King's garden, the Cardinal was long confined. Its security as a prison is still apparent by the brick and stone of the interior. The present building is but a small portion of the Royal residence. The room at the back of that part of the Castle here represented was the chamber where the tyrant died. At the Revolution the building was seized upon by the self-constituted Government, and sold piecemeal to various private individuals. The mansion is the residence of an opulent and respected farmer, whose absence, and the absence of all his family and servants, prevented our party inspecting the interior. The ancient Park is now in part meadow, in part arable, divided into small ownerships, and interspersed with labourers' cottages. Part of the park wall and fosse remains. Louis, to neutralize his wickedness, built in his park on extensive monastery, and placed a pious monk called St. Francis at its head. This building has partially suffered by the Revolution, but considerable remains still exist. They are now used as a school for priests. The gateway in the wall, through which St. Francis went from the monastery garden into the King's park in his daily visit to the King, is blocked up, but the shape of the aperture is nevertheless visible. The Castle is built with red brick, edged with stone; two small *crosses*, apparent on the roof, are for *religious* protection against danger. The drawing which is sent you was made by a lady, and is minutely correct. S. G.

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, 1828, June, Supplement, vol. vol. xcviii., part i. p. 577.]

An unknown Knight of the Garter ascertained. Spinola

Maize Hill, Greenwich, Feb. 24.

MR. URBAN,

It affords me much pleasure to make your magazine the channel of communicating the name, country, arms, and exploits of a Knight of the Garter of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, who has had the extraordinary fate of falling into such total oblivion, that the industry of the heralds and antiquaries has not been able to discover even his name, and his place in the tables of the Knights of this illustrious Order has no other particular than the title of some small fief in Naples, which, in all probability, has repeatedly since passed into different families. If you will turn to Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter, with the author's corrections, and continued down to 1715,* or if you will refer to Ashmole's original publication,† or to Buswell's‡ Account of the Knights, you will there find, under the list of knights made by Edward IV., No. 199, this, or a similar entry—

. . . . . Lord Mountgryson in Apulia:

. . . . . .

the first line of dots implying that the name of this Knight was unknown, and the second dotted line signifying that his arms were unknown; and although it is a very extraordinary circumstance (as it is also a solitary instauce), that a Knight of the very high Order of the Garter could ever be unknown, yet it has been to me a proof of the accuracy with which the tables of Ashmole and others were compiled, to find that, on searching their histories for a Knight who had escaped their research, and whose name they could not tell, they had, nevertheless, left a space and blank shield, in token of the deficiency.

Before noticing this unknown Knight, I shall briefly speak of his family.

The House of Spinola, which became ducal in the republic of Genoa in 1531, is descended from Guido Spinola, who, returning from the first crusade in 1099, was elected Consol of Genoa in 1102, from which period to the present hour the family have ranked amongst the most considerable of the Italian nobility, strengthening themselves by great alliances, attaining the highest honours (ten having been Doges of Genoa, and twelve Cardinals of Rome), and blessed with so numerous a race, that it is considered there is no parallel to it in European families.

A portion of the pedigree has lately been published in the "Genealogie delle Famiglie Nobili di Genova," containing the names of about six thousand members of that family, with their descent. But, whilst Italy was filled with eminent characters of the House of Spinola, their name extended to distant parts of Europe, from the prowess of Paolo Battista Spinola, who, in France as well as in England, added to the glory of his ancestors by two celebrated actions.

Engaged in the wars of Edward, King of England, he found himself in Boulogne in Picardy, a city then in possession of the English, though closely besieged by the French.

* 8vo, London, 1715. † Fol., London, 1672. ‡ 8vo, London, 1757.

In one of the sallies made upon the enemy, he took a French nobleman prisoner who spoke in dishonourable terms of the Italians, protesting that he would rather have died than surrendered himself to a Genoese, and have honoured him with his imprisonment. He was, nevertheless, taken, and conducted with other prisoners, to London, for the disposal of King Edward; but Spinola, not being able to rest patiently under the injuries of the Frenchman, offered a large sum of money to purchase his liberty of the King, which this generous Prince however gave (most graciously) without price.

Having done this, Spinola gave the Frenchman (now free) arms, a horse, and everything which he might stand in need of for his journey, and then, with the approbation of Edward himself, he challenged him to prove, at a certain place and time, the offence of his tongue with his sword. Many were the Cavaliers of each nation who came to await the issue of this duel; but the Frenchman, dissatisfied with himself, had not the courage to be present, so that the Spinola, after having waited above an hour, and often traversed the field with his sword in hand, departed, followed by the bystanders, calling him, with merry voices, the courageous defender of the Italian name and dignity.

The other heroic action of Paolo Battista Spinola not only obtained for him the applause of individuals, but the reward of the Prince, *and the immortality of his name.*

There was a popular tumult in London, directed against the person of King Edward, and already the heads of the Conspirators had commenced, with numerous followers, a slaughter in the King's palace. Paolo Battista Spinola, well knowing that he owed the faith of a cavalier to the Prince whom he served, quickly occupied, with a little Italian band, the narrow part of a bridge, which the rebels were on their way to traverse, and they were by this modern Ligurian soldier, as of old was done by the Roman, so vigorously and steadily opposed, that the King had time to save himself; and the battle having been continued until the night, the conspirators were totally discomfited.

The King, in gratitude, thereupon created him Knight of the Garter, assigned him a large pension out of the taxes of the kingdom, and gave him the privilege of quartering with (adding to?) the Spinola arms, the Rose, a badge of the Royal House of England.

Although I do not observe in my histories of the Spinola family any mention of the title of Mont Gryson, of Apulia, yet it is most probably the name of some small fiefs possessed by the knight, as many of the Genoese nobles derived their dignities from Neapolitan fiefs, (Apulia forming the Eastern side of the kingdom of Naples), the Republic not having any dignities of their own, with the exception of that of Doge.

The authority for this small portion of English history is, a work entitled "Istoria della famiglia Spinola de scritta della sua origine fino al secolo XIV. Da Massimiliano Deza, della congregazione della madre di Dio. Piacenza, 1694,* page 274.

The Spinola arms are—Or, a fess chequy Argent and Gules, in chief a trefoil slipped of the second.

The ancient bearing of the family was "per fess Azure and Gules, in chief a trefoil Or;" and not having at present ascertained when the alteration took place, I cannot say which shield was borne by the Knight of the Garter, though I think the first.

* Fol. pp. 360.

The Spinola family have, for very many generations, preserved their family records in a manner which might well serve as a model for many noble families in this kingdom. They have an archivist, and the work of Father Deza was, in all probability, compiled from documents and histories of the family preserved in their archives; and nothing but the care of the present Marquis Spinola's ancestors, in the registering and preservation of their family manuscripts, could have enabled him to supply to the Genealogie delle famiglie Nobili di Genova, a pedigree containing the descent of six thousand persons of the name of Spinola, all issuing from one common ancestor, yet it is well worthy of a few moments' consideration to think upon the futility of man's *immortal name;* and that, notwithstanding the prophecy of the Knight's biographer, that the Knight would for his conduct obtain the immortality of his name, yet not only is the action which was to confer this immortality unknown to the historians of the country where it took place, but the hero is the only individual in a series of knights, continuing in an uninterrupted succession for nearly five hundred years, and comprising above six hundred chevaliers, whose very name

"Is blotted from the rolls of fame."

Yours, &c.,
S. G.

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, 1829, Part I. xcix., 301, 303, April.]

Richard III. Reign.

S. G. says:—"There is an error in the copy of the letter fixing a date when Richard the Third's reign commenced, as *printed* in the Reports of the Public Records of Ireland, and reprinted in page 419 of the last month's Magazine. The impression from the copper-plate engraving, containing the facsimile of Richard's letter, states his reign to have commenced on the "xxvjth day of Juyn;" and the printed page annexed to the facsimile, purporting to be a copy of the facsimile, has put the "xxvijth day of Juyn." It must, therefore, be considered that Richard commenced his reign on the 26th of June.

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, 1829, Part I., xcix., 482, June.]

Notice of the Rotuli de Dominabus.

MR. STACEY GRIMALDI, *F.S.A.*, is printing a transcript of a very antient roll entitled, "De Dominabus, et Pueris et Puellis," containing an account of the widows and infant heirs and heiresses of tenants *in capite*, in the gift of King Henry II., with their ages, their possessions, the stock upon their lands, and the value in sterling money of such lands and stock. There is much matter of family pedigree in the

record, and it is on that account published, in order to add another source of genealogical information to those already printed in Mr. Stacey Grimaldi's "Origines Genealogics." The roll comprises twelve counties; and from internal evidence must have been compiled in the 31st of Henry II., A.D. 1184. There are not more than four records in this kingdom of earlier date.

The original roll, "De Dominabus," is lost, or if still preserved in its proper repository (the Remembrancer's Office of the Exchequer) cannot be found. The transcript now publishing is made from an attested copy in the British Museum, certified by Simonds, D'Ewes, and Roger Dodsworth, to have been compared by them with the original in 1643. Sir William Dugdale cites the record in his Baronage, but it does not appear to have been since noticed in any work, with the exception of a few lines alluding to it in the "Origines Genealogicæ," in 1828, and a few in the present number of the *Quarterly Review.*

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, 1829, July, Part II., Vol. xcix., page 67.]

Heraldic Visitations and County Genealogies.

THE Visitation of Counties by the King's Stewards, and Officers at Arms, under the Special warrant of the Sovereign, for the purpose of collecting and recording the Pedigrees and arms of the Nobility and Gentry resident therein, is of very ancient date, and the genealogies and arms thus collected are well known by the name of "Visitations." These records are in existence at the College of Arms, London, from the year 1528 to 1686, the date of the last commission. The authority or commission for making these Visitations was granted by the Sovereign to the provincial Kings of Arms, at intervals of about twenty-five or thirty years; the Nobility and Gentry were summoned in each county by warrants, to give accounts of their families and arms; and the various entries are in most cases attested by the signatures of the heads of the families, or of persons on their behalves. These Visitations are admitted by the Courts at Westminster as evidence of the truth of the matters therein contained.

Since the year 1686, there has not been, as we have mentioned any commission issued authorising a Visitation, and the Pedigrees of the Gentry of England have never since then been recorded, except in those comparatively few instances where the prudent members of families have registered them at the College of Arms, London. The neglect (the word is perhaps too severe, but we find it applied by great authority), therefore, of the Heralds in making their usual progresses is a public injury, affecting the fame, and sometimes that more substantial treasure, the land, of every gentleman in the kingdom; and rendering, as Mr. Justice Blackstone remarked, "the proof of a modern descent, for the recovery of an estate, or succession to a title of honour, more difficult than that of an antient;" and neither wealth nor industry can repair the mischief which this desuetude of the Visitations has occasioned, especially as the registries of descents now made are not of themselves legal evidence, although they may point out records and documents to substantiate them, and may afford information upon olated statements, which the Courts of Westminster will not reject.

The Heralds having thus relinquished a most important duty, there can be no surprise that they should have successors in persons who are not members of their Corporation; and it is rather astonishing that nearly a century and a half should have elapsed without any person having undertaken to perform a task, which must always have been, as it now is, much desired; for, if we except the printed Peerages and Baronetages, the valuable pedigrees which have appeared in modern County Histories, and the no less important genealogical information so constantly to be found in this Magazine, we have heard of no publication on the subject, deserving attention, until the recent production of "Berry's Kentish Genealogies."

As this work, or rather the first part (consisting of 256 pages, folio) of a proposed voluminous work, has been published without a title-page, or any other designation than what appears as above, we refer to the Author's prospectus upon the subject, entitled, "County Genealogies, by William Berry, late and for fifteen years Registering Clerk in the College of Arms, London; Author of the 'Encyclopedia Heraldica,' and other works upon Heraldry and Genealogy."

From this circular letter it appears that the author intends publishing "separately" in Counties, each in two parts, a series of Genealogies of the present resident families, with numerous pedigrees from the Heraldic Visitations of each County, and other authentic manuscript collections." In order to obtain the pedigrees of the resident Gentry, the author states his intention of personally waiting upon them. Five shillings for each descent is to be paid by non-subscribers to the work, but subscribers may have six descents inserted gratuitously; the arms accompanying each genealogy to be paid for in addition.

From the novelty of this undertaking, we feel ourselves called upon to take some notice of a publication dedicated, as it is, to a subject for which the "Gentleman's Magazine" has, from a remote period, been at once celebrated and unrivalled.

It must be considered undeniable, that all-important as truth and honesty are, at all times and in all places, there are occasions on which these qualifications are of greater importance in their results than they would be in other events; and the tracing of a pedigree is one of those sciences which requires its professors to be surpassed by none in true and honest dealing. The Genealogist should be of liberal education in modern as well as antient languages—well skilled by study in his pursuit, of talent rather above than below mediocrity; and if not of "gentle blood" himself, the allowed equal and associate of those who are so, with a very quick perception of the truth or falsehood of evidence. Without these qualities, each and every of them, the man who undertakes the compilation of a volume of pedigrees is undertaking that for which he has not the full neccessary qualifications. How far the present compiler is entitled to our approbation, we regret to say we must, from the importance of the subject, proceed to inquire.

The prospectus (which we use for want of a title-page) informs us that the Genealogies are "by William Berry, late and for fifteen years Registering Clerk in the College of Arms, London;" but with what astonishment will our readers learn that there is not, and never has been, such a situation or office belonging to the College of Arms as "Registering Clerk," and that no person of the name of William Berry has ever been a member of that College from its incorporation by Richard the Third to the present honr. And that the Author or Compiler of the work before us was a writing Clerk in the private employ

of Mr. Harrison, and afterwards of Mr. Bigland, members of the College, and Registers of the Corporation, at the ordinary salary usually given to writing clerks, and thus the common clerk of a Herald and Register of the College of Arms, has the vanity to call himself "Registering Clerk in the College of Arms." The word "late," which this compiler prefixes to his title of Registering Clerk, is also used with corresponding impopriety, since we believe that his services were dispensed with, even as a clerk, so far back as the year 1809.

Although the reasons just given are sufficient to condemn any such work as the present, yet we must proceed in our investigation, by asking whether the writing Clerk to an officer of the College of Arms, can be fairly and honestly presumed to have received such an education, or to have had such association with persons of education and station in society, as to qualify him in any way for the task of a genealogist. We reply most unequivocally in the negative, and the regret with which we thus express our opinion, will not be diminished by examining in what way the task before us has been performed.

The first objection that occurs to us is that the work wants system; there is no arrangement of the pedigrees, either alphabetically, topographically, or chronologically, with reference to the time of compilation of such descents;—a pedigree traced 200 years since, occupying the same or following page as one compiled yesterday. Thus, in page 1 is the pedigree of a family named "Man," *ending in the year* 1625, copied, we presume, from the Harleian MS., 1106, or 1432; but why such an unmeaning pedigree commences this work, or we may almost say, why such an unmeaning pedigree is inserted at all we cannot discover. In pp. 2 and 3 we have a pedigree of the family of Bargrave, brought *down to the present day*. In p. 4 we find a pedigree *ending in* 1619. In p. 5 we observe two short pedigrees, *without any date whatever*, and in this manner is the whole volume put together. In p. 92 we have, for the second time, the pedigree of Man, *verbatim*, as in p. 1. And we may safely affirm that the absurdity of many of the pedigrees is beyond description, the book abounding with entire genealogies, unsanctioned by a single date from beginning to end; so that whether such predigrees relate to families flourishing before the flood, or to the parvenus of latest origin, the reader is not informed. It may, however, afford some relief to the disappointed holders of this volume, to be informed that we think most of the pedigrees will be found to have been copied from some one of the volumes of Kentish Pedigrees in the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum.

Another defect, of no small importance, is the publishing a volume of pedigrees, of no possible utility unless as a book of reference, without referring to an authority for any one genealogy in the work; and whether this has been done intentionally, or ignorantly, it is much to be reprehended. The antient pedigrees in Mr. Berry's work ought to have a reference to the MS. from which they have been transcribed, with some general account of its author, its date, its character and the like; whilst modern pedigrees ought to have been sanctioned by the name of the party authorising their insertion.

Though we consider this work a failure, there is, notwithstanding, due to the compiler the credit of much industry and perseverance, as well as much spirit in being the first to renew a mode of collecting pedigrees long disused; nor ought the engraving of the arms to be passed over without approbation. But as we cannot

think that a work conducted on so faulty a system can be continued without pecuniary loss, so we shall not regret, or consider it any injury to Mr. Berry, to hear that a better sort of Visitation has been undertaken by some person, in our opinion, better qualified. Such a work might be made of great value, and ought to be, and we must believe, would be patronised by the majority of the Country Gentlemen of England, very few of whom have contributed their pedigrees to the present undertaking. G.

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, 1829, Part II., xcix., 99—101, August.]

Martello, or Mortella Towers.

Maize Hill, Greenwich, Aug. 8.

MR. URBAN,

One of the most interesting models in the Rotunda at Woolwich is that of the Tower of Mortella, near Mortella Bay, in the island of Corsica; but the interest attached to this beautiful copy of a fortification was much augmented on my lately seeing it, by learning that from it we have erected the defences on our sea coast, known by the corrupted name of Martello Towers. It is but common justice to the "Gentleman's Magazine" to say, that it was the only work in my library where I could find any notice of these erections,* and I believe it would be difficult to name a subject which has not been noticed and enlightened in that work of a hundred years. As the account, however, of the origin of these fortifications, given by Mr. Fussell in his "Journey round the Coast of Kent," and transferred into your pages, is quite erroneous, I am confident that few persons can be aware of the derivation of the name being that which I have forwarded to you, and I consider the circumstance well worthy of your recording.

The motive which induced our Government to build similar towers to that of Mortella, is too much connected with the subject to allow of its being omitted by me, although I shall only have recourse to your own pages for the supply, and furnish another instance that all modern writing is but the transcript of what has been written before, and is only the taking out of an old bottle to pour into a new.

It appears by the "Gazette" accounts, inserted in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1794, p. 265 and following, that in February, 1794, General Dundas anchored in a bay to the west of Mortella Point, landed his troops, and took possession of a height overlooking the tower of Mortella. The next day the Fortitude and Juno were ordered to attack the tower from the bay, and not having been able to make any impression after a continued cannonade of two hours and a half, and the Fortitude being very much damaged by red-hot shot, her mainmast much wounded, many of the shrouds cut away, three of the lower deck guns dismounted, several hot shot in the hull, a great many men blown up by the explosion of a powder-box struck by a hot shot, and the ship on fire from the main deck to

* See Gent. Mag., Vol. LXXXVIII., Pt. ii., p. 142.

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the upper part of the quick-work on the quarter-deck, and sixty-two men killed and wounded, both ships hauled off. The troops, which had been landed, consisted, I believe, of 1,400 men; these took possession of heights overlooking the tower, and within 150 yards of it, and from them was this tower cannonaded in vain for two days; but the parapet, which was lined with boss (sunk five feet from the walls, and filled up with sand), having caught fire, the besieged were compelled to surrender, when it appeared that the extraordinary mischief which has been mentioned as having been done to our ships, and the unstated loss which occurred to our troops, *was occasioned by thirty-three men and two eighteen-pounders, one of which was found dismounted. The loss of the enemy was two men.*

With the knowledge of this result against the tower of Mortella, it may be honestly presumed that an English Mortella, otherwise Martello Tower, is impregnable, especially as improvements have taken place, in the construction of the parapets, and in the manner of working the cannon mounted on them. S. G.

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, 1829, part ii. xcix. 119, August.]

Stacey's Lines to commemorate Ann and Emma's Present of the Watch to dear Mary.

THE young, the Beautiful, the fair,
The most beloved on Earth,
Gave in their love, this Jewel rare,
To one of kindred worth.
And sweetly sung, "Remember me
As long as Time itself shall be."

II.

I had a dream so much like Truth,
The memory of it still is strong,
An angel of Eternal Youth
Sung to me this holy song,
"These sisters' love shall not decay
When time itself shall fade away."

1830. S. G.

The Family of Fitzwilliam.

IN an account of certain of the Tenants in Capite of William the Conqueror, published in your Magazine for January, 1832, is the name of GOISFRID DE BEC, otherwise GOISFRID THE MARSHAL, with his descent from Grimaldi Prince of Monaco, who flourished in the year 920, and married Crispina, daughter of Rollo Duke of Normandy.

The object of the present communication is to show that the noble house of FITZWILLIAM is descended in the male line from this GOISFRID.

It will in the first place be desirable to examine how preceding Writers have treated the origin of this Family, and by pointing out the discrepancy in their statements, and their want of corroboration by the few Records which have been cited as authorities, to show that the accounts hitherto published are incorrect, though originating apparently in some long-forgotten truth. The Principal Honours of this Family have been obtained at the following periods:—

1 Edward III. 1327,

Sir William Fitzwilliam, summoned to Parliament as Baron of the realm.

28 Henry VIII. 1537,

William Fitz-William, Knight of the Garter, created Earl of Southampton.

2 Elizabeth, 1560,

Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland, five times.

18 James I. 1620,

William Fitz-William created Baron Fitz-William of Ireland.

2 George I. 1716,

William Fitz-William created Viscount Milton and Earl Fitz-William of Ireland.

15 George II. 1742,

William Fitz-William, created Baron of Milton, of England.

20 George II. 1746,

Created Viscount Milton and Earl Fitz-William of England.

The Authors who have written upon the early descent of this Family are:—

Sir William Dugdale—in his "English Baronage." 1676.

Francis Nichols—in his "Irish Compendium." 1722.

Aaron Crossley—in his "Peerage of Ireland." 1725.

Arthur Collins—in his "Peerage of England." 3rd Edition. 1750.

John Lodge—in his "Peerage of Ireland." 1754.

Joseph Edmonson—in his "Buronagium Anglicanum." 1764.

Jacob Banks, Playfair, and other Writers who have only transcribed or abridged the Histories of the foregoing Heralds and Genealogists need not be examined.

Sir William Dugdale's Account is as follows:—

"As to the time or occasion of assuming this surname (FITZWILLIAM) *the greatest certainty I have found is that William the son of William Fitz-Godric in King Henry II. days (1175) called himself William Fitzwilliam*, which William, by Albreda de Lizures, had issue another William, who having been in arms with the rebellious Barons about the latter end of King John's reign, returned to his due obedience in 5 Henry III. (1220), and left issue Thomas, his son and heir."—Pipe Rolls, 22 Henry II.

It is difficult to account for so erroneous a statement as is here recorded by Sir William Dugdale. Entertaining doubts whether the Pipe Roll authorized this eminent Herald's assertion, it was referred to, and the Entry on the record was found to be as follows:—

"Witls fil Godrici redd comp de C^{li}. p hūda [in uxorem] māt Joh Const^{s} c̄ tra sua. In thw̄ lxvj^{li} 7 . xiij^{s} 7iiij^{d} Et deb xxxiij^{li} 7 vj 7 viij

This may be thus rendered:—

"William, the son of Godric, renders account of one hundred pounds for having [in marriage] the mother of John Const' with hex

land. In the treasury sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, and he owes £33 : 6 : 8d."

There is in this account no pretence for connecting the parties with the Fitz-William family, nor does any subsequent record of the family connect them with it. Godric was a common name in ancient times, as was also Fitz-William, and the Pipe Roll in question contained a receipt of 40s. from a Roger Fitz-William for an offence against the Forest Laws, but neither does this individual belong to the Fitz-William pedigree, though it would have been a more excusable error in Sir William Dugdale to have selected his name for that purpose than the name of Fitz-Godric.

A probable ancestor might, however, have been found in the Pipe Roll of the 2 Henry II. (1156) for the County of Somerset, when William Fitz-William paid 25 marks for the relief of his land.

The second Author who had treated of this Family is Francis Nichols, who in 1718 commenced a Particular Account of the Nobility under the title of BRITISH COMPENDIUM, a work which was continued through 13 editions down to the year 1769.

The first edition of the IRISH COMPENDIUM was in 1720, and as the Fitz-William family did not then enjoy an English Peerage, this is the first book in which their entire pedigree is recorded, for Dugdale's Genealogy descends no lower than the reign of Henry VIII., when the Earl of Southampton died and the Earldom became extinct.

The author (Francis Nichols) states in his Preface that "he had taken very considerable pains in collecting the several materials of which his little treatise was composed, and that would be easily allowed by such as considered that *the design was entirely new, and that nothing of the kind had ever been attempted before.*"

His account is as follows :—

"This noble family is said to be descended from Sir William Fitz-William Knight who was *cousin in blood to King Edward the Confessor*, and by him sent into Normandy (to William, then Duke) where he remained awhile, and at the time of the Invasion of England, came back with the said Duke, *to whom he was Earl Marshall of his army*, and in that great battle of Sussex behaved himself so well that for his conduct and valour the Conqueror gave him his own scarf, which remains to this day in the family. He married the daughter and heiress of Polybius, a Norman, and by her had another Sir William Fitz-William, who was the father of a third Sir William, the father of a fourth Sir William, which last was Lord of Sprotborough and Elmley, in the County of York. He married Aliza de Legunes."

This account was probably compiled from manuscript pedigrees in possession of the then Lord, for it is true in the material points of the ancestor being cousin to the Confessor and Marshal to the Conqueror, but the name of this first ancestor was not WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM. Dugdale, it will be remembered, called him *William Fitz-Godric*, and as Mr. Nichols, it appears, did not search on that name, it is to be presumed he drew his facts from different sources than Sir William Dugdale's Work or authorities.

The third Publication containing the Genealogy of this Family was the Peerage of Ireland, by Aaron Crossley, Herald Painter, of Dublin, published at Dublin in 1725, in a folio volume.

Having copied the statement as published in Nichols' Irish Compendium, the Editor at the conclusion printed the following descent;

but as it is without any authority, and shows much ignorance by referring to "Records in the Tower," and "Sundry Records" in support of statements relating to individuals living prior to the period of our earliest records, it is entitled to little or no credit, but it has been transcribed, as it is an original compilation, taken, it is to be presumed, from some MS., and not the invention of Mr. Crossley :—

The Lineal Descent of the Fitz-Williams of Sprotburgh, Lords of Emley, from the time of King Edward the Confessor to the reign of King Henry VIII., as it may appear by evidence and matter of record.

I. Thomas Fitz-William, cousin in blood to King Edward the Confessor, as may appear by the records in the Tower Anno Domini 1066.

II. William Fitz-William, Marshall of the Host to William the Conqueror. He married the daughter of Monsieur Solabis of Normandy, and had issue William Fitz-William, his son and heir, as may appear by sundry records.

III. Sir William Fitz-William, Knight, married the daughter and heir of Sir John Lord of Emley, and had issue William Fitz-William, his son and heir, Anno 1117.

IV. Sir William Fitz-William, Knight, married Ella, the daughter of William Earl of Warren, and had issue William Fitz-Williams, his son and heir, and Roger Fitz-Williams, and died Lord of Sprotburgh and of Emley, &c., Anno 1148.

V. Sir William Fitz-Williams, Knight, married Albreda de Lesures, heir to Lacy Earl of Lincoln, and had issue William Fitz-william, son and heir, and Donatia, and died Lord Sprotburgh and Emley, &c., Anno Regni R. Rich. I. 5.

The fourth and next Author is the laborious Arthur Collins, Esquire, who published his first edition of the Peerage of England in 1709, but as the Fitz-William Family were not *English* Peers until 1742, their Genealogy forms no part of Mr. Collins' Works until the 3rd edition, published in 1750—when a minute account of that House was published, occupying upwards of 20 pages—the early part of which affords an ordinary instance of "The Progress of Error."

It has been shown that in the only three published accounts of the Family, there was no agreement between them, and yet the genealogist, Mr. Collins, commences his History in these words :—

"Our Genealogists *all* agree, that this antient and noble Family of Fitz-William is descended from Sir William Fitz-William, who attended William Duke of Normandy in his victorious Expedition into England anno 1066, as Marshal of his Army, and for his valour in that memorable battle near Hastings, when King Harold was slain, the Conqueror gave him his scarf from his own Arm as Tradition in the family affirms.

"Sir William Dugdale asserts (Baronage of England, Vol. II. p. 105) that Sir William Fitz-william, in the reign of King Henry the Second, was the first who assumed the surname of Fitz-William, and that he is called in the Pipe Rolls (22 Hen. II. Ebor.) son of William Fitz-Godrick, wherein Sir William Segar (Segar's Baronage, MS.) Garter King of Arms in the reign of King Charles the First, agrees, and that Sir William Fitz-Godrick first named was Cousin in blood to King Edward the Confessor, who sent him to William Duke of Normandy, with whom he remained some time, and then married Emma, daughter and heir of Monsieur de Solabis, a Norman, and

coming back with William the Conqueror, was Marshal of his Army as before mentioned."

"That Godrick was living in the reign of King Edward the Confessor is manifest from the authentic Register Domesday Book, wherein the lands he held are recorded; and Thornton recites in his History of Nottinghamshire, p. 60, many Manors which he held in that County in the time of Edward the Confessor."

It was as foreign to the truth in Mr. Collins to pretend that there was a connexion between any one of the several individuals of the name of Godric mentioned in Domesday and the Fitz-william Family, as it was in Sir William Dugdale to misrepresent the Pipe Roll by making it the link of an identity which did not exist; but to the first error is added the glaring absurdity of representing one of the Conqueror's Soldiers as being a Tenant of Edward the Confessor, for in that character only can he appear as holding Lands in that reign. When a name occurs in that Survey as having possessed Estates in the Confessor's time, it is an evidence of the owner having been *dispossessed* of such Estates by the Conqueror, whereas Collins and Dugdale were in search of a Warrior to whom Lands had been granted by the Conqueror, not of one whom the Conqueror had dispossessed of his Estates, and this circumstance alone shows the error of tracing the Family from Godric. Collins did not, however, remain content with transcribing from Sir William Dugdale. He was assisted by information from the Family, and has recorded many interesting particulars, from which the following is extracted:—

In 1565 *Hugh Fitz-William*, of Sprotburgh, in the County of York, Esquire, with great cost, care, and industry, collected all such pieces of Evidence and matters of record as by diligent Scrutiny he could find in the Tower, in the Exchequer, in the Rolls, and in the Office of the Heralds, to declare from what noble Progenitors the blood and name were descended, as well within this realm as in foreign Countries.

For the verifying of every particular of which descent, and for a perpetual memorial of the truth thereof, Eleven Gentlemen of the blood and name of *Fitz-William* subscribed their names, and Sir Gilbert Dethicke, Garter King at Arms; William Harney, Clarencieux and William Flomer Norroy, Kings of Arms, signed Certificates that they had examined the descent with the records of their office, and did find the same agree, and that for the verification of the truth thereof they had subscribed their names and set the seals of their several offices the 3rd day of May, 1565.

Collins then proceeds as follows:—

"The first mentioned in the said Pedigree is Sir William Godric, Cousin to King Edward the Confessor. His Son and Heir, Sir William Fitz-William, being Ambassador at the Court of William Duke of Normandy, attended him in his victorious expedition into England as Marshal of his Army, A.D. 1066. He married Emma, daughter and heir of Monsieur de Solabis, a Norman Knight, and by her was Father of Sir William Fitz-William, who is said in the manuscript before mentioned, and in several pedigrees by different Antiquaries and Heralds, to have wedded Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John Elmley, of Elmley and Sprotburgh, &c., in Yorkshire, and to have had issue

"Sir William Fitz-William, Lord of Elmley and Sprotburgh, who was living in 1117, as appears from his Agreement that year

with the Monks of Beland, wherein he is wrote *William, Son of William.*

"To this Grant is affixed a round Seal representing a Man on Horseback, completely armed, and circumscribed *S. Willmi Filii Willmi Dni de Emmalaia:* And on the reverse the arms of Fitz-William, viz. Lozengé."

The next and 5th Author who published genealogical Particulars of this Noble Family was John Lodge, Esq., in "The Peerage of Ireland," printed in 1754, from the preface to which some Extracts are here made :—

"Whatever has been already published on the subject is so lame and erroneous that I dared not rely on any one circumstance or date; and upon examination I have had reason to amend or omit almost the whole contents of those Volumes. They were collected by Aaron Crosley, an Herald Painter, and Francis Nichols, a person employed by the English Booksellers to furnish an *Irish Compendium.* I dare venture to say that he never consulted the records of the Kingdom, which his Book sufficiently testifies, and that if he received the information he boasts of, the Peers are very little obliged to him for his account of their families; and the Publick in general quite disappointed."

Mr. Lodge then proceeds with an Account of the Fitz-William Family, which appears, copied from Sir William Dugdale and the British Compendium, and contains nothing rendering it necessary to be transcribed.

Joseph Edmonson, Esq., one of the Heralds, having the assistance of the MSS. of Sir William Segar, Garter King at Arms in the reign of , is the 6th Author who has traced the descent of the Family, which he published in 1764 in a splendid work entitled Baronageum Anglicanum. This descent shall be forthwith transcribed.

To these several Accounts may be added a seventh, being that recorded in the College of Arms above a century since, and the seven Accounts are as follows :—

Sir Wm. Dugdale. 1676.	*Francis Nichols.* 1722.	*Aaron Crossly.* 1725.	*Arthur Collins.* 1750.	*John Lodge.* 1754.	*Joseph Edmonton.* 1764.	*From the College of Arms.*	*Dr. Thornton.*
Godric.	Sir William Fitz-William, cousin to Edward the Confessor, Earl Marshal of the Conqueror's Army, mar. Emma de Solabis.	William Fitz-William, Marshal to the Conqueror, Son of Thomas Fitz-William, m. . . . de Solabis.	Sir William Fitz-William, Marshal to William I., m. Emma de Solabis.	Thomas or William Fitzwilliam, cousin to Edward the Confessor, Marshal of the Conqueror's Army, mar. Emma or Mary de Solabis.	Sir William Fitz-Godric, cousin to Edward the Confessor, m. Emma de Solabis.	William Fitz-William, Marshal of the Conqueror's Army, m. Emma de Solabis.	Godric held many manors in the time of Edward Confessor and William the Conqueror.
William Fitz-Godric.	Sir William Fitz-William, married Eleanor de Elmley.	Sir William Fitz-William, married . . . de Emmeley.	Sir William Fitz-William, living 22 Hen. II. 1176, married Eleanor daughter of Sir John Elmley.	Sir William Fitz-William, married Eleanor de Emmeley.	Sir William Fitz-William, married Eleanor de Elmley.	Sir William Fitz-William, flourished 1117, married Eleanor de Elmley.	Chetilbert.
William Fitz-William, flourished 1175, temp. Hen. II., mar. Albrida de Lizures.	Sir William Fitz-William, married Albreda de Lizures.	William Fitz-William, living 1117, died 1148, married Ella, dau. of Earl Warren.	Sir William Fitz-William, living 18 Hen. I., 1117, m. Ella, daughter of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey.	Sir William Fitz-William, living temp. Hen. II., married Isabel, daughter of Thomas, Earl Warren.	Sir William Fitz-William, married Ella, daughter of William, Earl of Warren, d. 1148.	William Fitz-William, temp. Hen. II.	William Fitz-Godric.
William Fitz-William, living 5 Hen. III., 1220.	Sir William Fitz-William, married Ella, daughter of Earl Warren.	Sir William Fitz-William, married Albreda de Lizures.	Sir William Fitz-William, ... Albreda de Lizures, in Widowhood, 5 Ric. I., 1193.	Sir William Fitz-William, married Albreda de Lizures, living in 1193.	Sir William Fitz-William, married Albreda de Lizures, living 1184.	Sir William Fitz-William, married Albreda de Lizures.	William Fitz-William.

The result of the preceding examination is, that the records referred to by Genealogical Authors in support of the early part of this pedigree do not in any way sanction such pedigrees, but afford considerable Evidence to disprove it, and that the several Authors who have written upon the Family do not appear to have drawn their Accounts from any original Sources, and differ in their respective histories, excepting when the later have copied the Errors of the earlier Compilers.

It remains, therefore, to be considered, Who was the Ancestor of this Family?

We have it in evidence from the public Records and private Charters of the Family (as set out in Collins) that ever since the reign of Henry I. (the Son of the Conqueror) the Family of Fitz-William, who then married the Heiress of Elmley and Sprotburgh have ranked amongst the great Families of this Land—enjoying possessions in uninterrupted descent for the extraordinary period of 700 years. There is no reason to presume that the Ancestor who married the Heiress in this remote reign was himself an unknown or unimportant Man. The presumption must be the reverse, for the marriage of an Heiress in the feudal days was one of the Sovereign's sources of revenue, and the richly endowed Heiresses were only bestowed on Husbands who were themselves wealthy or Favorites of the Sovereign, from which I infer that the origin of the Family is to be sought for amongst the great Families of that day.

In this research, the tradition of the Family affords information which has not otherwise been discovered, and this tradition is that their Norman Ancestor was the Cousin of King Edward the Confessor and Marshal of the Conqueror's Army—a tradition said to be accompanied with one of the most interesting relics in the possession of any Family in the Kingdom—the Conqueror's Scarf—but unsupported, so far as the Antiquaries have heard, by any record in the Kingdom—nay, in apparent opposition to the great record of the Kingdom—Domesday Book—for whilst the Family Historians derive the descent from Godric or Fitz-William, the Conqueror's Marshal at the successful Battle of Hastings, there is no such Warrior to be found in Domesday, the unimpeachable Record of all the Conqueror's Companions who survived the battle.

But if we can discover that the Conqueror's Marshal is recorded in Domesday, and had ample Grants—that he was Cousin to King Edward the Confessor—that his name might be readily corrupted into or miswritten as Godric—and that within about 50 years of the Battle of Hastings the Fitz-William Family bore the same Coat of Arms as the family of the Conqueror's Marshal recorded in Domesday, then it will be evident that we have discovered the Ancestor of the Fitz-William Family.

And these are the facts which I shall now offer to prove, showing that the Ancestor of the Fitz-William Family was GOISFRID DE BECK, Marshal of the Conqueror and Cousin to King William and Edward the Confessor, one of William the Conqueror's Tenants in Capite, and rewarded by him with divers Grants of Land, and whose Family in Normandy bore from the earliest periods, and if still existing now bear the Coat, Lozengy, Argent, and Gules, used by the Fitz-Williams, certainly as early, according to Collins, as in the year 1117, and, if that date be correct, doubtless earlier.

On reference to Domesday it will be found under Hampshire that

GOISFRIDUS THE MARSHALL held *Hibesete*, worth 25s., and *Werilde-ham*, worth 40s., in *Neteham* Hundred.

These are the only Grants recorded as made to the MARSHAL, and it must be apparent they bear no correspondence with the Fiefs which must have been conferred upon the Marshal of the Conqueror's Army, and the difficulty must have remained unexplained but for some Norman History. It appears, however, on reference to Venasque's "Genealogica et Historica Grimaldæ Gentis Arbor," Paris, folio, 1647, page 87, that Goisfrid the Marshal was GOISFRID DE BEC, for that Gilbert Baron of Bec, Lord of Tillveres in 1041, Constable of Normandy and *Marshal of the Army* of William Duke of Normandy, was Uncle of GOISFRID, who is there stated to have obtained many Fiefs in England from William the Conqueror (*Gothofredus feuda in Anglia plurima a Rege Gulielmo Notho meritus*), so that the office of Marshal is thus ascertained to have been in the Family of Bec prior to the Conquest, and that its descent was in some measure hereditary, by favour of the Duke, if not by right, is apparent from Sir William Dugdale's Hittory of the MARSCHAL Family (presumed in a former account on this subject in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for January, 1832, pages 29 and 30, to have been descended from this same Goisfrid) which he commences with GILBERT MARESCHAL, *so named from his Office*, who flourished in the reign of Henry I.: which office, it would seem, he must have had by descent, since, in the Record first naming him, he was impleaded for the office of Mareschal to the King by two other Men of Importance, but without success, so that it remained with him for his life, and then descended to his issue for many generations.

And on again referring to Domesday, it will be seen that GOISFRID DE BEC had very many grants in Hertfordshire, and which shall be briefly extracted, the identity of these two names thus accounting for the apparent insufficient remuneration given to the Marshal.

There is another circumstance slightly confirming the assertion that Goisfrid the Marshal was of the Bec family. In the family pedigree Turstin Fitz-Rou appears as brother of Goisfrid, who was also son of Rollo or Ralph; and it appears, on reference to Domesday, that Turstin had Fiefs given him in *Netcham* Hundred in Hampshire, as well as Goisfrid. The varied appellation given to GOISFRID in Domesday has many similar examples throughout our early Records, and is easily accounted for.

The Inquisitions were held in the various counties where the lands were situated upon the oaths of Jurors of the Vill and neighbourhood; and since Goisfrid de Bec was Goisfrid the Marshall, there would be nothing extraordinary in his being denominated as MARSHAL in Hampshire and as Goisfrid DE BEC in Hertfordshire.

The concluding reason for identifying the family of the Fitz-Williams with that of the Grimaldis is in the arms, and there is much of interest in the circumstance in an antiquarian as well as a genealogical view.

It is stated by Mr, Dallaway in his Heraldic Inquiries (page 30) that by many Antiquaries the precise era of the introduction of arms into England was ascertained to have been in 1147, when the second Crusade was undertaken, and that it was observed by Mr. Gough that arms sculptured on the shield of the effigy of Geffry de Magnaville in the Temple Church, who died in 1147, were the earliest which had yet been discovered. And in quoting from Camden he writes that

the hereditary use of arms was not established till the reign of Henry III.; but there does not seem reason to consider this date of 1147 as correct as it was fixed upon, because a monumental effigy of that year was the earliest then known to be in existence; and presuming that the Biographical and Historical account of the Fitz-William Family as recorded in Collins' Peerage is correct, that account also disposes of the preceding statement.

The words in Collins are as follows:—

"*Sir William Fitz-William, Lord of Elmley and Sprotburgh, who was living in* 1117, *as appears from his agreement that year with the monks of Biland, granted to the said Monks a piece of his wood in Elmley.* To this grant on a round seal is represented a Man on horseback completely armed and circumscribed S. WILLMI FILII WILLMI DMI DE EMMALAIA, and on the reverse the arms of Fitz-William, viz., Lozengy."

From this year of 1117 the Fitz-Williams have used the same arms, Lozengy argent and gules, and there is reason to believe this coat was borne by them much earlier, for the descendants of the Grimaldi Family, from whom the Fitz-William branched off on the invasion of England in 1066, bear at this day the same arms—Lozengy argent and gules—and have borne them from the earliest periods of which the family have any Records or Deeds. So that this family show three distinct houses settled in Italy, Normandy, and England, between which Houses there has been no connection since the year 1066, and all of whose descendants at this day, residing still in the three distinct kingdoms of Italy, France, and England, bear the same simple arms, Lozengy argent and gules. Mr. Clifford, in his Essay called Cliffordiana, seems quite justified in stating that the Grimaldi arms are amongst the most ancient in Europe.

Presuming the date and description of the seal as set forth by Collins to be correct, there is no parallel instance in England of such antiquity of Coat Armour.

The lands granted to GOISFRID DE BEC by the Conqueror as recorded in Domesday were

In Hertfordshire:

In Winriga (Windridge), worth 20s., heretofore 50s.				
In Titeberst (Theobald-street)	„	5s.		
In Daccworde (Datch-worth)	„	12s. 8d.	„	20s.
In Welga (Welwyn)	„	50s.	„	£6.
In Largelai (Langley)	„	30s.	„	
In Wilie (William) Goisfrid himself holds 5 hides and 1 Vergate: land to 9 ploughs. In the Demesne 2 hides, Ten Villaines, 1 Knight, and 4 Bordurs		worth £10 14s. 6d.	„	£12.
In Rodehangre (Rode Green)	„	44 pence.		
In Berlai (Barley)	„	3s.		
In Cochenoc (Coken-hatch)	„	60s.	„	100s.
In Hogestantone (Hoxton)	„	30s.	„	40s.
In Linlei (Lilly Hoo)	„	100s.	„	£7.
In Hailet (Hayley)	„	30s.	„	£4.

In Brichendene (Brick-endon)	worth	10s.,	hitherto	40s.
In Belenghon (Bingco)	„	100s.	„	£8.
In ——— 4 Knights have 4 hides.				
In ——— 3 Knights hold of Godfrey	„	20s.	„	40s.
In ———	„	5s.	„	10s.
In Sela	„	10s.		
In Rochesforde (Roxford)	„	15s.	„	20s.
In Blachemere (Blackmore)	„	15s.	„	40s.
In Stanestede (Stanstead)	„	10s.	„	10s.
In Estewich (Eastwick)	„	60s.	„	£4.
In Wickeham (Wickham)	„	30s.	„	40s.

In Hampshire:

Land of GOISFRID THE MARSHAL.

In Hibesete	„	25s.	„	20s.
In Werildham (East and West Worldham)	„	40s.	„	20s.

From the Exon Domesday:

In Sterchale Hundred, two hides and a half.

In Somersetshire:

In the Hundred of Monachetone, Goisfrid the Constable (p. 75) and Edrit, worth 33s 6d.

This is presumed to be Goisfrid the Marshal; some neighbouring fiefs were owned by Turstin Fitz-Row, the brother of Goisfrid.

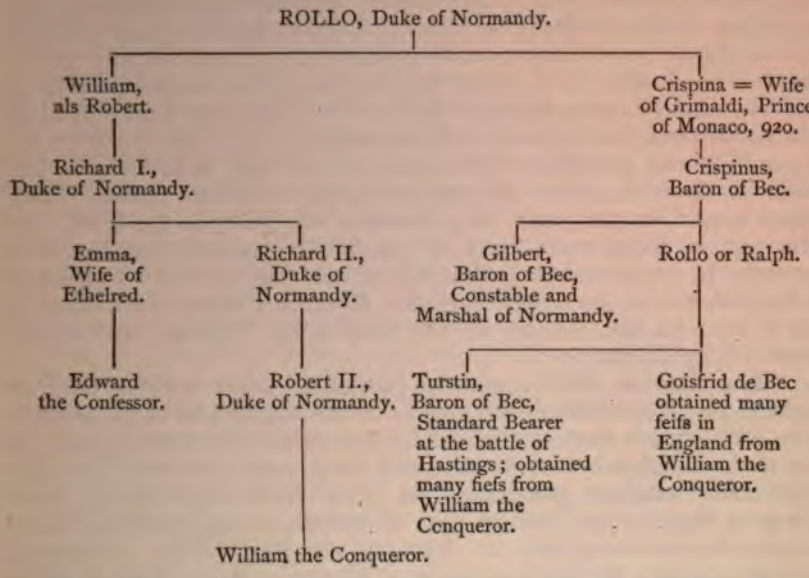
In another return in the same county Goisfrid is not called Constable, but it is apparently the same person, as he is stated to hold the property of Edrit, worth £4.

A Goisfrid also held of Land of Turstin Fitz-Row. This connexion countenances the opinion that he was Goisfrid the Marshal, worth £5 per annum. And other land held also of Turstin, worth £6, heretofore £8.

It is also to be remarked, with respect to the designation of Constable and Marshal, that Gilbert de Bec, the uncle of Goisfrid de Bec, was both Constable and Marshal of the Duke of Normandy.

The offices were hereditary, so Goisfird the Marshal was probably Goisfrid the Constable. The union of the two offices is to be found continued in England, for the court of Chivalry was the court of the Constable and Marshal.

With respect to the Marshal's consanguinity to Edward the Confessor, it is thus recorded in Anderson's Royal Genealogies and Venasque, Family of Grimaldi, *Paris*, 1647:—


ROLLO, Duke of Normandy.
William, als Robert.
Crispina = Wife of Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, 920.
Richard I., Duke of Normandy.
Crispinus, Baron of Bec.
Emma, Wife of Ethelred.
Richard II., Duke of Normandy.
Gilbert, Baron of Bec, Constable and Marshal of Normandy.
Rollo or Ralph.
Edward the Confessor.
Robert II., Duke of Normandy.
Turstin, Baron of Bec, Standard Bearer at the battle of Hastings; obtained many fiefs from William the Conqueror.
Goisfrid de Bec obtained many feifs in England from William the Conqueror.
William the Conqueror.

As to the mistake in the Fitz-William pedigree, the name is written in Latin Gothofridus, and in French Goisfrid, the English of which is Godfrey. By some accident or ignorance, as is to be presumed, the name at some period became corrupted into God-ric, a translator or transcriber may easily have made this mistake in many ways. A probable one is that in some manuscript the name may have been abbreviated "God," as is common in Domesday, and some subsequent Writers may have written it at full length as Godric, instead of Godfrey.

It is a slight confirmation of this descent of the Fitz-William *Grimaldis*, that *William* was a name then borne by the Grimaldi Family, and continued, with only one interruption, in the Crispin Branch for four hundred years, and it is possible that the early descents of the English family should be traced thus:

Goisfrid de Bec, Marshall to the Conqueror.

|

William Fitz-Goisfrid.

|

William Fitz-William.

The present most ancient possessions of the Fitz-William family are understood to be those which were obtained by their ancestor in the reign of Henry I. with the heiress of Elmley of Elmley and Sprotburgh in Yorkshire, and it does not appear by any Inquisition or other Record that the family inheritance at any subsequent period to the reign of William I. consisted of the estates granted by the Conqueror or of any of them. It requires therefore to be explained why this important link of identity is wanting. This can only be done presumptuously, as there exist no records for the early reigns after the Conquest.

It is, however, a matter of notoriety, though not so fully particularized in the Histories of England as in the Histories of the Dukes of Normandy, that there were endless and

cruel wars between the Conqueror's descendants respecting the usurpation of these kingly and ducal inheritances, in which wars the Norman Barons and Knights took prominent parts on one side or the other. The family of Goisfrid the Marshal, from their high offices, their vast inheritances, their kinship to the Conqueror's family, must have borne conspicuous parts in these fraternal wars, and we know by all our Histories (see Hume sub. anno 11 . .) that Milo Crispin, the cousin of Goisfrid, took the part of Duke William against King Henry I., and in the year 1119 wounded the King in the head. In some one of these wars there is reason to presume, from the facts presently to be mentioned, that Goisfrid or his descendant forfeited his English estates by adhering to the Norman Dukes, and it may be that it was on the seizure of the Crown by William Rufus thus warranted by Hume :—

"The Barons, who generally possessed large estates both in England and Normandy, were uneasy at the separation of these territories, and foresaw that, as it would be impossible for them to preserve long their allegiance to two masters, they must necessarily resign either their ancient patrimony or their new acquisitions. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Robert Earl of Merlaigne engaged their partisans in a formal conspiracy to dethrone the king. They communicated their design to Eustace Count of Boulogne, Roger Earl of Salisbury and Arundel, Robert de Bolesem, his eldest Son, William Bishop of Durham, Robert de Mowbray, Roger Bigod, Hugh de Grentmesnil, and they easily procured the assent of these powerful noblemen. The conspirators returning to their castles, hastened to put themselves into a military position, and expecting to be soon supported by a powerful army from Normandy they had already begun hostilities in many places. The king was soon in a situation to take the field ; and as he knew the danger of delay, he suddenly marched into Kent, where his uncle had already seized the fortresses of Pevensey and Rochester. These places he successfully reduced by famine, and though he was prevailed on by the Earl of Chester, William de Warren, and Robert Fitz-Harmer, who had embraced his cause, to spare the lives of the rebels, he confiscated all their estates and banished them the kingdom. This success gave authority to his negociations with Roger Earl of Shrewsbury, whom he detached from the confederacy; and as his powerful fleet, joined to the indolent conduct of Robert, prevented the arrival of the Norman succours, *all the other rebels found no resource but in flight or submission.* Some of them received a pardon, but *the greater part were attainted; and the king bestowed their estates on the Norman Barons who had remained faithful to him.*"

Although in 1090, on a treaty between William and his brother Robert, it was promised by the former that the Norman Barons attainted in Robert's cause should be restored to their estates in England, yet new broils ensued immediately after in Normandy; and in 1095 a new conspiracy of William's own Barons, which was detected, engrossed all his attention. Robert Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, was at the head of this combination, and he engaged in it the Count d'Eu, Richard de Tunbridge, Roger de Lacey, and many others. Mowbray died in prison, the Count d'Eu had his eyes put out, William de Aldisi, an other conspirator, was hanged.

It is probable, therefore, that the restorations of attainted estates, especially considering the rapacity and perfidy of the king, were very partially performed, and that there never was a thorough reconciliation

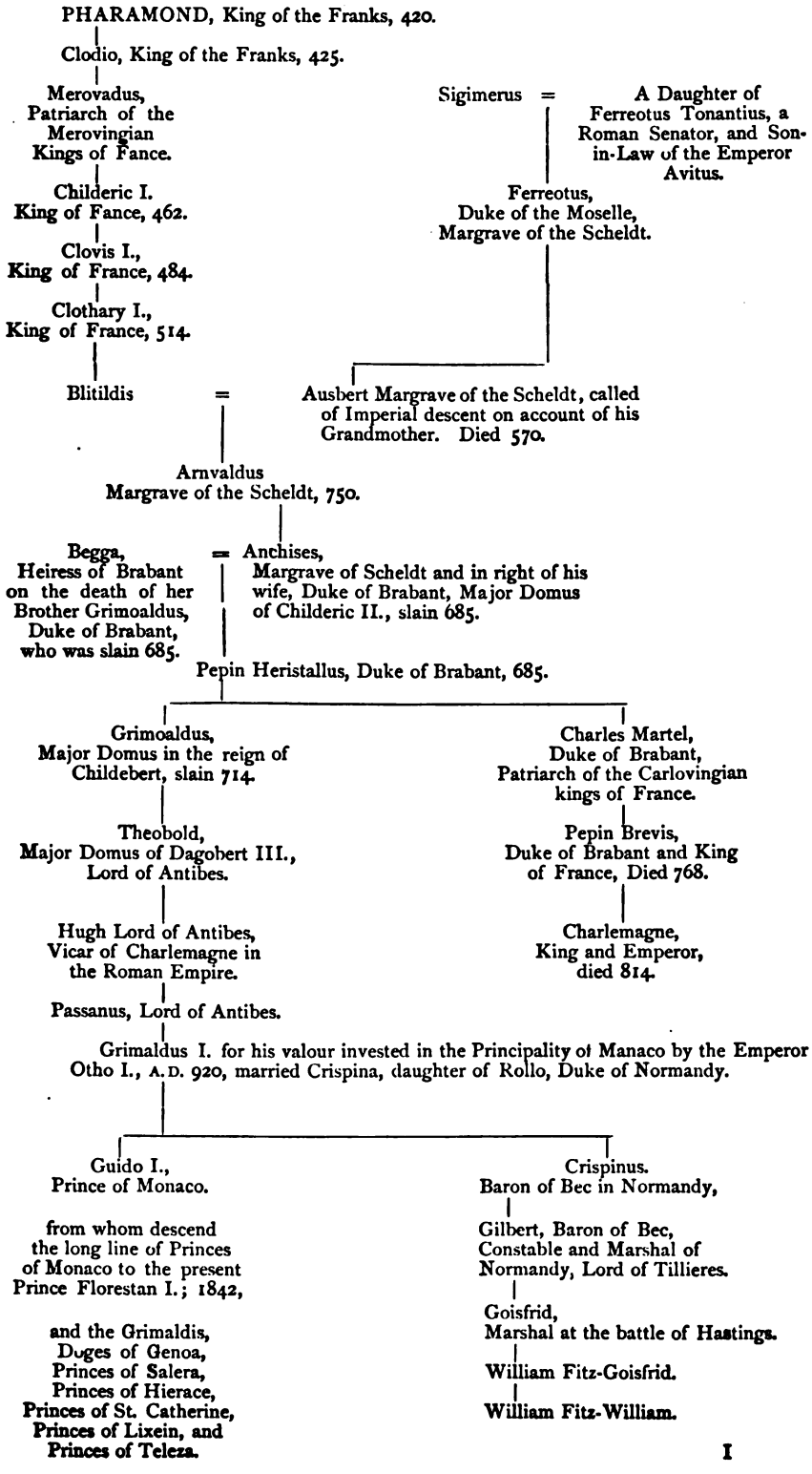
between many of the Norman Barons and the king. This view is confirmed by the fresh troubles in 1101, when Henry, the younger brother, Duke of Brabant, on the death of William Rufus, seized the throne of England during Robert's absence in the Holy Land.

Robert de Bolesem, Earl of Shrewsbury, and Arundle, William de la Warenne Earl Surrey, Arnulf de Montgomery, Walter Giffard, Robert de Pontefract, Robert de Mallet, Ivo de Grentmesnil, and many others of the principal nobility invited Robert to make an attempt upon England, and promised on his landing to join him with all their forces. An accommodation (p. 321) was, however, come to, and it was agreed among other things that the adherents of each should be pardoned and restored to all their possessions, either in Normandy or England; but Henry quickly violated this treaty. He restored, indeed, the estates of all Robert's adherents, but was secretly determined that noblemen so powerful and ill-affected, who had both inclination and ability to disturb his government, should not long remain unmolested in their present opulence and grandeur. He began with the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was watched for some time by spies, and then indicted on a charge of 45 articles. This turbulent nobleman, knowing his own guilt, as well as the prejudice of his judges, and the power of his prosecutor, had recourse to arms for his defence; but being soon suppressed by the authority and address of Henry, he was banished the kingdom, and his great estate confiscated. His ruin involved that of his two brothers, Arnulf de Montgomery and Roger Earl of Lancaster. Soon after followed the prosecution and condemnation of Roger de Pontefract and Robert de Mallet, who had distinguished themselves among Robert's adherents. William de Warenne was the next victim; even William Earl of Cornwall, son of the Earl of Montaigne, the king's uncle, having given matter of suspicion against him, lost all the vast acquisitions of his family in England. Although the name of Goisfrid is not among the few nobles mentioned as having forfeited their estates, yet there is reasonable evidence upon the subject to enable us to conclude that he lost his English possessions, and at the early period of some one of the before recounted forfeitures, for it is recorded by the historians that in 1119 William de Bec Crispin, who was the head of the House of which Goisfrid was a member, and his first cousin, wounded King Henry at the battle of Brenneville, and on an investigation of the title to all the fiefs named in Domesday, as granted to Goisfrid no one can be traced to have been descended from Goisfrid, or from any member of his family, nor can any two of the fiefs be traced to have descended from the same person, or to have been in the same person by descent at the earliest periods; but the greatest evidence of the forfeiture is perhaps to be found in the Testa de Nevill, where, it appears, that Linley and Wilie in Hertfordshire, two of the manors, or possessions granted by the Conqueror to Goisfrid, were then held by Pagua de Chaworth, *by grant of the king*. It is, therefore, clear from these circumstances that the king had repossessed himself of Gosfrid's estates, and thus we have the cause why his decendants, the Fitz-Williams, so early as the reign of Edward the First, were owners of the large possessions only of Emma de Elmslie, and had none of their paternal inheritances. In concluding this account it seems necessary for its completion to say some few words of the family who have been thus pointed out as the male ancestors of the Fitz-William family. In doing this we must be content to have a transcript of what we find in printed books, without attempting to in-

vestigate their authorities; and as Anderson's "Royal Genealogies," (London, 1730,) is as readily to be procured for examination as any volume I can name, the account shall be taken from that work. Anderson, in his "Royal Genealogies," gives the pedigree of the Grimaldis in table 420.

They are of the male line of the ancient kings of France, being descended from Pharamond, King of the Franks, in the year 420. His descendant, Pepin Heristal, Duke of Brabant, in 685, was father of Charles Martel (the grandfather of Charlemagne, and of Grimoaldus, Major Domus in the reign of Childebert III., who married Theolinda, daughter of Rabotus, Duke of Frisia, and was slain in 714. Their son, Theobald, was Major Domus of Dagobert III., and married Aliarde, daughter of the Duke of Aurelia. His son, Hugh Lord of Antibes, Vicar of Charlemain, in the Roman Empire. He was father of Passanus, Lord of Antibes, and of Theobald, Archbishop of Milan. Passanus was father of Grimaldus I., who for his valour against the Saracens was invested with the Principality of Monaco, by the Emperor Otho I. He lived A.D. 920, and married Crispina, the daughter of Rollo, Duke of Normandy, as already mentioned. The Grimaldi family have possessed Principalities in the greater part of the kingdoms of Europe. They have been sovereigns or doges of Genoa, and have possessed or possess Dukedoms and lower ranks of nobility almost without number.

In Germany they have twice married into the now Imperial House of Lorraine. In France they take rank as the third foreign princely house. In Italy they have, for nearly 1,000 years, been possessed of an independant principality, which they possess to this day; as also the Lordship of Antibes, which it will be perceived, by the annexed Pedigree, they possessed prior to the time of Charlemagne, possibly conferred upon them by their kinsman, Dagobert III., about the year 720:—


PHARAMOND, King of the Franks, 420.
Clodio, King of the Franks, 425.
Merovadus, Patriarch of the Merovingian Kings of Fance.
Childeric I. King of Fance, 462.
Clovis I., King of France, 484.
Clothary I., King of France, 514.
Blitildis
Sigimerus
A Daughter of Ferreotus Tonantius, a Roman Senator, and Son-in-Law of the Emperor Avitus.
Ferreotus, Duke of the Moselle, Margrave of the Scheldt.
Ausbert Margrave of the Scheldt, called of Imperial descent on account of his Grandmother. Died 570.
Arnvaldus Margrave of the Scheldt, 750.
Begga, Heiress of Brabant on the death of her Brother Grimoaldus, Duke of Brabant, who was slain 685.
Anchises, Margrave of Scheldt and in right of his wife, Duke of Brabant, Major Domus of Childeric II., slain 685.
Pepin Heristallus, Duke of Brabant, 685.
Grimoaldus, Major Domus in the reign of Childebert, slain 714.
Theobold, Major Domus of Dagobert III., Lord of Antibes.
Hugh Lord of Antibes, Vicar of Charlemagne in the Roman Empire.
Passanus, Lord of Antibes.
Charles Martel, Duke of Brabant, Patriarch of the Carlovingian kings of France.
Pepin Brevis, Duke of Brabant and King of France, Died 768.
Charlemagne, King and Emperor, died 814.
Grimaldus I. for his valour invested in the Principality of Manaco by the Emperor Otho I., A.D. 920, married Crispina, daughter of Rollo, Duke of Normandy.
Guido I., Prince of Monaco.
from whom descend the long line of Princes of Monaco to the present Prince Florestan I.; 1842,
and the Grimaldis, Duges of Genoa, Princes of Salera, Princes of Hierace, Princes of St. Catherine, Princes of Lixein, and Princes of Teleza.
Crispinus. Baron of Bec in Normandy,
Gilbert, Baron of Bec, Constable and Marshal of Normandy, Lord of Tillieres.
Goisfrid, Marshal at the battle of Hastings.
William Fitz-Goisfrid.
William Fitz-William.

Inquisitiones post mortem.

John filius Johis filii Simonis, 32 Edward I.

Langley juxta Almesto
Titeberst—16s. reddit
Beningtro (Belingehow, Domesday)
} Hertfordshire.

Inquisitiones post mortem.

Robertus filius Walteri de hereditat Dervergulle de Burgh quondam uxoris sua, 6 Edward II.

Dacheworth et al unum feod. Hertfordshire.

Inquisitiones post mortem, 11 Edward II.

Laurence Tany and Margaret his wife: Estwyk manor, Estwicke hundred: as of the honour of Broune.

Inquisitiones post mortem, 7 Edward II.

Thomas Paynil, died possessed of West Worlddham lands and tenements.

Originalia, 13 Edward II.

John Paynel was seized in his demesne as of fee of certain tenements and lands afterwards called the manor of West Worldham and Matilda, daughter of the aforesaid John Paynel, whom Nicholas Upton married, is his heir, and he held the aforesaid lands and tenements in Worldham as of the king's manor of Aulton, which is in the hands of Isabella, Queen Consort of England, by the service of rendering annually at the same manor 9s., and doing suit at the hundred of Alton from 3 marks to 3 marks, 19 Edward II. Margaret the wife of John of Veniz the Elder, and the said John recovered their seizin against John of Veniz the Younger, and others, of the manor of East Worldham.

Inquisitiones post mortem—William Paynell, 10 Edward II.

West Woldham, 1 messuage, with Garden; 40 acres of land; common for pasture; 3 acres of meadow; 8 acres of wood.

Inquisitiones post mortem, 12 Edward II.

John Paynel, died possessed of West Worldham manor.

(This does not appear from Dugdale to have been an antient inheritance of the family).

6 Richard I. (Dugdale, volume I., page 433).

Adam Paynell married the widow of William Fitz-Williams, (Sister and co-heiress of Robert Bardolf, Lord of Hoo, in Kent, and of Castle Carleton in County Lincoln).

Wills fil Godrici redd comp de C^{li} p hnda mat John Const^{s} c tra sua.

In thro lxvj^{li} 7 xiij^{s} 7 iiij^{d} Et dib xxxiij^{li} 7 vj 7 viij^{d}

Rog^{s} pt Will redd Comp de xl^{s} p ead. (de mia Reg^{s} p foresta sua).

Milo Crispin, WILTSHIRE.

Wodetone, Cibletone, Clive, Littlecote, Walecote, Dracote, Brenchewarde, Ridborne, Cheseslave, Ocheburne, Maretune, Hasburie.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

In Stanes Hundred, Opetone. In Burnehand Hundred, Hucheham. In Dustenberg Hundred, Merlave, Santesdune, Estone. In Tichesele Hundred, Doruei, Sobintone, Iforde. In Esseden Hundred, Assedune, Cerdeslai, Sortelai, Chentone, Buhedone. In Votesdone Hundred, Votesdone, Claidone, Merstone. In Coteshall Hundred, Soleberic, Holendone, Withemgrave (Turstin pbr de Milone) Litecote, Hardwich, Brichtock. In Erlai Hundred, Rineclestone, Hortone. In

Muselai Hundred, Stivelai. In Lama Eddintane. In Sigalai Hundred, Brodewelle, Stantone. In Moslai Hundred.

Milo Crispin, SURREY.

Waletone Hundred, Beddintone, Chingest, Cisedune Magna.

BERKSHIRE.

Radinges Hundred, Pangeborne, Longeler, Soleham. Eletesford Hundred Clopecote. Wanetinz Hundred, Bedreton. Merceham Hundred, Apletune, Eltune, Edtune.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Gratentune, Gadintone, Haselie. Levecanall Hundred, Estone, Chingestone, Cose. Besenton Hundred, Celgrave, Redrefeld, Mapledreham, Witecerre, Stockes, Nineham, Winehill, Covelie, Sumertone, Tobelie, Draicote.

GOISFRID ten: Baldedone, Cestretone, Hayford, Hentone, Advelle, Bentwelle, Berewicke, Gangulvesdene, Harpendene, Chingestone, Cote, Gersedune.

GOISFRID holds, Watecumbe, Cuchesham, Alcrintone. The monks of Beck hold 2 hides and an half in Swinecambe, Sumertone.

TURSTINUS filius Rolfe, SOMERSET.

Pidecombe, Witeham, Wetune, Storpe, Sindercombe, Cadeberie, Westone, Sudecadeberrie, Ultone, Cloptone, Blacheford.

GOISFRID holds of Turstin, Cuntone. Malpertone, Wanderstew, Chaivert, Duncretone, Ciretune.

DEVONSHIRE, Stantone.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE in Stanes Hundred, Chenebelle (parvam) Hardvic. In Coheslai Hundred.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE Omenie, In Gerdson's Hundred.

Achetie, In Cirencester Hd.

In Grimboldeston Hundred, Hildeslai.

In Bachestanes Hundred, Tootewood.

In Blachelane Hundred, Stantone, Fridorne.

HEREFORDSHIRE Bremesese Hd. Alwintune.

Radelan Hd. Merchelai.

William called Fitz Guillaume, or Fitzus Willielmi, the Paternal Ancestor of this family, entered England with King William the First called the Conqueror, and was Marshall of his army. He married Emma, daughter of Monsieur Solabis of Normandy.

Note: some Genealogists do make the Ancestor of this family to be one Thomas Fitz-William who is said to come out of Normandy, with King Edward the Confessor, to whom he was cosin blood.

ELEANOR, daughter and heir to Sir John de Emley, Knight Lord of Emley, Sprotborough de com. Ebor. = Sir William Fitz William, Knight, Lord of Emley jure uxoris, demised to the monks of Biland Abbey, in Yorkshire, part of his wood at Emley, anno 1117, 17 Henry I.

William Fitz William
Lord of Emley, Son of Sir William, lived in the reign of Henry II.

Sir William Fitz William, Knight Lord of Emley and Sprotborough, Second husband of Albreda = Albreda de Lizures daughter of Robert de Lacey, Lord of Pontifract.

"The first mentioned in the Pedigree is Sir William Fitz Godric, Cousin to King Edward the Confessor, whose son, Sir William Fitz William, being Ambassador at the Court of William Duke of Normandy, attended him in his victorious expedition into England as Marshall of his army, 1066; and for his bravery at the battle of Hastings, on October 14th that year, when King Harold lost his life, the Conqueror gave him a scarf from his own arm."—Collin's Peerage, by Bryges, 1812.

"Our Genealogists *all* agree that this ancient and noble family Fitz William is descended from Sir William Fitz William, who was natural son of William Duke of Normandy, and attended him in his victorious expedition into England, anno 1066, as Marshal of his army."—Collin's Peerage, 3rd Edition, 1756.

Sir William Dugdale states:—"As to the time and occasion of assuming this surname (Fitz William) the greatest certainty I have found is that William, the son of William Fitz Godric, in King Henry the Second's days, called himself William Fitz William."—Rot: Pip: 22 Henry II. Ebor.

"Sir William Fitz Godrick was Cousin to King Edward the Confessor, and attending him to Normandy returned into England with William the Conqueror, and being Marshal of his army at the battle of Hastings, behaved so gallantly that William, in approbation of his conduct gave him his scarf from his own arm."—Edmonson's Peerage: Vol 3, page 258.

Thoroton commences the pedigree with Godric, who held many manors in the time of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, whose son, Chetilbert, was father of William Fitz Godric, who was father of William Fitz William, living in the time of Henry II.—History of Nottinghamshire.

From Madox.

Radulfus filius *Godrici* debet j Equum ne L x 3 ne placibet de terra sua.

Pipe roll, 5 Stephen, sive, 309 Madox. Gosfredus Cancellarius Reginæ temp. Hen. I., Madox, p. 41.

In the reign of King Richard I., Ralph Fitz Godfrey is styled by Hoveden the King's Chamberlain.

2 Henry II., 1155, William Fitz-William paid 25 marks for relief of his Land, Pipe roll, 2 Hen. II.—Somerset.

William, Son and Heir of Otho Fitz-William, fined in 20 marks for relief of the Lands which he held by Serjeanty of the King, and in 50s. for half a Knight's fee, which he held of the King in Capite.—Memoranda, 41 Hen. III.

Otho Fitzwilliam, Sheriff of Essex and Herts, 3 Ric. I., Mem. To be particularly noticed that the antient bearing, temp. Hen. III., in Watnd Abbey, of *Mascally*, argent and gules, which has not been appropriated by any of the writers (see Norman Tiles, by Henniker, etc.,) is the Fitzwilliam Shield, then arms and Lozengy are called Mascally in the old roll of Henry III., printed by Nicolas.

That Lozengy are synonymous with Mascally voided see my roll "Earl of Winchester," whose arms are called Lozengy, and Yorke's "Union," where they are called "Mascally."

William Blunde porte Mascally, and in the roll the shield is Lozengy.

24 Edward I., Gilbert Fitz William, 127.

Brannum Crayhose, Herthill, Holhone. YORK.

32 Edward I., John of the Isle of Wight, Fitzwilliam, 189. Chale, Wodehouse, Rome, Mannesbury, Stoneham, Bonechurch, Apeldureford, Sheutting, Schavewell, Chelterton, Mydlesford, Wodylon, Lakegge.

41 Henry III., Otho 16.

To Otho, the Goldsmith, temp. William I., Beauchamp, Geslingthorp, Gospend, ESSEX.

45 Henry III., Reginald, 20.

Lulworth, DORSETSHIRE.

30 Edward I., Ralph, 176.

Grymsthorp, and Pokelington, YORKSHIRE.

28 Edward I., William 154.

Stanynton, Hepiscet, CUMBERLAND.

10 Edward II., Ralph, 282.

Westmoreland, Northumberland, York, Cumberland, Bedford, Durham.

EXON., Domesday.

In Stercheele hundred, Goffrid the Marshal, 2 hides and an half, and for 108½ hides. In Wistberia hundred Milo Crispin had 6 hides. In the hundred of Selchelaio Milo Crispin had 6 hides. In the hundred of Monachetone Goffredus Constabit et Edret debent regi gildu gildu de v hid. et iii virgis, 33s. 6d.

Turstinus fil Rolf, 476. 2. xxxviii; 63. lv; 80b. xxxiii; 976, xxxii; 115b. 2. xxxvii; 151. 2. xxxv; 169. 6. fol. lxiiii; 1856, fol. 2. xvii.

Goisfrid de Bec, Hereford, 140, xxxiiii; Crispin Milo, 36. col. 6. xxix; 61. col. 6. xxxiii; 71. col. 2. xxviii; 149. col. 6. 2. xxii; 159. col. 2. xxxv; 169. 6. lxi; 212. xix; Mareschal Goisfrid 49. 2. lxii.

Turstin fitz Ralf, BERKSHIRE.

In Wilfal hundred, Coleselle. In Blitberii hundred, Optone. In Eletesford hundred, Cebria, Spersolt, DORSETSHIRE, Gelingham, Inlande, Adelingtone, Povertone, Stoches.

Hundred of Hitchin, Langley, Clutterbucks, Hertfordshire, iii. 34.

Domesday and its belonging to Geoffrey de Bec. Clutterbuck has no mention of it until 20 Richard II., when Edward Legat held a messuage of foure score acres of land there of Edmund Duke of York, by the rent of 5d. per annum. Stanested, now Stansted Abbots, Domesday sets out in Clutterbuck, but not traced.

Harlet, now Hailey, Domesday sets out, and Goisfrid de Bec as owner, but not traced at all.

Belinghehou now Bengeo, Goisfrid and Domesday set out, but no trace from him.

Sela, manor of Sele, II. 196, Goisfrid de Bec and Domesday set out. Then says, Hugh de la Sele was Lord of this Hamlet 15 Edw. I.

Dutchworth, Danworde II., 314.

In the 12th Hen. II., Hugh de Bocland held Goisfrid de Beck's land, as it would appear.

Welge, now Welwyn. This manor is stated to have belonged to Goisfrid de Beck, in the time of William I., but 12 Edw. I. belonged to Philip de Mardley.

Wilie, now William. Domesday is set out. This was the fee of Geoffrey de Beck and in his own demesne; it appears to have been the principal manor, and became the family of Peyner, descended from Roger, an illegitimate son of that Roger, who was Bishop of Salisbury in the time of Hen. I. and Stephen. In 27 Henry III. (Escheats)

1242, it belonged to the Peyners. In 30 Hen. III., 1245, Sir Paul Peyner owned it.

Wenrigæ, now Winderidge. Domesday and De Beck set out. Then, "In the 30 of Edw. III., this manor was in the possession of Joane Pyrrat."

Linlei, now Lilley, 1—79, Domesday is set out. Geoffrey de Beck had also the manor of William, and many other manors in this county, and in this manor, as well as in that of William, was in process of time succeeded by the family of Peyner, whose genealogy is there inserted.

Eastwick. In this church lies a well-cut and well-preserved figure of a cross-legged Knight, in complete mail surcoat, round helmet, head on a cushion, cut in quartrefoil, his right hand on his breast, his left covered with a long pointed shield, lies along his sword, which is inserted perpendicularly in his hilt up his left side. This may be the monument of Godfrey de Beck, Lord Hare, or of Richard de Thany, 44 Hen. III. The Thanys' arms are different from the Beck.

William Grimaldi, Esq., R.A.

May 27, 1830.—In Upper Ebury-st., Chelsea, in his 79th year, Wm. Grimaldi, Esq., formerly of Albemarle-st. He was a descendant of Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi, of Genoa, (so created by Clement VII., in 1527, after the death of his wife), and the grandson of Alexander Grimaldi, a Genoese nobleman who settled in England shortly after the bombardment and destruction of Genoa by Louis XIV., in 1684, and who died in London in 1732. A print of him is mentioned in Gulston's Catalogue. His grandmother was Miss Dorcas Anderson, one of the grand-daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Francis Anderson, Knight, of Bradley Hall, Durham, and Member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a loyal cavalier. His father, Alexander Grimaldi, was born in England in 1714, and died in London in 1800, having married Miss Esther Barton of Gloucester, cousin to the present Dr. Barton, Dean of Bocking.

Mr. Grimaldi early showed great inclination for drawing, and was in consequence placed to study under Worlidge, a chief artist of the day.

From 1777 to 1783 he resided in Paris, where he became intimate, through his friend Abbe Clouet, the King's Almoner, with a very high class of society, to which his own unaffectedly polished manners, amiable disposition, and invariable cheerfulness rendered him so acceptable that he received offers of much advantage on condition of embracing the Roman Catholic religion, which his father had relinquished; but these offers he declined. He settled in England shortly after his marriage, and having been subsequently introduced to King George the Third, he enjoyed thenceforth the patronage not only of that good Sovereign, but of his son, our present beloved Monarch, George the Fourth, who, without solicitation, appointed him one of his painters extraordinary; and the Cabinets of both their Majesties, of the Royal family, and of a very great proportion of the nobility of the kingdom,

are enriched with his beautiful enamel and water-colour portraits in miniature, some few of which have been engraved.

Mr. Grimaldi was hereditarily entitled to the dignity of a Marquis of Genoa, by virtue of a grant of the Emperor Charles V., in 1528, but which title he never used. By the limitations of foreign nobility it descends to both his sons. His family have been for many centuries sovereign princes of Monaco; and they take precedence in France as the third foreign princely house in that kingdom. In Genoa (their proper soil) they were consuls or chiefs of the Republic in 1160, and have been nobles ever since.

Mr. Grimaldi was born in Middlesex, and he married at Maidstone, in 1783, Frances, only surviving child of Lewis Barker, Esq., of Rochester, and niece of Mary Lady Stirling, of Glorat, and by her, who died in June, 1813 (see our vol. lxxxiii. i. p. 597) left three children; 1. Louisa Frances, wife of the Rev. John Edmeads, Rector of St. Mary's, Cricklade; 2. William, unmarried; and 3. Stacey, F.S.A., who has issue.

He was interred, with his family, in the City Burial Ground.

[*Gentleman's Magazine, London,* 1830, Part I., *June,* page 566.]

Of the Nobility and Golden Book of Genoa.

THE title of "Noble" was introduced into Lombardy by the Emperor Theodosius (380-395), and after the lapse of many centuries bestowed on those principal citizens of Genoa, who had ruled the State as Consuls, or in other high offices. The records of the Republic do not go farther back than the year 1100 (thirteen years later than the completion of the earliest record in England, Domesday Book), and it appears by them, that in 1159, when Pope Alexander III. wrote to the City of Genoa, he addressed Consuls with the title of Noble. In the year 1200, Leone, King of Armenia, wrote to the Vicar of Genoa, with the like title of Noble, which epithet was at that period so great, that Comnene, the Greek Emperor, and Innocent III., gave it to Conrad, the Eastern Emperor, and to the King of Dalmatia. There were no laws in the Republic to prevent its honours (in other words, its offices and employments) being given to any citizen of merit; nevertheless they were always borne by members of certain families, the splendour of whose birth, and the greatness of whose wealth, induced the people to elect them to the dignities of the State. These families were either descendants of the great nobles of Italy, or came from Germany and France, bringing into Genoa the blood of many sovereign houses from those ultramontane provinces; but in the year 1257, the people having become weary of the nobles as rulers, elected William Boccanegra "Captain of the People," and formed a party of Citizens (designated the popular faction) little inferior to the nobles, either in birth or riches, to oppose the nobles, and from that year until 1527 the Republic was torn to pieces by the quarrels of these two parties. One of the most extraordinary consequences of these intestine tumults was the formation of Alberghi, or an union of many noble families, thenceforth using one surname, as well as one coat of arms; and, accord-

ingly several of the great families strengthened themselves by such additions, made in solemn assemblies of members of each family, committed to writing, legally drawn out by a notary, and signed by all parties; thus, in 1448, the Grimaldis formed an Albergo, and aggregated to themselves various illustrious families, as the Castello, the Cebas, the Carlis, and the Olivas, all of whom were thenceforth named "Grimaldi." To redress, however, the misfortunes, and eradicate the fatal distinctions arising from the factions of nobles and plebians, it was determined in the year 1528, chiefly at the instance of Andrew D'Oria, to create an order of nobility, whose members should be selected from both parties; and it having been ordained that the qualification for ranking as noble should be the possession of six mansions in Genoa by any one family, a census was taken, and 28 families (and no more) were found possessing the requisite qualification, excepting, however, the Adornos and Fregosas, whose contentions had so long caused civil wars in the city, that they were intentionally omitted, although afterwards allowed, with many other great citizens, to rank in the same class. All party distinctions being thus abolished, the 28 families, and those who had been incorporated with them (in the manner presently to be mentioned) were declared nobles, and to them was given the right of conferring a similar distinction on ten persons in every year. It was at the same time decreed that the Doge and Magistrates should be chosen, without any restriction, from those families, and that their names, surnames, and posterity, as well as of those to be thereafter ennobled, should be registered by the College of Proctors of the Republic, in a book thenceforth to be called "The Book of Nobility, or the Golden Book." The names of the 28 families thus first ennobled, were—Calva, Cattanea, Centurione, Cibo, Cicala, "D'Oria," "Fieschi," Fornari, Franchi, Gentile, Ginstiniana, Grilla, "Grimaldi," Imperiali, Intericani, Lercara, Lomellina, Marina, Negra, Negrona, Pallavicini, Pinella, Promontoria, Salvaga, Saoli, "Spinola," Vivaldi, Uso di Mare.

To each of these Alberghi, or families, had been previously added or aggregated* about 20 other great families, who were to take the names and arms of those of the 28 to whom they were annexed, and thus an order of Nobility was created, amounting, according to Casoni, a Genoese historian, to 594; but of these the 28 Alberghi were beyond all comparison pre-eminent, and the four Alberghi of D'Oria, Grimaldi, Fieschi, and Spinola, were in the like manner pre-eminent among the 28, as they were also amongst the princes of the great empires of Europe; thus the D'Orias were princes of Germany, bore the imperial eagle for arms, enjoyed the personal friendship of the Emperor Charles V., and were offered the sovereignity of Genoa. The Grimaldis, who were descended in the male line from the royal house of France, and had long been adjudged to be a sovereign house, by virtue of their principality of Monaco, intermarried with the family of Lorraine, where princes of the empire, had the imperial eagle granted in 1497 for a chief in the shield of one branch of the family, and were created in 1525 Counts Palatine and Cavallerones, or perpetual Knights. They also coined their own money at Monaco, and were ranked by the Kings of France as the third foreign princely house of that kingdom. The Fieschis were Sovereign Counts of Lavagne, descending

* This act of aggregating above 500 families to 28, and changing their names, is probably the only instance of such a transaction in Europe.

from the ancient Dukes of Burgundy, whose arms they retained, having changed the colours; they were perpetual Vicars of the empire, and coined their own money; they have given two Popes and many Cardinals to Rome, and the Dukes of Savoy, Counts of Mountserrat, and Dukes of Milan, from whom all Christian Princes descend by the mother's side, have allied with the house of Fieschi. However, in the course of the succeeding half century, the ancient nobility (those who were noble before the year 1528) becoming extremely jealous of the later nobility distinguished themselves as the Porto Vecchio or Porto di San Luco, while their more modern brethren were designated the Porto Nuova, or Porto di San Pietro, the aristocratic Porto Vecchio refusing to intermarry with their less ancient compeers. Different factions paraded the streets with their different banners, and much blood was shed. The Porto Vecchio had a sky blue banner, and the Porto Nuovo a green flag; hence the saying that the nobles had *sangue celeste*, or sky-blue blood, and not red, like that of other people. The dissensions in the Republic having but small cessation, a civil war was kindled, in the year 1574, and the interference of the Pope, the Emperor, and the King of Spain became necessary to stop its ravages. New laws were enacted in 1576, under the inspection and with the assistance of Commissioners from Rome, Germany, and Spain, and they continued in force, with little variation, until the French Revolution. Amongst other ordinances, it was decreed that all citizens admitted to the great offices of government should be comprehended in one only order under the name of "Nobles," and the distinctions of new and old nobility, and all other distinctions, should be abolished. That those nobles who, by virtue of the laws of 1528, had changed their surnames and arms for those of the 28 *Alberghi* should retake their own ancestors' names and arms; but it was permitted for the aggregated families to continue the assumed names, using their own *in conjunction* with those of the Alberghi, to which they were attached. Illegitimate persons, and those of bad fame, or engaged in mechanical pursuits, were excluded from nobility. The names found in the ancient Book of Nobility (that of 1528) were to be extracted by the Doge's Chancellor in the presence of the Doge and two of the Senators, with their Christian and surnames, and those of their fathers and of their children; and all future names or additions to the nobility were to be made only by the Chancellor, in the presence of the Doge and two Senators; and a duplicate of this book of the Nobility was to be made. One copy was to be preserved by the Doge, the other by the Proctors of the Republic: to add or alter even a letter in the book was high treason.

The only trade allowed to be carried on by the nobles was wholesale, in silk, and some few staple articles: the penalty was forfeiture of nobility. The earliest entries in this record have no date, but were doubtless made in 1528. The last names inserted were in April and May, 1793, when four individuals were ennobled, for the purpose of enabling them to assist at the deliberations of the *Lesser Council*, doubtless in a state of great difficulty at that period. The entries in the Golden Book are by an alphabetical arrangement of the noble families, to each of whom a distinct page or number of pages was allowed; and under the heading of a family surname were inscribed the names of the several members of that family ennobled. It is reported that the writing was in letters of gold, whence its name. In some instances a single individual of

a family is entered, in others are a hundred, four hundred, and even upwards of a thousand names of the same house. The Spinola family have 1,200 inscribed; this seems to be unequalled, and was occasioned from the extraordinary ramifications of that ancient family. The D'Orias have about 400; the Grimaldis, 300; and the Fieschis, 132. During the first 78 years the entries contained no more than the names of the parties inscribed, of their fathers, and, occasionally, of their grandfathers; afterwards the entries were made with greater caution, and in addition to such particulars, contained the date of the inscriptions, and the ages of the parties inscribed. There is an instance in the Saporita family, where the date of birth having been erroneously entered as of 1763, instead of 1767, a decree of the most Serene College was necessary for a permission to *mention* the error. It has been stated, by an ancient writer, that some of the nobility, as the Justiniani and others, neglected, in 1528, to have their names inscribed, and lost their privileges of nobility, though their children were, without dispute, received at Malta. A reference, however, to the Libro d'Oro, does not seem to corroborate the statement respecting the Justiniani, since the entries appear as numerous, and of as early a period as those of the D'Orias, Spinolas, Grimaldis, and Fieschis. And other MSS. state that several families of distinction were purposely left out of the first register of the nobility, through belonging to an adverse faction, or not being sufficiently rich; but by the new laws in 1576 it was ordained that those families whose names had been omitted in 1528, should then be inserted in the *Libro d'Oro*, and enjoy all the privileges of the order of nobility. At the first meeting, in 1528, of these Alberghis, 861 members mustered.

The following five extracts will show the mode of making the inscriptions, and trace a short pedigree at the same time:—

"GRIMALDI.

1. "Lucas, quondam Reverendissimi Hieronimi."

2. "Hieronimus, quondam Luce, quondam Reverendissimi Hieronimi."

3. "Ansaldus (quondam) Hieronimi, quondam Luce, quondam Reverendisimi."

4. "Alexander, 21, Ansaldi, quondam Hieronimi, scripsit 16. Decembris, 1618."

5. "Joseph, 31, filius legitimus natus, quondam Alexandri, scripsit . . . . . Septembris, 1662."

So that the pedigree to be collected from the Golden Book is thus:—

The Cardinal JEROME GRIMALDI.
|
LUKE GRIMALDI.
Inscribed in the Golden Book 1528.
|
JEROME GRIMALDI.
Inscribed in the Golden Book.
|
ANSALDO GRIMALDI.
Inscribed in the Golden Book.
|
ALEXANDER GRIMALDI.
Born 1597.
Inscribed in the Golden Book, 1618.
|
JOSEPH GRIMALDI.
Born 1631.
Inscribed in the Golden Book, 1662.

The foreign genealogists use the word quondam to signify "the son of." The term Reverendissimi implies Cardinal. The first entry was made at the institution of the record in 1528; Luca's father (Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi) was living, but being a priest (he was so created after the death of his wife) was not allowed by the laws to inscribe his name.

The horrors of the French Revolution having extended to Genoa, the populace in 1793 went to the palace and demanded the Golden Book, which was taken to the *Piazza dell Acqua Verde*, and consigned to the flames, amidst cries of "*Viva la liberta a terra l'ogligachia!*" but it is understood that the duplicate original was secreted, and is now in the archives of the kingdom of Sardinia at Turin, from which extracts are occasionally allowed to be made in support of pedigrees and nobility.

The Golden Book has been transcribed, but copies are very scarce; with much difficulty one was lately procured at Genoa, formerly the property of a noble Genoese. There is not a copy in either of the three national libraries; and during a residence of two months in Genoa, for Genealogical purposes, only two other copies were heard of, one in the possession of the Marquess Spinola, and the other in the possession of the representative of the Montaldi family. Many well-informed residents had never seen a copy.

In the best times of the Republic the rank of a Genoese noble was so considerable that the nobility never thought of procuring other titles; the names of Sovereign Princes and foreigners of distinction are to be found enrolled amongst the order. The Greek Emperors did not think it derogatory to their dignity to marry into their families, or to allow the Genoese families to intermarry with theirs; but after Andrea D'Oria received the title of Prince from the the Emperor Charles V., as a recompense for his quitting the service of Francis I., the ambition of his fellow-citizens was awakened by so extraordinary an honour, and by degrees all the nobles who had abundance of wealth, procured, or endeavoured to procure, similar

honours for themselves and their families; in consequence of which the greater part have principalities, duchies, marquisates, countships, and baronies in the kingdoms of Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia, a circumstance which contributed much to their attachment towards the Spainards.

The decay of the Republic insensibly occasioned a decay of the high value anciently attached to the rank of Genoese Nobles, and eventually nobility was sold to the most opulent citizens, to enable the government to carry on their wars and measures; though it does not appear that the practice was ever so disgracefully conducted as the sale, in England, of the patents of Nobility and Baronetcy by the Stuarts. It was, however, customary for the Republic to insert, in the *Libro d'Oro*, the name of the individual (not personally disqualified) who presented the State with 100,000 livres.

The Doge had, in ancient times, the epithet of "Eccelso," which was in use for many centuries, but was changed in the 16th for "Illustrissimo," and that again for "Excellenza," which last was by a public decree, in 1579, altered to "Serenissima." The title of Doge, of Duke of the Republic, was only assumed by concession of the Emperor in 1395. On the expiration of his Sovereignty, the Doge relinquished his titles, and latterly took that of Excellency, which belonged to all Senators. In 1528 the great Council consisted of 400 nobles, and this number was continued till the destruction of the Republic in 1798. There were sumptuary laws to prevent the nobles ruining themselves, and they were accordingly only allowed to dress in black, with a small mantle of taffety.

The Nobility of Genoa had not originally any titles by virtue of such nobility, since it would have been an anomaly for a Republic to have allowed or granted titles of hereditary rank; and to bear or use any such was under the penalty of losing all share in the Government; but when the Emperor Charles V. went to Genoa he was so pleased with his reception, that, addressing the Genoese Nobles, he conferred upon them the title of Marquisses by the following verbal edict: "*Vos omnes Marchiones facio*;" and it was afterwards settled by treaty between the Genoese and Sovereigns of Europe that all the Nobles whose names were in the Golden Book should be entitled to the rank of Marquisses when they quitted the Genoese states. After the Republic had acquired the sovereignty of the Marquisate of Finale, all the Genoese Nobles used the title of Marquisses of Finale, when they were out of the Genoese territory. The Nobles of Genoa hardly ever used coronets, as they claimed to bear royal crowns, on account of their royal dominion over Cyprus and Corsica; and many Genoese still use them on all occasions, but all the Genoese Nobles use them sometimes, particularly on their seals. When they wore the Marquises' coronets, it was as Marquises of Finale, or on account of some fiefs they possessed; but at Genoa they always used the royal crown on their seals, &c., and had scarlet liveries and royal mantles to their arms. It is stated in Moreri (article Pallavicini) that Augustus Pallavicini, of Genoa, was the first who used a royal crown, which he did in 1637.

As it was only by actual inscription in the Libro d'Oro that each member of the noble families acquired his nobility and right of taking a share in the government, it followed that the destruction of the volume prevented the creation of any new Noble. In this respect the Nobility of Genoa differed from all others, as the nobility itself was not here-

ditary, but the right of inscription, by which the nobility was acquired, was hereditary. Thus, after the Libro d'Oro was destroyed, as the nobles were no longer able to avail themselves of the right of subscribing; their children were not Genoese nobles, and therefore could not take rank as such.

To remedy this anomaly of the existence of a class of persons who had claims to nobility without being Nobles, the late King of Sardinia, not wishing to restore the Libro d'Oro, issued Letters Patent, granting to all members of the inscribed families the title and rank of Marquesses, without distinction of elder or younger sons, thus dispensing with inscription in the Libro d'Oro. The King, moreover, decreed that they should have the "*Grandes Entrees*" at Court, with exemption from degrading punishment.

The nobility of Genoa suffered much from the French Revolution. The wealthy bank of St. George, containing their property, was seized; and the endeavours of many to prevent the union of the Republic with the kingdom of Sardinia are supposed to have made their presence unwelcome at the Court of Turin; and if an opinion may be formed of the Sovereign's wishes from the conduct of the Courtiers, his Majesty is far from desirous of showing to these ancient titles any peculiar marks of approbation; as the Marquis Fornaro, whom he lately created a Count, has discarded his ancient for his modern title.

Although the succession of *all* the sons to the father's title must occasionally be attended with many disadvantages, both to the State, by lowering the character of the nobility, and to the individuals, by preventing their pursuing several honourable and lucrative employments, yet there is not an overwhelming number of nobility in foreign countries *from this cause*, as the extinction of Patrician families in all countries seems much more rapid than that of Plebeian houses; and in Genoa, no less than 255 noble families had become extinct between the years 1528 and 1634; nor has the ravage of time been discontinued since that period. The D'Oria name is now reduced to few persons, and those not in Genoa; and the Grimaldi name waits only for the decease of the present Marquis, Luigi Grimaldi, to become extinct *in Genoa*. Indeed, the rapid extinction of our own noble families in England (the number having been above 100 in the reign of George III.), shows that the majority of them are not destined to have a descent, either numerous or of long duration.

These remarks must not be constructed to extend to that feudal nobility who derive titles from possession of land; since it is evident there can be no extinction of such dignities, and for want of proper officers to investigate and record such titles, it often happens that families continue the use of them after they have sold the fief conferring the title, and after it has been assumed by the new purchaser; and the purchase of a fief, even with the clause of redemption, confers the title appendant to such fief. But the old noble families of France, Italy, and Germany do not consider the owners of titles derived from feuds or land fiefs, or even new creations of personal nobility, as entitled (generally speaking) to a rank or consideration in any degree similar to what is claimed by the old nobility; and the public opinion coincides in this estimate, by treating the one with deference, and the other with indifference. At Verona, Rome, and Turin (the seats of the Courts), the old Nobility hold little (if any) intercourse with the new Nobles.

It has been already remarked that the four great families of

Genoa are the D'Orias, the Grimaldis, the Spinolas, and the Fieschi. It is remarkable that the last of these families should have sought refuge long since in France, and that branches of the first three should have sought an asylum in England. Of the D'Orias, D'Oria Marquis of Spineto has for some years resided at Cambridge, and has two sons at that University; Andrew Adair D'Oria, of Trinity Hall, and Samuel D'Oria, of St. John's College.

As to the Grimaldis—on the death of the present Marquess Luigi Grimaldi of Genoa, the only members of that family will be the descendants of Alexander Grimaldi, who was baptized at St. Luke's, Genoa, June, 1659, son of Joseph, inscribed in the Golden Book in 1662, and who settled in London, soon after the destruction of his native city by Louis XIV. in 1685. He was buried at St. Pancras, Middlesex, June 2, 1732, and left two sons and two daughters, from the eldest of which sons, Alexander, born in England, November 2, 1714, and married at the Fleet, March 12, 1745-6, to Miss Esther Barton there are descendants, of whom a short account appeared in this Magazine for June, 1830.

And lastly, as to the Spinolas:—Paul Baptist Spinola, having been created Knight of the Garter (see Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1829), settled in England, leaving among his heirs Edmond, Dean of Winton, who suffered death for his religion under Queen Elizabeth; and Emanuel Spinola, son of Nicholas, who became so celebrated a Canon of the Church of Chichester, that Benedict XII. created him Archbishop of Monreale, in Sicily, at the age of 28 years. It may be added, that the Pallavicini,* another of the twenty-eight Alberghi, also settled in England, and intermarried frequently with the Protector Cromwell's family. Sir Horatio Pallavicini was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1587.

Sir Henry, his son, married Jane Cromwell, and died in 1615; another son married Catherine Cromwell.

Sir Horatio's daughter was married to Henry Cromwell, Esq., son of Sir Oliver, and Sir Peter Pallavicini was knighted by James II. at Windsor, in 1687.

The antiquity of the *existing* Nobility of the Genoese has no parallel in this country. In the earliest of the public records of the Republic, and which commence about the year 1100 (a few years after our matchless record of Domesday), the ancestors of many of the great families *still existing* at Genoa are recorded as noble. The Spinolas filled the office of Consul or Rulers of the Republic in 1102; the D'Orias in 1147, and the Grimaldis in 1162, the latter having had the employ of Admiral in 1120; which offices, it has already been mentioned, conferred the rank of nobility, and thus, with many others, the Adornos have been a ducal house since 1363; whilst the oldest creation of nobility in this kingdom, and now existing, as having descended uninterruptedly in the male line, is probably that of Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, so created in 1442.

It will perhaps not be irrelevant to add a few particulars of the other documents of Genoa, relating to the subject of Genealogy. The

* [*MS. Notes.*—The Pallavicinis of England are treated of in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1815, page 298, 17 Elizabeth, Grant to Benedict Spinola, of the Rectory of St. Catharine, Christ Church, London, and to his heirs.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for September, 1836, for one of the Pinelli in England. STACEY GRIMALDI.

registers for the parish of St. Luke commence in 1565. It is probable that this date will apply to the parochial registers generally. The entries of baptism and burial are more full than the forms used in the English parish churches, and of course more valuable to the genealogist. Our English parish registers, as is well known, were instituted in 1538.

The annals of the Republic, which have been written with great care by many historians, commence with the twelfth century, and afford much assistance to the genealogist, since most of the names mentioned in them have the addition of the parents' Christian names. The public records are written in the same way.

The Grimaldis, the Spinolas, the Dorias, and other families have had their histories compiled and published by their secretaries; and two parts of a work entitled "Le Genealogie delle Famiglie Nobile di Genova" have lately been published in folio by the Pietre Battilana, containing very full genealogical tables of the fourteen noble families of Adorno, Balbi, Bianchi, Brignole, Campanaro, Campofregoso, Centurione, D'Oria, Vivaldi, Durazzo, Invrea, Grimaldi, Serra, and Spinola.

One more part will complete the publication, which, it is understood, has been conducted at the expense and under the superintendence of the Marquesses Adorno and Spinola. There are MS. collections of pedigrees of great value in the city library, especially some collected by Buonarotti.

The armorial bearings of the Nobles were collected in the year 1636 by Francone, a noble Genoese, and well engraved by "Hieronim David" on twenty-nine large folio plates. This work is both splendid and rare; there are two copies in the University library, and one in the Berio or City library, all imperfect. A Marquess's coronet surmounts each of the shields of the Alberghi, excepting one (the Grimaldi's), which has a Prince's. The arms in Fransoni's work, though beautifully engraven, have not the distinction of lines and dots to mark the colours, but a letter is placed on the various shields and charges to designate them. The noble compiler's portrait concludes the splendid work, and his signature under the preface illustrates the observation already made of the custom of adding the parents' Christian name to the son's; thus Fransoni's signature is "Agostino Fransone, del fu Tom;" that is to say, Agostino Fransone, son of the late Thomas Fransone; and underneath the compiler's portrait the same custom again appears in the same words.

The information usually obtained in England from wills is at Genoa, sadly diminished, from the circumstance of there not having been, until some time since the French Revolution, any Court of Probate, all wills having been formerly preserved by Notaries. So that, in addition to the usual loss which must occur of documents in private hands, is the difficulty of tracing the representatives and papers of a notary who may have been dead a hundred years.

Prior to the introduction of the Libro d'Oro, and up to a late period, several of the principal families had formed themselves into "congregazioni," a sort of family benefit societies, who registered the birth of every member of the family; and these books were received as evidence by the Courts; and much general information may be obtained from the books of the Bank of St. George, but the difficulty of searching these volumes is so great, on account of the want of more simple Indexes, that the public derive little benefit from the informa-

tion they contain. Some of the great families retained (and perhaps still retain) librarians for the purpose of keeping their family records, and this has been noticed in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1829 (p. 303). The Government of Genoa, being now Monarchical, the power of creating nobilty rests, of course, solely with the King.

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, 1830, part ii., September, vol. c., pp. 195-198: October, 299.]

Report of the Berry Libel Case.

The Editors of the "Gentleman's Magazine" at the Suit of William Berry, Compiler of "County Genealogies."

Since the last number of our Magazine was published, we have been called upon to defend ourselves before a Special Jury of the Country in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, in an action brought by the above-named compiler of Genealogies, to recover damages for a presumed libel in our Magazine for August, 1829, when we reviewed his compilation; and, as we have nearly completed our circle of a hundred years without incurring even the imputation of libellers (the present instance alone excepted), we must offer a few observations upon the subject; although there can be but little need to say more than that the Jury, after hearing the whole of the Plaintiff William Berry's witnesses, and the ingenuity and eloquence of the present Lord Chancellor Brougham, did, without our offering any evidence, decide in our favour—or, in other words, the Jury found a verdict for the defendant, on the plaintiff's own evidence.

The case was shortly thus:—The plaintiff William Berry, having taken up the pursuit of travelling into the counties of England to collect Genealogies, and then of printing them, with the additions of any other pedigrees which he considered fit accompaniments, did, in a prospectus which he published, call himself "William Berry, late, and for fifteen years, Registering Clerk in the College of Arms;" and we, having ascertained that there was no such officer as "Registering Clerk," and that the plaintiff had been simply a writing clerk, in the private employ of two members of the College* who were Registers of the Corporation, did think it an important part of our duty as Reviewers to state those facts.

In the course of our review, it became also necessary to point out some few of the numerous defects of the work.

As we had taken considerable trouble to ascertain the truth of our remarks, we were of course much surprised to find that the plaintiff, immediately after our publication, employed an attorney to commence an action against us, which action has been in progress from that period until its termination in this present month; and although the plaintiff was in the earliest stage informed that if any fact had

* In 1810 *the Plaintiff printed a Book*, where he gave himself the very designation, for using which he sought to obtain damages of us, viz.: "William Berry, 15 years clerk to the Registrar of the College of Arms."

been misrepresented, his correction of the error should find insertion in our pages, yet nothing but the tender mercies of the law would satisfy him.

The Editor of "The Literary Gazette," alluding to this discreditable proceeding, observes that "the author had recourse to the wretched law of libel, in the hope of catching a farthing or a shilling damages, and thus punishing his critic with the usual ruinous expense by which justice is defeated, and the reverse done. He was nonsuited; and, if he had not been so, there must have been an end of all fair and honest criticism."

The Law of Libel is certainly discreditable to the Legislature. In its present undefined and uncertain state, it enables any person to harass with legal proceedings, even to an indefinite period, either the editors, publishers, or printers of any publication which has the integrity and candour to expose the unfounded pretensions of literary assumption. We are decidedly of opinion that some means should be devised by the Legislature (when a plaintiff is insolvent) to render the attorney engaged in these disreputable cases responsible for the costs incurred by a defendant, on the Judge's certifying that the action was "frivolous and vexatious." A regulation of this kind would soon put an extinguisher on that petty system of annoyance to which the conductors of the public press are too frequently exposed.

The following report of the trial is mainly extracted from "The Times" newspaper of November 2. It took place in the Court of King's Bench, November 1, before Lord Tenterden and a Special Jury.

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, 1830, vol. c., November, part ii., page 409.]

The Venetian Nobility.

Mr. URBAN, *November 9th.*

THE following account of the Nobility of Venice, which I accidentally perused in Moreri's Dictionary, some short time since, appears to me so interesting that I make no apology for sending it to be reprinted in your Magazine, as an accompaniment to the lately published history of the Nobility of Genoa (see pp. 195, 298).

Of the Venetian Nobility.

"It is divided into four classes. The first contains the family of the twelve Tribunes, who were the Electors of the first Doge of the Republic, who by a sort of miracle have been preserved *from the year* 709 (that of the election) to the present day.*

"These twelve houses, called Electoral, are the Contarini, Morosini, Badonari, Tiepoli, Micheli, Sanudi, Gradinighi, Memmi, Falieri, Dandoli, Polani, and Barozzi. After these twelve Electoral families are four, nearly as antient, having signed the contract of foundation of the Abbey of St. George the Greater, with the twelve preceding houses, *in the year* 800. These are the Justiniani, Cornari, Bragadini, and Bembi.

* 1753.

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"There are also eight other very ancient houses, who rank amongst the nobles of the first class, namely the Quirini, the Delfini, &c. The second order of Venetian Nobility is for the families of those who began to be written in the Golden Book, or Catalogue of Nobility, when the Doge Gradenigo established the Aristocracy or Council of Chiefs in 1289; and as there are several centuries that these houses have existed, their nobility is much esteemed. In this rank are the Mocineghi, Capeli, Foscarini, &c. The third class of Nobility comprehends about eighty families, who have bought their nobility at the price of 100,000 ducats, paid to the Republic, to enable them to carry on their wars against the Turks. These nobles have no part in the high offices of the Republic. There is a fourth sort of nobility which the Republic gives to princes or persons illustrious for their merit. Henry the Third and Henry the Fourth of France were thus added to the Venetian nobility. Almost all the princes of Italy have thus wished to be received as Nobles of Venice. The principal families in Italy who possess this title are, the Pio, Malahestes, Bentivoglio, Martinengues, Collaltes, Benzoni, Savotnians."

Since the preceding extract was written, this passage has been met with in Sinclair's Autumn in Italy in 1827. "The Nobility is divided into four classes, and it is not a little surprising that until within a very few years lineal descendants of all the twelve Tribunes of the first class, who elected the first Doge in the eighth century, were in existence. Even the second class, those whose names are found in the Golden Book of the Aristocracy, established in 1289, is, with very few exceptions, more ancient than our oldest English Nobility, and yet this is one of the newest states of Italy. Such is the comparative antiquity of the different countries, or rather families."

I hope shortly to send you some particulars of the extraordinary wealth of the Genoese Nobles.

Maize Hill. S. G.

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, 1830, Part II., c. 392, November.]

Letter on Greenwich Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I wish to add a supplement to the letter in your paper of this day, on the subject of the public gardens, by calling attention to the encroachments which have been so unhappily made on Greenwich Park, which is too beautiful and by far too small, to allow of any diminution. About one-half of the north side is occupied by the kitchen garden of an inferior house, now tenanted, I believe, by Lord Auckland. A portion of the east side has about half a dozen strange barrack houses for the warrant officers, I believe, of Greenwich Hospital. A large portion, and by far too large both in breadth and depth of the south side is railed off for deer, and another unjustly large portion of that same side is enclosed for a garden for the ranger (of whose unobtrusive excellence all tongues bear witness), and a portion of the west side is also included in that dreadful enclosure

of the ranger's. I am not accustomed to judge of quantities of land, and may be much in error, but I think there must have been taken one twentieth part of the whole of Greenwich Park to make a flower garden for the ranger, and as the paling makes a square angular projection extending even to the very centre of the south side of the park, it is a positive deformity to a park which has no parallel for beauty in Great Britain. Although I have taken you round the park, my complaints have not yet come to a conclusion; for in the very centre is a keeper's house, to which successive removals of landmarks have given ground enough to let this establishment have a fruit garden, out-yards, pleasure garden, and paddock of very ample dimensions, so much so that this humble tenant is enabled to let a portion of his place at, I belive, £100 or £120 per annum. The pretence under which these many enclosures of ground (now gardens, &c.) have been obtained, is that some place was wanted for deer. Did I know to whom I could have made any application upon this subject, and hoped for attention, I should have made it to that quarter; but though it be made thus publicly, and in a way which has occasionally given offence, I beg to say that the remarks have no other object than respectfully to call the attention of those whose duty it is to protect these parks to the circumstances I have stated.

July 12th. A. B.

["The Times," London, July 13th, 1831.]

Account of Lechlade Bridge, Gloucestershire.

THIS Bridge, which is of stone, crosses the River Thames, and joins Wiltshire, with Gloucestershire, near the town of Lechlade. By an examination of its foundation it has been ascertained that the present erection, although repaired and altered in the upper part, is the original Bridge, and of great antiquity.

The County of Gloucester, in the year 1831, indicted George Milward, Esquire, the Lord of the Manor, The Honourable William Frederick Spencer Ponsonby, M.P., Pryce Pryce, Esquire. M.P., and others, for not repairing this bridge, which it was asserted they were bound to do as owners of the lands formerly belonging to the Priory of Saint John at Lechlade, and to rebut this assertion it became necessary to search the Public Records in order to ascertain the History of the Bridge, and the following is an Epitome of the Documents found. The trial of the Indictment took place at Hereford, when after two days' investigation, the Jury not being able to agree, were discharged, having previously suffered themselves to be locked up all night. A second indictment had an exactly similar trial and result, so that the County failed in their attempt. It is said that the expenditure on these two trials would have much more than rebuilt the bridge.

The first record discovered was a Licence on the Charter Rolls in the 12th year of Henry III., permitting Peter Fitzherbert to Build a Gate at the foot of the Bridge. Peter Fitzherbert was the second husband of Isabella Ferrers, whose descent may be seen in the ordinary genealogical works. She was the heiress of the manor of Lechlade, and founded during the lifetime of her first husband, Roger Mor-

timer, or during her widowhood, a Religious House, at the foot of the bridge, which she granted to the Brothers of the Hospital of Saint John at Lechlade, "together with the Bridge of Lechlade of her—the same Isabel." This grant was confirmed in 1245, by Henry III. No further notice of the bridge occurs until the 12th Edward III. (1338) when the King gave the Prior of the Religious House a Grant of Pontage, or Right of taking toll for three years in aid of the repairs of the Bridge, which had become ruinous, at the end of which period, the Bridge not having been amended, a similar grant was given by the King to the Prior, and about 50 years afterwards (11 Richard II., 1387) King Richard II. made a third Grant of similar purport. As these Grants enumerate the ordinary articles of commerce at that period, one of them is here translated :—

PONTAGE GRANT.—The King to his well-beloved in Christ Richard, Prior of Lechlade greeting. Know ye that in aid of repairing and mending the Bridge of Lechlade, which from certain Causes, by the Counsel of Our dearest Uncle Thomas Duke of Gloucester, and of other Lords lately being in those parts, is burst and broken to the great damage of the Men passing over that Bridge. We grant to you that from the day of making these Presents to the end of two Years next following to be fully completed you take by the Hands of those in whom you shall confide and for whom you will answer, for things carried over that Bridge to be sold the following Tolls, that is to say—For every Horse load of Grass sold, one farthing; For every Cart load of Grass carried over, one halfpenny; for every Horse, Mare, Ox, or Cow sold, one farthing; for every hide of a Horse and Mare sold, one farthing; for every 100 skins of Goats, Stags, Hinds, Bucks, and Does sold, one halfpenny; for every 100 Skins of Lambs, Goats, Hares, Rabbits, Foxes, Cats, and Squirrels sold, one farthing; for every Horse load of cloth sold, one halfpenny; for every entire cloth sold, one farthing; for every 100 of linen Cloth, Canvass, Irish cloth, Galway Cloth, and Worsted sold, one half penny; for every Cask of Wine or Ashes sold, one penny; for every Cart load of Honey sold, one halfpenny; for every trussel of Cloth sold, brought in a Cart, two pence; for every Cart load of lead sold, one penny of avoirdupois, that is to say, for the hundred weight, one farthing; for every poise of Candles and Tallow sold, one farthing; for every quarter of Woad sold, one halfpenny; for every hundred weight of Alum, Copperas, Argol, and Verdegris sold, one farthing; for 2,000 Onions sold, one farthing; for 10 Sheaves of Garlick sold, one farthing; for every 1,000 of herrings sold, one farthing; for every Cart load of Sea fish sold, one penny; for every horse load of Sea fish, one farthing; for every 100 of Boards sold, one halfpenny; for every mill stone sold, one farthing; for every 1,000 of faggots sold, one penny; for every quarter of salt sold, one farthing; for every Poise of Cheese or Butter sold, one farthing; for every Cart load of fire Wood and Coals, by measure, one halfpenny; for every quarter of Bark sold, one farthing; for every 100 of Tin, Brass, or Copper sold, one halfpenny; for every trussel of merchandize whatsoever sold, one farthing; for every other thing sold of the value of 5 shillings, not here specified, and carried over that bridge, (except the Wool, Skins, Hides, of Oxen, and Cows, and Iron) one farthing. And, therefore, we command you that you take the aforesaid Customs until the end of the aforesaid two years and use them ut the reparation and amendment of the aforesaid bridge, as is

before mentioned. But the said term of two years being completed, the said Customs shall entirely cease.

Witness the King at Westminster, the Second day of March. It appears by the Hundred Rolls of the 4th Edward I. (1273) that the Prior at this early date possessed a Tenement in the Tything of Buscot, in Berkshire, in which tything one end of the bridge abuts, and this tenement, was, doubtless, the gift of some patriotic individual for the purpose of assisting in the repairs of the bridge, as appears by the ensuing Records :—

In the 21st, 22nd, 26th, and 36th years of Henry VIII. (1529 to 1544) are entries on the Court Rolls of the Manor of Shrivenham, in Berkshire, for the tything of Buscot, that the Prior of St. John's was fined for not repairing the Bridge of Lechlade, and this liability could only have been in respect of the Prior's tenement at Buscot, as the Hospital possessed no other property within that manor or tything, and could only have become liable in respect of property within such jurisdiction.

On the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. the Commissioners certified that the College of Wallingford (to which the Hospital of Saint John at Lechlade then belonged) was liable for £3 6s. 8d. for reparations of St. John's bridge (certificate in Augmentation Office).

In the reign of Edward VI. the Bridge had become so ruinous that the King sent a Commission down to inquire who ought to repair it, and the Commissioners having examined numerous very aged Persons, certified that the Prior of St. John's (being then Dean of Wallingford) did repair the Bridge, that he had been fined at Shrivenham Court for not repairing it, and that Jacket's Tenement at Buscot was liable to the repairs.

From 1579 to 1629 are constant entries on the Court Rolls of Shrivenham Manor of Individuals who were owners of property at Buscot being fined for not repairing the Bridge, as they ought to do by tenure of those lands.

From the circumstance of a Tenement belonging to the Prior being charged with repairing the Bridge, arose in later years a local opinion that all the lands of the Priory were liable to such repairs, and to show the folly of trusting to tradition it may be mentioned that lands have long been "*known*" by the Inhabitants of Lechlade as *Priory Lands which the Public Records prove never were so.* And that even the Owners of some of the lands were equally in error with their Tenants and the unlettered Villagers, in considering them to have belonged to the Religious House of St. John.

Under the Bridge are Weirs for fish, and other purposes, and the Eels caught there are in high repute; it is mentioned in the Domesday Survey that there was at that period a fishery of 175 eels there.

Statement of Facts in relation to Lechlade Bridge and the two trials which have taken place at Hereford as to the Repairs of the same.

To the Magistrates of the County of Gloucester.

THIS Bridge is situated on the high Road from London, through Cirencester, to Bath and Bristol: it is out of repair, and the expense of putting it into repair (not including ornamenting or widening) has been estimated at £300 by a practical Mason, who has been engaged in most of the late great Bridge works.

It was supposed by the advisers of the County, that the Lord of the Manor of Lechlade and the Owners of certain lands in Leachlade were bound to repair the Bridge, and that the County was not liable. Under this impression, a Prosecution was ordered by the Magistrates, and commenced against Mr. Milward (the Lord of the Manor) against a tenant of Mr. Ponsonby, M.P. for Poole; a tenant of Mr. Pryse Pryse, M.P. for Cardigan; against the Owner and occupier of a public-house and fishery adjoining the Bridge; and against two Land owners in Lechlade.

By the Law of England (as is well known) the repair of Bridges in public roads is fixed upon Counties, primarily and justly, unless Counties can, by clear and indisputable evidence, show that particular lands were originally granted for, or are charged with such Repairs, and the onus of proof rests with the Counties. As the expense of defending the Prosecution ordered by the Magistrates would be enormous, and as the parties prosecuted knew that they could not recover their expenses, and that they had the County purse to contend with, they were anxious to avoid so disproportionate a contest; and therefore (notwithstanding their confident expectations of success) immediately after the indictment was found, and before any expense was incurred by them, made an overture, without prejudice, to effect a compromise with the County as to the Reparation of the Bridge; but the magistrates conceived that they had no power to accede to any compromise, and the result was—the continuance of the prosecution.

The *first* Trial of the Prosecution came on at the Hereford Assizes in the last Spring. This trial occupied 16 hours, and the Jury (which was Special) remained in deliberation all night, and not agreeing in their verdict, the Judge discharged them the next morning. The evidence for the Prosecution therefore failed in fixing the Parties prosecuted with the Repairs of the Bridge. The Judge, when he discharged the Jury, expressed a hope, accompanied with his recommendation, that an arrangement might be effected, so as to render a second trial unnecessary; and the Solicitors for the County and for the Defendants agreed to recommend to their respective Clients to effect an arrangement, so advised and sanctioned by Judicial Authority.

It is a lamentable fact, that, owing to an accident which occurred to the carriage in which the witnesses for the County were returning home, after the Trial, three of those witnesses were killed, and several others injured.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Judge, the parties prosecuted repeated, without prejudice, their overture, and made a specific

offer, for the sole purpose of avoiding the further grievous expense, which they knew must be incurred, if the prosecution continued; but this was declined, and a second trial ordered by the Magistrates, under the impression, that the Case for the County would be so strengthened and improved by further evidence, as to ensure success upon another trial; and it is no subject of complaint, that every legitimate effort has been made to relieve the County from the responsibility of the Repairs.

A *second* trial accordingly took place at the last Summer Assizes at Hereford, which occupied nearly two d.ys, and the Jury (which was Special) was again engaged in deliberation during the whole night, but not agreeing in their verdict, they were the next morning, by order of the Judge, discharged. Again the Case for the Prosecution failed in fulfilling the just obligation imposed by Law, viz., of proving to the satisfaction of a Court and Jury the liability of the Defendants to repair the Bridge. The Indictment charged such liability, but the evidence was insufficient to support the charge.

It was reported, and it is believed, that both Juries were thus divided, viz., two-thirds against the Prosecution, and one-third for the Prosecution.

The two trials have already cost the parties prosecuted upwards of £1,500, and the same trials have also already cost the County nearly £1,800 making a total expense of £3,300 in respect of a Bridge, the necessary repairs of which are estimated at only £300.

May it not be fairly asked, after two such laborious investigations, followed by two such remarkable results, whether the County of Gloucester ought, for a *third* time, to place individuals upon their trial at a further expense, now found to be enormous both to them and the County? That doubts insuperable pervade the case for the Prosecution, the results of the two Trials, and the conduct and deliberation of the two Special Juries on both Trials, prove to demonstration. The advantage of such doubts the first principles of Law and Justice give to the Defendants, and this proposition is worthy of deeper consideration, when it is remembered that principles, as firmly established, and from the same code, have affixed to all Counties the obligation to repair their Bridges, unless the burden can by clear and decisive evidence, satisfactory alike to Judge and Jury, be thrown upon other parties.

The benefit of Bridges is public, and the expense of Repairs, subdivided amongst the Contributors to the County Rate, is individually so small as not to be mentioned in any known coin. The burthen upon private persons falls with great severity, and it must come from private resources, without adequate advantage or any remuneration whatever.

It may be satisfactory to all Magistrates of the County to know the grounds taken by the Prosecutors, and the grounds taken by the parties prosecuted on both trials.

The grounds taken on the one hand, for the County, against the Defendants, were—that there was anciently a Priory at Leachlade, to which lands were granted for the purpose of repairing the Bridge; that £3 6s. 8d. had, according to an ancient Document, been paid out of Priory Lands for such repairs;—that the parties indicted held part of those lands, which belonged to the Priory;—that they had actually repaired the Bridge;—that a rate had, about two years since, been made upon the Owners of the lands which were alleged to have

belonged to the Priory, for the repairs of the Bridge;—and that one of such Owners had claimed to be exempted from Statute duty on the Roads, because he repaired the *road* over the Bridge.

The grounds which the parties prosecuted took, on the other hand, were—that the lands granted to the Priory were granted for charitable purposes only, and consequently not for the repair of the Bridge;—that no Tolls were granted to the Priory arising from the Bridge, but that the King retained his right to Tolls;—that when the Bridge was out of repair, the King granted temporary tolls in aid of the repairs;—that none of the lands held by the parties indicted (except the Public-house adjoining the Bridge, and two small fields, which appeared to have been the scite and the Burial Ground of the Priory), ever did belong to the Priory;—that the parties indicted had never repaired the fabrick of the Bridge;—that their Waggons had hauled Stones from the Parish Quarry), which Stones the parish provided at its own expense, to the foot of the Bridge, to repair the *road* over the Bridge;—that the occupier of the Public-house had broken those Stones, and laid them upon the road of the Bridge;—that such occupier or his predecessors had repaired the water-way only under one Arch of the Bridge, to protect his Fishery;—that the Commissioners of the Roads on both sides of the Bridge had repaired the Roads up to the very foot of the Bridge (and consequently the 300 feet on each side, which is reparable by those who repair the Bridge, under the Statute of Bridges);—that on the Berkshire side the Commissioners had also repaired partly over the Bridge;—that the Commissioners on the Leachdale side had likewise repaired one of the small Arches of the Bridge;—that the exemption from Statute duty claimed by the Party who had carried Stones to the Bridge proved that he was not bound to repair even the road of the Bridge, on account of the lands he held, because if he were so bound, he could have no right to claim or be allowed any exemption or deduction whatsoever from regular Statute duty on account thereof; that his repair of the road over the Bridge was allowed him by a deduction from the number of his statute days;—that according to an ancient Record which was proved, a tenement in Buscot, *which lies in Berkshire*, called Jackets, and from which the before-mentioned £3 6s. 8d. came, was the tenement liable to the repair of the Bridge, and was declared expressly so to be liable in three ancient documents; that here was the particular land or tenement pointed out for the purpose, and its funds specifically appropriated for the very repairs of this Bridge;—that Jacket's Tenement neither is nor ever was the property of the Defendants;—that the Rate made was without the knowledge of the parties indicted, excepting the Occupier of the Public-house and one of the Farmers;—and that such was a Highway Rate only, to defray the expense of breaking and laying the stones on the road over the Bridge.

Towards the conclusion of the last trial too, the Counsel for the County expressly admitted that they had no Documentary evidence whatever to fix Mr. Milward (the Lord of the Manor) or Mr. Turner, one of the Land Owners: in fact, this admission was considered tantamount to an admission of their being entitled to an acquittal.

The prosecution originally began, and was proceeded in, upon the full faith of Documents, which turned out, upon the investigation at the trials, to be nullified by other Documents produced for the Defence, and the supposed inferences from the Documents first put forward by the County were completely changed; and the Judges,

both on the first and second trials, stated that such last-mentioned Documents ought to have been produced on the part of the prosecution, and not to have been left to be produced by the Defendants.

This doctrine was also propounded by the Bench—That in the absence of all Grants making lands expressly liable to the repair of a Bridge, no ancient usage or prescription would be of any avail, unless beyond the time of legal memory (which is RICHARD I.) and that no such ancient usage or prescription could be proved, because the Grant of the Bridge took place subsequently to RICHARD II., and therefore within the time of legal memory.

The Judge who presided on the *first* trial said, that although the Bridge was granted to the Priory, it did not follow that the Priory was bound to repair it;—that the King retained the Tolls of the Bridge;—that the parties might be liable to repair a Road over a Bridge, and not the Bridge itself;—and that, according to the Grants produced, the lands granted to the Priory were granted expressly for the benefit of the poor, and that no mention was made in the Grant of the repair of a Bridge; and that no Tolls were included in the Grant.

The Judge who presided on the *second* Trial said that the County was bound to repair the Bridge, unless it could be fixed upon the parties indicted by the clearest and most absolute evidence; and he expressed his surprise and regret (after the expense incurred by the first Trial, and the failure of the County, on such Trial, to throw the burden off their shoulders), that the indictment should a second time be brought down for Trial: and it was clearly evident, from his address to the Jury, that (supposing any of the Defendants to be in possession of any lands which did belong to the Priory), he was of opinion, that there was not sufficient Evidence to fix upon them the responsibility of repairing the Bridge.

In conclusion, may it not be asked, whether, after the spirited, cautious, and most laborious investigations which have attended these trials; after the expense of £1,500 thrown upon the Defendants; after the expense of £1,800 incurred by the County, after the admission (before adverted to) as made by the Counsel for the Prosecution; after the strong Judicial opinion which was expressed by the Court; after the failure of satisfying two special Juries (a duty which the law justly imposes upon the Prosecutors) of the Defendants' liability; after the Defendants have themselves clearly pointed out a portion of land actually charged in distant times (after legal inquiry) with the repairs of this Bridge; may it not be asked, under such a combination of peculiar circumstances and results, whether the Magistrates of the County of Gloucester can think it right again to urge the question by a THIRD trial, at vast reciprocal expense, against these Defendants?

It is confidently hoped that these observations, written in the spirit of candour, as regards the subject, and respect in relation to the Magistracy of the County, may be deemed worthy of their consideration upon their assembling at the Quarter Sessions in January next.

Statement of Facts as to Lechlade Bridge, and the two trials in relation thereto, the evidence in respect of the defendant's case being found and proved by S. G. Tried at Hereford, March 24, 1831. Second trial, August, 1831.

Table of the Lechlade Manor Descent.

A Table Exhibiting the Descent of the Manor and Manorial Estate of Lechlade, and of the Priory Lands thereof, Drawn up in Order to afford evidence that the Manor never was part of the Priory Estate; and also in order to prevent a confusion of two properties, and of the Records and Documents relating to the same.

N.B.—Proofs will be given of all which is printed in *italics*.

THE MANORIAL ESTATE.

Henry de Ferrers,
Held Lechlade, and three Mills, and an Eel Fishery there, at the time of the Domesday Survey, 1066.

Robert de Ferrers,
Earl of Derby. Died 4 Stephen, 1138. — A.D. 1138.

William de Ferrers,
Owner of Lechlade.

Walcheline de Ferrers,
Owner of Lechlade Manor.

Isabel de Ferrers,
Heir to her brother Hugh, and owner of Lechlade Manor, &c. 6 John 1204; married Roger Mortimer; some say 2ndly, Peter Fitz-Herbert, because in the 12 Henry III. he obtained the King's license to erect a gate on his bridge at Lechlade. — A.D. 1204.

The Priory Lands.

The Lady Isabella Ferrers, wife of Roger Mortimer, founded a Religious House at Lechlade, and granted to the Brothers of the Hospital of St. John of Lechlade, "a certain little portion of land which is called Lade, at the head of the bridge of Lechlade, in which the same Hospital is situated, together with the Bridge and the Chapel of the said Isabel there, with all the same land, bridge, and chapel belonging, and a Mill in Lechlade called Laudemull, with a messuage, toft, and gar-

King Henry III.
Was owner of Lechlade Manor.

den, and three hams to that mill belonging, and which the Brothers of the Hospital have in fee, and free pasture for five cows." Henry III. in the 30th year of his reign, confirmed this as also the gift of a bake-house and two burgages in Lechlade the gift of Roes de Estcot.

39 Henry III. The King, at the request of the Earl of Cornwall, confirmed to the Hospital, "locum in quo Hospitale predictum, situm est cum pertinentiis," and the advowson of the Church, with all the sanctuary and two burgages, with the appurts, in Lechlade, &c.

4 *Edward I.* 1275. *It appears by the Hundred Rolls, that the Prior of St. John of Lechlade had a tenement in Buscots.*

12 *Edward III.* 1338. *The King gave the Prior of Lechlade a pontage grant, or right of taking toll for three years in aid of the repairs of the Bridge, which had become ruinous.*

15 *Edward III. A similar pontage grant to the Prior.*

43 *Edward III. The King gave the Prior licence to have twenty acres of land in Lechlade in Mortmain.*

11 *Richard II.* 1387. *The King gave the Prior a grant of pontage, in aid of repairing the Bridge.*

Richard Earl of Cornwall,
And Lenchia his wife had a grant of Lechlade Manor.
36 Henry III., 1251. — A.D. 1251.

Edward Earl of Cornwall,
Died, seized of Lechlade Manor, 28 Edward I., 1299.

Richard Talbot, and Elizabeth his wife,
Had a grant of Lechlade Manor from Edward I., but it was afterwards regranted from them to

Hugh le Dispencer,
Who being beheaded, the Manor, &c., were granted to

Edmond of Woodstock,
Earl of Kent, 1 Edward III., 1327, who was beheaded soon after. — A.D. 1327.

Jeffrey de Mortimer,
In the 4 Edward III. had a grant of the Manor, but it was soon after restored to

John Woodstock, Earl of Kent,
Son of Edmond, who died, seized of it, 26 Edward III., 1352.

Elizabeth,
The widow, held the Manor in dower, and had a confirmation of fairs and markets in Lechlade, 18 c. 22 Richard II. Died seized of this Estate, 12 Hen. IV. 1410.

Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March,
Then succeeded as heir to John Earl of Kent, and died, seized of the Manor of Lechlade, 3 Henry VI., 1424, when it descended to his sister.

Joan Mortimer,
Widow of Sir John Grey, she died, seized of it and of the advowson of the church, 4 Henry VI,, 1425.
It was afterwards granted by the Crown to

A.D 1425.

Cicely,
Duchess of York, for life, Ao. 38 Henry VI., 1459, and confirmed to her, 1 Edward IV., 1461, she died 10 Henry VIII., 1518. The Manor and town were then made part of the dower of

Queen Catherine,
Wife of Henry VIII. Her Minister's account containing these manorial possessions and the rents; is dated 19 Henry VIII., 1527. After the Queen's death, in 15— the Manor, &c., were granted to

Dennis Toppes and Dorothy Toppes,
In the 4 Edward VI., 1550, they exchanged Rockholts in Norfolk for the Manor and Borough of Lechlade, &c., of which they had a grant, the Crown reserving a rent of £27. 4. 3. which is still payable by the Defendant, George Milward, Esq. The description of the parcels is the same as in the next Grant of 4 James I. The Toppes family parted with this Estate, and it went into the various names of Dodge, Houghton, Rainton and Weaver, as Mortgagees or otherwise, but having eventually become the property of Robert Bathurst, Esq., a new Grant was made by the Crown, and confirmed by Act of Parliament to

12 Edward IV. 1472. The King gave his Mother, Cicely Duchess of York, license to change the Hospital into a Chantry.

21, 22, 26, 36 *Henry VIII.* 1529—1544. *The Dean of Wallingford, who was Prior of St. John's, was ordered by the Lord of Shrivenham Manor, in Berkshire, at a view of Frank pledge, for the tything of Buscot, to repair St. John's Bridge; the Dean being a customary or freehold tenant of the Manor. Cir.* 30 *Henry VIII.* 1538. *The King dissolved the Priory and seized the possessions.*

The Certificate of the Commissioners for the Suppression of the College of Wallingford, says the College was charged with "£3. 6. 8. for reparations of St. John's Bridge."

3 *Edward VI.* 1549. *Certain depositions annexed to the King's Commission, state that the Dean of Wallingford ought to repair the Bridge, and that Jackets's Tenement in Buscot, belonging to the Dean was charged with those repairs.*

3 Edward VI. 1549. By the King's Ministers' account of his rents of dissolved Monasteries, it appears he received rent for Jacket's Tenement at Buscot, then lately belonging to the Dean of Wallingford, and also rent for the farm of the Manor with the Rectory and the Mill at Lechlade.

14 *Elizabeth*, 1571. *The Queen granted the Priory possessions to Dennis Toppes and the heirs male of his body, by the description of "The Manor of her farm within the Lordship of Lechlade, called the Priory or Farm of the late Priory of St. John's," and the Rectory, and the Advowson, and the Mill, and the Tythes.*

32 *Elizabeth*, 1589. *The Queen granted the reversion of the Priory Estate to Edward Dodge and Peter Houghton. This estate afterwards went into the hands of the Raintons and Weavers, and vested like the manorial estate in Robert Bathurst, Esq.*

As to the liability of the Buscot Tenement to Repair the Bridge after the Priory Lands were seized by the Crown.

17 Elizabeth, 1574. The Lord of Shrivenham and his Jury, at a view of frank pledge, order John Morreys, a customary tenant, to repair the bridge.

23 Elizabeth, 1580. Similar order to repair against John Morreys, Thomas Morreys, and Roger Turner.

24 Elizabeth, 1581. John Morris and Roger Turner fined for not repairing the bridge.

25 Elizabeth 1582. Roger Turner fined for not repairing it.

41 Elizabeth, 1598. Henry Boothe fined for not repairing it.

43 Elizabeth, 1600. Francis Parker fined for not repairing it.

6 James, 1608 } Francis Parker fined for not repairing the bridge,
31 Mar. } which he ought to do, becauſe he held certain land in Buscot charged therewith.

6 James, 1608 } The owners of Boothesland at Buscot ordered to
7 October, } repair the bridge.

7 and 8 James I., 1609—1610. Francis Parker fined for not repairing the bridge.

14 and 15 James I., 1616—1617. Harmeius Johnson fined for not repairing the bridge as owner of lands in Buscot called the Bridge Hold.

15 James I. The bridge presented as in decay, but as it was being repaired, the parties were pardoned.

17 James I., 1619. Robert Loveden, Gent., owner of "The Bridge Lands," presented for not repairing the bridge and causeway, which he ought to repair by tenure of those lands.

21 James I. Hercules Loveden ordered to repair the causeway.

22 James I. Same.

2 Charles I. Same.

5 Charles I., 1629. Same.

Robert Bathurst, Esquire,

Whose grant is dated the 4th James I., 1607, and describes the premises as "The Lordship and Manor of Lechlade and the Boro' of Lechlade, with their rights, members and appurtenances, formerly parcel of the posessions of the Lady Catherine, Queen of England, as her dower: and all the lands called East Lease, Estmeade Wudney, Bakebattis, Hunsull, Inlands, and Redeheye; and also all those lands, &c., in the tenure of John Smythe, Esq., Hugh Westwoode, and Edmund Tame Knight, lying in Lechlade, parcel of the late Queen's lands and possessions." This grant was confirmed in the 5th James I., 1608, by an Act of Parliament, and the defendant George Milward, Esq., claims the manor and manorial Estate under this grant.

pitome of the Proof that the Lechlade Priory Estate in Gloucestershire, was never liable to the repairs of the Bridge, but that a Tenement at Buscot, in Oxfordshire, was.

30 Henry III., 1245. Document 1. 4 Edward I., 1275.	Grant of the Bridge and Priory Estate at Lechlade to the Prior, not charged with any repairs. A Hundred Roll, showing that at this early date the Prior had a tenement at Buscot (a tenement at this place belonging to the Prior being afterwards proved to be liable to the repairs) and which date of 1275, is earlier than the first Pontage Roll, which the Plaintiffs will offer as evidence of the Prior's then liability.
Document 2. 21 Henry VIII., 1529, to 36 Hennry VIII., 1544, 3 Edward VI., 1549. Document 5.	The Shrivenham Court Rolls, for the tything of Buscot, before the dissolution of monasteries, fining the Dean of Wallingford (being Prior of St. John's) for not repairing the bridge. N.B.—Lechlade is not in the jurisdiction of Shrivenham Manor. The depositions and return under the King's Commissions, affirming that the late Dean of Wallingford did repair the bridge, that he was fined at Shrivenham Court for not repairing it, and that Jacket's tenement at Buscot was liable to the repairs.
Document 6. 14 Elizabeth, 1571. Document 9.	The Queen's grant of the Priory Estate at Lechlade to Dennis Toppes,—but not of the Buscot Tenement.—The Plaintiffs may possibly endeavour to trace the Defendant's title through Dennis Toppes.
17 Eliizabeth, 1574, to 5 Charles I. Documents 5.	The Court Rolls of Shrivenham Manor, after the dissolution of priories, showing that the owners of property in Buscot, called the Bridge Hold, were fined for not repairing the bridge, as they ought to do by tenure of those lands.

[MS. note by S. G. on his copy of the Table.]—1831. Table exhibiting the descent of Manorial lands at Lechlade and the Priory lands there. Indictment for not repairing Lechlade Bridge. Tried at Hereford, March 24, 1831. Second trial, August, 1831. The King versus Milward, Esq. Drawn up and printed by S. G. By this Table I gained my cause at three trials.

On the Conqueror's Tenants in Capite.

MUCH remains to be done in identifying the Tenants in Chief of Domesday Book. That this has not, long before this time, been carefully and completely performed, redounds little to the credit of our Antiquaries.

Mr. URBAN.—These remarks of your Reviewer (November Magazine, page 427), induce me to send you, earlier than I had intended, some particulars of a foreign family, members of which shine eminently as Tenants in Capite in the great Book of Domesday, and afterwards appear, though at long intervals, in the pages of English History.

Previously, however, to my submitting the statement proposed, you must allow a few words of defence on the neglect of antiquaries here noticed. Imperfect as the execution of my wishes must have been, I have for some time past given occasional attention to the subject, and have wished to give to the antiquarian and historical world memorials of the Domesday Tenants in Capite, and their descendants in the male line; but sadly few are the records of those who lived eight hundred years since; and small is the proportion, even of those few records, which is of a public nature; for I cannot call one to mind between the Domesday Survey in 1085 and the Pipe Rolls in 1129, a period of 60 years; during which time most, if not all of the Conqueror's soldiers, must have shaken off their mortal coil. The consequence of this is that our only information must be obtained from some accidental and very rare recital in a subsequent record, or in the chronicles and annals of religious houſes; or in private charters (on the enrolment thereof, as the Cartæ Antiquæ at the Tower of London), the latter being chiefly grants of lands by various persons to religious houses; and of these how few afford more information than that some person whose name and lands are specified in Domesday, did at some unknown period, by a deed or charter without a date, grant some portion of those lands to another.

To these impediments in the way of ascertaining the biography of the Norman invaders must be added the difficulty arising from the objects of our research being foreigners. It has not occurred to me to discover that the Norman archives and pedigrees have been investigated; and it appears remarkable that whilst some of our ancient nobility have expended much time and money in tracing a descent from one of the Conqueror's chieftains, they should have made no attempt to ascertain who this chieftain was, as if it were either uninteresting or impossible to trace the existence of an ancestor for a single year before the date of 1066, when, in all probability the antiquaries and genealogists of Normandy could give evidence in some cases of an ancestry of Princes or Nobles for generations earlier. That such is the case in some instances I now proceed to show.

Amongst the Domesday tenants in capite will be found the following:—GOISFRIDUS DE BECH, GOISFRIDUS MARESCAL, MILO CRISPIN, TURSTINUS FILIUS ROLF; and I shall be enabled, through the aid of the documents and pedigree of a foreign family, to communicate some particulars regarding them which are unknown to the English antiquary.

The Document affording the greater part of the ensuing information, is a genealogy of the Italian family GRIMALDI, sovereign princes

of a small principality named Monaco, situated at the confines of France and Genoa. The manuscript was compiled in 1430 by Nicholas Grimaldi, Seigneur of Seminare in Naples, a nobleman very well skilled in historical matters. In 1647 the then reigning Prince of Monaco published it in a small folio, having empolyed his secretary, Venasques, for twenty years in collecting further proofs, and in making additions to it. Of the great attention which foreign Nobles give to the preservation of their descent, in comparison with the English Nobles, some estimate may be formed by a perusal of that which has come to my knowledge respecting this family; doubtless much more is unknown than is known to me.

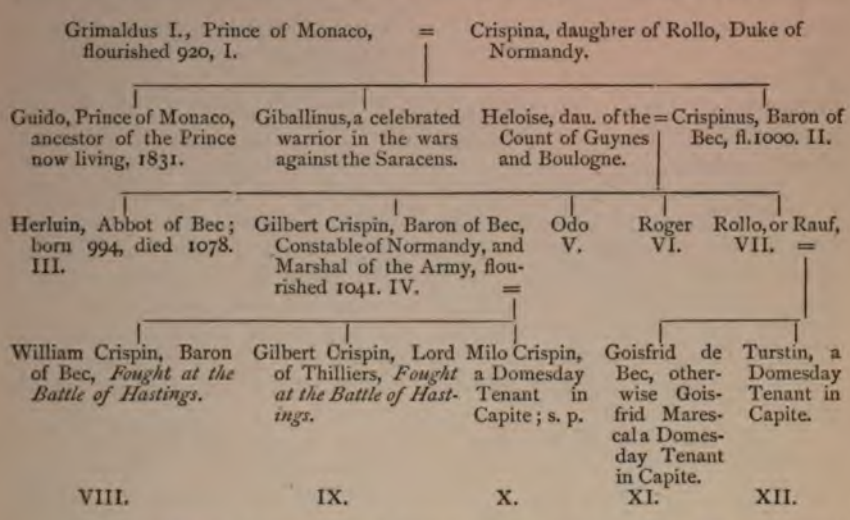
Independently of the ancient charters and "tresors" of the Grimaldi family, they compiled in 1333 *a list of the names and the descent* from some noted ancestor, *of every Grimaldi then living.* In 1433 *the family pedigree was fully and skilfully compiled* and deduced from the remotest periods of which there are records, by the Nicholas Grimaldi already mentioned.

In 1554 *a compilation of the names and the descent,* from some noted ancestor, of all the Grimaldi's then living, was again made. In 1630 *an "albero general," or complete pedigree of the whole family, was made,* in which each descent of every branch was confirmed by citing legal documents. In 1634 a third compilation of *the names and descent of every Grimaldi then living,* of this family, was made; and in 1647 the Prince of Monaco, having *completed the pedigree,* upon which his secretary had been for twenty years employed, printed and published it.

The family pedigree is set out in too many English as well as foreign histories to require minute notice here. It appears by Anderson's Royal Genealogies that the sixth in descent from Pharamond King of the Franks, was named Grimoald, or Grimbald, which Skynner, the etymologist, derives from *Grim,* anger; and *Bald,* power. He was Duke of Brabant, and slain in 658. His son, the King of Mentz, died without issue, when the name was used by the Duke's great nephew, a brother of the renowned Charles Martel.

This second of the name was Duke of Brabant, and slain in 714, and from his time the surname was hereditary. It is partly for the purpose of mentioning this unusually early instance of an hereditary family name, that I have travelled so far back, when my material enquiries are connected with a period much later. The fourth in descent from this last-named Duke was the first Prince of Monaco, and one of the principal commanders of the army of the Emperor Otho I. in his wars with Louis IV. of France. By the strength of his own arm he freed the Emperor from being made captive, in return for which, and other services, Otho granted to him in 920 the castle and territories of Monaco, to hold in sovereignty; and from this ancestor has this principality descended in lineal succession unto the present day; for though revolutionized in 1792, and sold by the French Republic to a citizen of Paris, yet it was, by the definitive treaty of peace of 1814, restored to the Grimaldi family. The descent was in 1715 continued by a female of the family, who became sovereign Princess, and transmitted the title, and name, and arms, to her children, by her husband, James Leoner Gayon de Matignon, but foreign jurists have considered the principality as a male fief, and that it belongs to the nearest male heirs, who are perhaps the Marquisses Grimaldi of Antibes.

The following Genealogical Table of the persons noticed in this communication will assist much in clearly comprehending the detail :—


Grimaldus I., Prince of Monaco, flourished 920, I.
=
Crispina, daughter of Rollo, Duke of Normandy.
Guido, Prince of Monaco, ancestor of the Prince now living, 1831.
Giballinus, a celebrated warrior in the wars against the Saracens.
Heloise, dau. of the Count of Guynes and Boulogne.
=
Crispinus, Baron of Bec, fl. 1000. II.
Herluin, Abbot of Bec; born 994, died 1078. III.
Gilbert Crispin, Baron of Bec, Constable of Normandy, and Marshal of the Army, flourished 1041. IV.
=
Odo V.
Roger VI.
Rollo, or Rauf, VII.
=
William Crispin, Baron of Bec, *Fought at the Battle of Hastings.*
Gilbert Crispin, Lord of Thilliers, *Fought at the Battle of Hastings.*
Milo Crispin, a Domesday Tenant in Capite; s. p.
Goisfrid de Bec, otherwise Goisfrid Marescal a Domesday Tenant in Capite.
Turstin, a Domesday Tenant in Capite.
VIII.
IX.
X.
XI.
XII.

II. Crispinus, surnamed Ansgothus, on account of his maternal descent from the Goths, settled in Normandy, his mother's country, where he became possessed of the Barony of Bec, in the district of Caux. He married Heloise, the daughter of Rodulph, Count of Guynes and Boulogne, by Rosella, daughter to the Count St. Paul. Of this marriage there was issue, Herluin, Gilbert, Odo, Roger, and Ralph or Rollo.

III. HERLUIN was the canonized founder of the very celebrated Abbey of Bec in Normandy, lying within the district of the Barony of Bec. He died in 1078, aged 84 years. Grants of land, and possessions, to this Abbey, from our Norman sovereigns, and their Norman followers, are frequently met with, especially from the Crispin family.

IV. GILBERT CRISPIN, Baron of Bec, Governor and Lord of the Castle of Thillieres, Constable of Normandy, and Marshal of the army of the Duke of Normandy in 1041, relinquished the surname of Grimaldi, and assumed that of Crispin from his father, which latter he transmited to his posterity. He had issue three sons, William Crispin, Baron of Bec, Gilbert Crispin, Lord of Thillieres, and Milo Crispin, all warriors at the Battle of Hastings.

V. and VI. ODO and ROGER.—No particulars are known to me of these brothers, excepting that in a charter of Herluin, after describing himself as "Herluinus filius Ansgoti," he adds, "Adstantibus et laudantibus fratribus meis Odone et Rogero."

VII. ROLLO or RAUF; he was the father of Goisfrid de Bec, otherwise Goisfrid the Marshal, and of Turstin; called in Domesday Book "filius Rolf."

VIII. WILLIAM CRISPIN, Baron of Bec, was a celebrated hero in the battle of Mortimer, in the year 1059. He married a daughter of Simon Earl of Montford, and was a witness to William the Conqueror's foundation charter of the Abbey of Saint Stephen of Caen in Normandy. He acquired great glory for his valour in the battle of Hastings, and, it is concluded, survived that victory, as his name is

in one of the copies of the Battle Abbey Roll; but it is difficult to account for his not appearing amongst the great tenants of the Conqueror in Domesday Book as his younger brother, Milo, had very numerous possessions granted to him. He had issue, William Crispin, Baron of Bec, from whom was a long succession of Barons of the same title, residing in Normandy, and having great hereditary offices in that Duchy, under the Dukes. Some of his descendants also appear in our English records as holding lands in England under the Plantaganet dynasty.

Dugdale, in his Baronage, whilst writing of Milo Crispin, adds: "Of this family, I presume was William Crispin, one of the Conqueror's chief commanders in the war against King Henry of France." Some further particulars of his life are given by Dugdale, which I refer to rather than transcribe, on account of your space; but it is evident that, as neither Dugdale nor any other historian mentions William Crispin's parentage, it was unknown. This concluding paragraph in the Baronage, greatly corroborates the foreign genealogy:—

"All that I shall say further of him is, that he (William Crispin) gave to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, the church of Draecourt, with the lands and tythes thereto belonging, as also (to) the Lordship of Tilla in the diocese of Lisieux."

It is evident that the Abbey of Bec was thus endowed because it was founded by William Crispin's uncle, Herluin; and it appears by the pedigree that the Lordship of Tilla (Tilleres) in Normandy, was amongst the possessions of Gilbert Crispin, his father.

IX. GILBERT CRISPIN, the second son of Gilbert Crispin, Baron of Bec, was Seigneur of the Norman fief of Thilleres, and one of the warriors at the battle of Hastings, but not a Tenant in Capite of the Conqueror, or (as far as these researches have extended) a grantee of lands as sub-tenant; but he is mentioned in the "Chronicle of Normandy" as "Le Seigneur de Tilleres," together with his brother, "Guillaume Crispin," amongst the companions of William the Conqueror in 1066.

The circumstance of thus describing Gilbert Crispin by his Lordship of Tilleres, affords evidence of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of identifying many of the Norman tenants and their familes at this period, since as in the case of the Seigneur de Tilleres, probably no document, excepting a private pedigree or charter, exists to shew the family which held such estate at the time of the Conquest. Indeed nothing can be more fatal to correct genealogy than the foreign practice of naming individuals solely by fiefs or siegneuries which were constantly changing owners; and the preceding proprietors of which frequently continued the use of the title of the Lordship, after it had been transferred to some new purchaser, so that various persons existed at the same periods using the same designation. No industry can, under such circumstances, prevent the biography of one party being occasionally confused with that of another. Of the Battle Abbey Roll, a minute investigation respecting this family proves Camden's assertion, that "whosoever considereth it well shall find it to be forged;" for only one out of the five Knights of this house who accompanied the Conqueror is therein named, although three of them were Tenants in Chief in Domesday; and the individual who was planted by the Monks in the Roll was one who does not appear to have been a Chief Tenant of the Conqueror,

and therefore probably had a less share of danger or honour on the eventful day of the Battle of Hastings than either of his brothers or cousins, who had lands granted to them by the King.

X. Of MILO CRISPIN, a great Captain, favoured warrior, and Tenant in Capite of the Norman, I have no material particulars in addition to the biography in Dugdale's Baronage (title Crispin), and in Dr. Lipscomb's History of Buckinghamshire, excepting the important fact of his descent, already set forth, and to a knowledge of which neither of these historians could have any reasonable means of attaining. The circumstance of Milo being son to the Baron of Bec, who was the Brother of the founder of the renowned Abbey of that name, readily accounts for the large grants which are mentioned by Dugdale and Dr. Lipscomb to have been made by him and his widow to that religious house. Milo's possessions are enumerated in Domesday, and comprised the honour of Wallingford and 88 lordships. He died without issue in 1106, forty years after the battle of Hastings. There are other instances in Dugdale showing great longevity in these Norman warriors.

XI. GOISFRID DE BEC, otherwise GOISFRID THE MARSHALL. This warrior fought at Hastings, and is named in Domesday under both titles appearing consequently as two distinct Tenants in Capite. There were no means by which the editors of the printed volumes of that Survey could have known the fact of such two names applying to one person; and as Dugdale was ignorant that the Crispin family were the same as the baronial family of Bec, he makes no mention of Goisfrid, under his account of the Crispins. The varied appellation given to Goisfrid in Domesday has many similar examples, and is easily accounted for; that survey was made by inquisitions held in the various counties where the lands were situated, and since Goisfrid de Bec was the Conqueror's Marshall there would be nothing extraordinary in his being designated as Goisfrid the Marescal in Hampshire, whilst in Hertfordshire he was called Goisfrid de Bec.

Goisfrid was brother of Turstin de Bec, and son of Rollo or Ralf, the brother of Gilbert Baron of Bec, Constable of Normandy, and Marshal of the army of the Dukes of Normandy in 1041; an office which seems to have been hereditary, like many or all of the Norman offices of honour. Goisfrid de Bec, I therefore presume, succeeded his uncle as Marshal, and was the person designated as Goisfrid the Marshal, in Domesday; and I am further led to the conclusion that he possessed this high post since his brother Turstin was Standard-bearer to the Conqueror at Hastings, and they were relations of the Invader.

XII. TURSTINUS FILIUS ROLF is thus mentioned in Domesday as a Tenant in Capite, a descent which is in accordance with the ancient Grimaldi pedigree, where he is called son of Rollo or Ralf; and the agreement which is found here, and in many other instances, between the English records, especially Domesday, and this ancient pedigree, compiled 400 years ago—a time when Domesday was unknown to foreigners, and a reference to, or knowledge of our records was impossible—is positive proof of the correctness of the pedigree in such instances, and presumptive evidence of its general accuracy. Turstin was (as well as his first cousin, William Crispin), Baron of Bec. It was customary on the Continent for many members of the same family to take the same feudal title at one time; in the same way that in England we have often several joint tenants of the same manor, who are all lords or ladies of that manor. He fought at the Battle of Hast-

ings, and held the high office of Standard-bearer, in which capacity he is depicted in the Bayeux tapestry, near the Conqueror. In Dr. Meyrick's History of Ancient Armour is an account of Turstin, translated from Wace's Metrical History of Normandy, in the Royal Library, stating that the hereditary Standard-bearer of Normandy having declined to carry the Conquorer's gonfanon, William

> "Then called a Knight
> Who had great prowess,
> Toustainz fitz Rou the Fair was his name,
> In the fields near Bec was his house,
> To him he delivered the gonfanon,
> And he knew how most suitably
> To carry it willingly, well and handsomely,
> Bowing most profoundly."

"Thurstan, who came in with the Conqueror," is stated in Dugdale's Usage of Bearing Arms, to have been father of Ralph Basset, from whom the ennobled family of Basset was descended, but the account of this family given in the Baronage is at variance with such a statement, and the foreign pedigree is silent on this head.

I have an acount of the descendants of Goisfrid, with whom it is not now intended to lengthen this memoir; but I cannot omit calling the attention of future inquirers to a probability that the Marshals, Earls of Pembroke, were also descended from Goisfrid the Marshall, for the following reasons:—

1. Dugdale commences his genealogy of the Mareschel family with Gilbert Mareschal, *so named from his office*, who flourished in the reign of Henry I.; and it would seem that he must have had this office by descent, because in the record first naming him, he was impleaded for the office of Mareschal to the King, by two other men of importance, but without success, so that it remained with him for his life, and then descended to his issue for many generations. Now we know that in the reign of King Henry the First's father, the office was held by Goisfrid de Bec, apparently as inheriting it from his uncle, and that he was also named Marshal from his office.

2. The uncle of Goisfrid was named Gilbert, as were the descendants of that uncle, for many gensrations; it was a family name of baptism, and it will be perceived that the Marshal pedigree begins with a Gilbert.

3. The armorial bearings of Goisfrid's family were Lozengy, and the most ancient known coat of the Marshal's, was a Bend Lozengy. Variances of greater moment in the bearings of different members of the same family were common; and it may be lastly added, that although Dugdale was unable to ascertain the parentage of this Gilbert Mareschal, yet he must be presumed to have been a man of eminent family from the office he held. I shall conclude with a few lines respecting the arms of this family. It must be well known to your readers that Mr. Henniker, in a letter addressed to the Society of Antiquaries in 1788, endeavoured to prove the use of arms coeval with the Conquest, by means of some Norman tiles with armorial blazonings. He was unable to assign an owner to the tile No. 13, containing a shield Lozengy, 3, 2, and 1. It is to me a probable presumption that it belonged to a member of this family, who was one of the Conqueror's chieftains. The same appropriation may, I think, be

made of the unascertained shield in Westminster Abbey of the reign of Henry III., viz., *Mascally Argent and Gules;* the Grimaldi or Bec arms being Lozengy Argent and Gules; for the terms "Lozengy" and "Mascally," or mascally voided, are often used in ancient rolls as synonymous.

The length to which this memoir has extended compels me to defer to another number a notice of some of this family who have been connected with English History, or driven by foreign revolutions to preserve their name and lineage upon the hospitable soil of Britain.

S. G.

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, January, 1832, Part i., cii., 25.]

On the Grimaldi Family.

Maize Hill, October 18th, 1832.

Mr. URBAN,—I send the conclusion of an account inserted in your Magazine for January last, respecting a family which supplied William the Conqueror with some of his Tenants in Capite. The notices are of those only who have been connected with England, and the greater part of the particulars are extracted from foreign sources.

OTHOLINO GRIMALDI, son of Guido II., Prince of Monaco, was Captain of the Archers of Henry I., King of England, in the wars between Pope Alexander III. and the Emperor Frederick I. He married Louisa of Loraine.

OBERT GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, nephew of Otholino, Major Domus of the Emperor Frederick I.; was Ambassador in 1188 from him to the kings, Philip of France and Richard of England, to arrange the plan for a war in Jerusalem. He was also, in 1197, Ambassador from Genoa to England.

WILLIAM CRISPIN (otherwise GRIMALDI), Baron of Bec, son of William Baron of Bec, mentioned in your Magazine for January, 1832, was a very celebrated hero of his age, especially for his fidelity to Robert Duke of Normandy, against Henry I., King of England, whom he struck in a battle in 1119, twice on the head.

JOSCELIN, BARON OF BEC, son of the preceding William, flourished 31 Hen. II., 1185, and had the guardianship of Emma Languetot, and her lands, in Huntingdonshire.

GILBERT, LORD OF TELLIERES, grandson of the Gilbert noticed in your Magazine for January as fighting at the battle of Hastings, had a grant of lands from King Henry III. at Coniton in Berks. He had a son named Gilbert, whose daughter and heiress married Thomas Malemeines, and flourished in the reigns of Edward II. and III., as appears by the Testa de Nevill.

CHARLES GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, is mentioned by Hume as commanding the Genoese Archers, and commencing the attack at the battle of Crecy in 1346. It appears by foreign documents that in 1338 he armed twenty galleys (three-oared) to assist Philip King of France against Edward III. of England. Afterwards (in 1346) being Admiral of France, he joined Philip with thirty of his own three-oared galleys of Monaco, and 10,000 legionaries, against the king of England; but, his galleys being defeated, he fought strenuously at the battle of Crecy, where he was grievously wounded. His

shield of arms (lozengy Argent and Gules) is introduced by Mr. West in his historical picture of this battle. (See Froissart for his other engagements with the English).

PHILIP GRIMALDI, a noble Genoese (and ancestor of the branch after-mentioned to have settled in England), was in 1361 and 1365 one of the Council of Edward III., King of England (Fœdera). He was cousin of the last-named Prince of Monaco.

RAYNER GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, son of Charles Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, Commander both by sea and land of the forces of the Kings Louis and John of Naples, Chamberlain, Counsellor, and Pensioner of the King of France, his Admiral of the Mediterranean Sea, and Ambassador, with full powers of peace and war, to the King of England. He also obtained great favour with the Pope for sending back to Rome the rod of Moses, which had been taken away. In the Fœdera are letters patent from King Edward III., dated 1375, authorizing the purchase from Ralph Basset of Drayton, for 12,000 franks of gold, his prisoner Rayner Grimaldi, a Genoese taken in the war in the last voyage, which the King's dear son, the King of Castile and Duke of Lancaster, made in his service. It is probable the King was induced to make this purchase (and, of course grant this pardon) on the application of Philip Grimaldi, the cousin of Rayner, who, as already mentioned, was one of Edward's Counsellors. Rayner's seal, representing him seated on horseback, in chain armour, is engraved in Venasques' "Genealogica et Historica Grimaldæ Gentis Arbor," Paris, 1647; round it is the legend—S: RAINERI: DE: GRIMALDIS: MIL: ADMIRALLI: GENERAL: FRANC:

It may be observed that the seal of Charles Grimaldi, the father of Rayner, represents him in similar armour to the above, excepting that, instead of the *fleur-de-lis* for a crest on the helmet and horse's head, is a dragon.

MATTHEW GRIMALDI and FRANCHUS GRIMALDI, two royal merchants of Genoa, were in England about the year 1400 (Cottonian MSS. Vesp. F. I. 93). Upon the subject of the union in Genoa, of the characters of Merchant and Prince, a digression may not be unacceptable. Eminent as are our English Merchants, and companions as they occasionally are of our Kings and Princes, allied also as they are in many instances to our Nobles, yet we have not allowed them to rank as the *Pares* of the Peers; and the few instances existing of Nobles engaged in commerce, arising as those instances do rather from accidental circumstances than system, will not interfere with the implied understanding that a British Nobleman should not be engaged in commerce. At Genoa, however, it is, and always has been otherwise; the barren soil of that country never has been capable of supporting its population, still less of enabling its owners to have erected a city of palaces—to have advanced money to all the Sovereigns of Europe—or have taken any part in European politics.

In the comedy of the "Merchant of Venice," the Duke, speaking of the merchant's losses, says they were "Enough to press a royal Merchant down."

And Warburton, in his notes on that line says:—

"We are not to imagine the word "Royal" to be only a ranting sounding epithet. When the French and Venetians, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, had won Constantinople, the French, under

the Emperor, endeavoured to extend their conquests into the provinces of the Grecian empire on the *terra firma;* while the Venetians, who were masters of the sea, gave liberty to any subjects of the republic, who would fit out vessels, to make themselves masters of the isles of the Archipelago, and other maritime places, and to enjoy their conquests in sovereignty, only doing homage to the republic for their principalities. By virtue of this license, the Sanudos, the Justiniani, the Grimaldi, the Summaripos, and others, all Venetian *(rather Genoese)* families, erected principalities in several places of the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed for many generations, and thereby became truly and properly 'Royal Merchants,' which indeed was the title generally given them all over Europe."

So little was the commerce of the Genoese considered derogatory to Nobility, that, though the Knights of Malta were required to prove their Nobility for four descents, paternally and maternally, and the Chapter, previously to the admission of a Knight, ascertained if the parents had derogated from their nobility by trading, merchandize, or banking, yet there was an exception from this statute in favour of the Nobles of the cities of Genoa, Florence, Sienna, and Lucca, who were not considered to act ignobly by carrying on merchandise in wholesale.

It is difficult for those who have not visited Genoa, or given attention to its domestic history, to conceive the wealth and grandeur which were possessed by these Royal Merchants; the King of Sardinia's present palace at Genoa was built by a private citizen of the Balbi family for his own use; there is, nevertheless, no residence in London to compare with it, either in beauty or size; the nearest approach to it in taste and grandeur of architecture is the Banquetting-room at Whitehall. To conclude this digression, it may be remarked that they were no less eminent for their civilization than their wealth, testimony to which is borne by a writer in the "Edinburgh Review" of this quarter, who says:—

"In the age of the Crusades, who would be most like a gentleman, an accomplished citizen of Genoa and Pisa, or the Kings of France and England, and the power of their feudal Barons?"

In 1441, King Henry VI., by his letters patent, gave protection to RALPH GRIMALDI, a merchant, to come from Genoa to England with his merchandize.

Also in 1441, JOHN GRIMALDI, Lord of Bueil, obtained by a decree of the Parliament of Paris, the feif of the Countship of Sancerre for his valour against the English; but I do not find it stated on what occasion his chivalry was shown.

In 1483, King Richard III., by his writ directed to all customers, &c., gave licence unto his well-beloved LOYE DE GRIMALDIS, merchant, of the parts of Genoa, that he, by himself or his factors, might, at his pleasure, cause to be brought into this kingdom a diamond and other gems and precious stones, to present them to the King; that, if he pleased, he (the King) might have the 'sale' thereof before all other; and that, if the same should not be sold, the said Loye and his said factors should depart therewith, without any payment of custom. The station and importance of the royal merchants of Genoa may be well estimated from a perusal of this licence to Loye de Grimaldis, and an inspection of his pedigree. He was the descendant of noblemen for countless generations. His uncle, Lucian Grimaldi, had been ambassador to the kings of France, Arragon, and

Naples, and had settled the treaty of peace between the republics of Genoa, Venice, and Florence; he left most ample legacies in the Bank of St. George for such of the Grimaldis as might at any future period come to adverse fortune; and he had a marble statue erected to him in the hall of St. George. Loye de Grimaldi also lent (with others) £2,000 to Edward IV., which was repaid in the ensuing year. (See Devon's Issue Rolls).

In 1484 King Richard III. granted a passport to JOHN GRIMALDI of Genoa, merchant, to pass with two persons and three horses to the City of Genoa; and in 1485 he obtained letters patent from the same King, making him a denizen. This is in all probability the John Baptist Grimaldi who was, in connection with Empson and Dudley, the usurers of Henry VII., and who, when the latter were beheaded in 1509, took refuge in the sanctuary of Westminster, and escaped.—(Herbert's Life of Hen. VIII.)

In 1536 ANTHONY GRIMALDI of Genoa, son of Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi of Genoa, was in correspondence with the Vicar-General Cromwell, as minister of Henry VIII.; and an original letter of his, dated Genoa, 1536, is in the Cottonian MSS., giving an account of the motions of the Imperialists, and of the French army.

Another Cardinal, Jerome Grimaldi of Genoa, flourished in 1650. His portrait is at Badminton, the Duke of Beaufort's. Bishop Burnet said that "Cardinal Grimaldi might serve to dignify an age as well as a nation."

In 1583, NICHOLAS GRIMALDI "turned out of Latine into English Marcus Tullius Ciceroe's three bookes of duties to Marcus his son, whereunto the Latine is adjoined." This author also paraphrased Virgil's Georgics, published in 1591. He was likewise a poet. There is a letter of his in the Lansdowne MSS., dated Christchurch, Oxford, 1549, addressed to Sir William Cecil; upon the latter desiring to know how the students of Christ Church and others were disposed as to the reformed religion, he relates that a a great part of them were idle, and another part were such as had livings abroad, and lived at their ease. There is also in the Lansdowne MSS., 981, a short biography of him, in addition to that which is in Wood's Athenæ, stating that he was chaplain to Bishop Ridley, who makes frequent mention of him in his letters to Cranmer and Latimer, and that he was adjudged to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, though he afterwards (possibly on Mary's decease) obtained his release. I am unable to connect this individual with the family, of which all the other described parties are members.

In 1615, PETER FRANCIS GRIMALDI of Genoa visited England. He was Lord of Beaufort, and great grandson of Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi, already mentioned. The following letter from Sir John Throckmorton to Viscount Lisle, dated 24th October, 1615, is too curious to be abbreviated (Sydney Papers, Vol. II., p. 338):—

"There cometh over into England with this passage an Italian gentleman called Signor Petro Grimaldy, a Genevious (Genovese), as he sayeth. He braggeth infinitely of his Majesty's our dear Master's favour unto him, and produceth a letter which he sayeth his Majesty wrote lately unto him; he sayeth he is cosen unto the Marquis Spinola. I have had speach with him here; I protest I feare he is some counterfeyte, and hath litell good meaning in him. He is a very tall young man, letell beard, full fased, and the colour of his hayre somewhat whitish, he is apparalled in perfumed leather doublet and

hoose, a sadd collored rydyng coote, lyned with a purple coloured wrought velvett. I think it fytt to give your Lordship knowledge of him, to the end that by you their may be notice given unto his Majesty, that there is such a personage arrived in this kingdom. Yours, &c.,

"J. Throckmorton."

The party thus minutely described was, however, no counterfeit; but a nobleman of immense wealth,—"divitiis immensis affluens," says the Family Genealogy. He was Governor of Savoy, and a cousin of the Marquis Spinola, his mother being Luigia Spinola: his descendant, John Baptist Grimaldi, was Doge of Genoa in 1752, and his son Francis, having died possessed of property in England, his will was proved at Doctors' Commons in 1800. It is remarkable that the *longest* will on record there is that of the Duke Paul Jerome Grimaldi of Genoa, proved in 1792, on account of there being property in England.

ALEXANDER [MARIA] GRIMALDI, a Genoese nobleman, baptized at St. Luke's, Genoa, 1st June, 1659, was the fourteenth in descent from Philip Grimaldi, already named as Counseller of Edward III., and sixth in descent from Cardinal Jerome Grimaldi, as under—

Jerome Grimaldi, Cardinal, 1527. Died 1547. = Francisca, only child of Thomas Cattaneo, a Genoese noble.

Luke Grimaldi, Lord of Beaufort, Ambassador to Spain from Genoa, died 1580. = Petrineta Spinola, Lady of Beaufort, daughter and heiress of Baptist Spinola, Doge of Genoa, in 1531. Her grandmother was Jacobina, heiress of Paolo Doria.

Jerome Grimaldi, Lord of Beaufort, a Genoese noble. = Pelina, daughter of John Baptist Imperiali, died 1639.

Ansaldo Grimaldi, co-Lord of Beaufort, a Genoese Senator, 1622, d. 1643. Baptina, daughter of Ambrose Lomellini, married 1594, died 1644.

Alexander Grimaldi, a Genoese noble, born 1597—8. Francisca de Clerque, a Spanish lady.

Joseph Maria Grimaldi, a Genoese noble, born 1631, died 1683. = Maria Sulpizia.

Alexander Grimaldi, born 1659; died 1732.

The children were constantly baptized *Maria*, though the name seems to have been disregarded as they grew up.

In the wars between Spain and France, he was a Commander of Genoese and Spanish forces against Louis XIV.; and on the destruction of Genoa in 1684 by Louis, he quitted his native country, probably from the defeat which the Spanish party had experienced, as well as from the ruin of his country; his family alone having had three palaces overturned. I subjoin a short, and perhaps unknown account of one of the most terrible bombardments which ever took place.

The Genoese having assisted Spain with succours against France had their city bombarded in 1684 by a French fleet; in less than two hours the city was on fire in several places; the bombardment continued all night, and the horror and danger were increased by the darkness, the inhabitants being liable to be buried in the ruins, or

burnt in the flames. The Doge and chief citizens were obliged to quit their houses, and the city suffered severely from disorder and pillage, shops and palaces being indiscriminately broken open; it was with great difficulty the regular forces subdued the plunderers. The bombardment continued from the 17th to the 22nd of May, and, after a few days suspension, was renewed. A great part of the city was reduced to ashes, including the finest edifices, the Doge's palace, many churches and monasteries, the Custom-house, Exchange, Arsenal, the Doria, Brignole, Spinola, Lercaro, and Palavicini palaces, as well as those of the Grimaldis of St. Luke, the Grimaldis of St. Francis, and that of the Commander Grimaldi. When the bombardiers saw the city on fire in any one place, they threw additional bombs there to increase the confusion; all the families of distinction, women, priests, monks, and nuns, fled into the country with their most valuable effects, and lived in tents. No less than 200 bombs were falling at *one* time, and from the 17th to the morning of the 28th, 13,300 were thrown upon Genoa. On the next day the French fleet set sail, and shortly afterwards a treaty of peace was signed, one condition of which was that all the Spanish troops in the State's service should be discharged, and many of the Spanish faction were murdered by the populace. Notwithstanding the reparations which had been made up to June, 1688, there were then above 500 houses in one quarter of the city in ruins, and most of the individuals to whom they belonged had, in losing their houses, lost all they possessed, so that instead of being able to rebuild them, they were unable to bear the expense of clearing the ruins.

To return to Alexander Grimaldi. He married, not long prior to October, 1705, Dorcas, grand-daughter and co-heiress of Sir Francis Anderson, Knt. of Bradley Hall, Durham, M.P. for Newcastle, by whom he had issue: 1. Elizabeth, born 10th December, 1706; 2. Arabella, born 25th August, 1709, baptized at St. Paul's, Covent Garden; 3. Alexander, born 2nd November, 1714; 4. Charles, born 15th March, 1716. He was a man of many endowments, and after his settlement in England, being only 26 years of age, he prepared himself for and practised as a physician, and afterwards as an artist, and was the master of Worlidge, to whom one of his daughters was subsequently married. There is an unique impression of an engraving of him in the collection of the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, purchased at Mr. Gulston's sale. From his son, Alexander, there was issue, of one of whom the late William Grimaldi, Esq., a memoir appeared in your Vol. C., Part i., p. 566.

In 1697 the two *Counts Grimaldi* arrived in England with the embassy from Genoa, to congratulate William III. on his accession to the throne. They departed the same year.

In 1708 MARSHALL GRIMALDI was opposed to Marlborough at the Siege of Oudenarde.

In 1723 the MARQUIS GRIMALDI of Genoa was ambassador from the Republic to England.

In 1767 the Duke of York, brother of King George III., died at the Castle of Monaco, the residence of HONORATUS GRIMALDI, PRINCE OF MONACO. There is an interesting account of the Duke's illness and decease at Monaco in your Magazine for 1767 (vol. xxxvii. p. 493). The Prince soon afterwards visited England, by invitation of the King. (See his arrival and departure in "Gentleman's Magazine," 1768.) The Princess (his wife) married to her second husband, the

Prince of Condé, and died at Wimbledon, during the sojourn of the royal *emigre* there.

The French Revolution also compelled other members of this family to seek an asylum in England.

LOUIS ANDRE GRIMALDI, Bishop of Noyon, Peer of France, for many years resided in Paddington Street and York Buildings Mary-le-bone. He died in 1805. This was the Peer who summoned the nobles of France, on the marriage of Louis XVI., to acquaint the King that they could not allow the Queen's relation, the Princess of Lorraine, to take precedence of them.

The COUNT CHARLES PHILIP AUGUSTUS GRIMALDI (nephew of the Bishop) was for some years resident with the Prince of Condé, at Wimbledon. "There is no proof of my nobility, or of my ancestry (said the Count) remaining to me, but a printed book." Who, Mr. Urban, shall decry the debt due to the genealogical publisher?

The COUNT GRIMALDI of MONACO, often called Prince Joseph Grimaldi, of Monaco, was brother to the reigning Prince of Monaco, and aide-de-camp to the Earl of Moria in his attack on France in 1795. He married the widow of Major-General Welbore Ellis Doyle of the 53rd Foot. Yours, &c.,

S. G.

["Gentleman's Magazine," London, December, 1832, part ii., ciii. 508—512].

The King v. John Henry Manners Sutton, Esq.

LINCOLN SUMMER ASSIZES.

Short Statement of the Defendant's Case.

THE Defendant has been indicted by the County of Nottingham, for not repairing Kelham Bridge, by reason of his tenure of lands in Kelham.

Counties, it is well known, are liable to repair all Bridges, unless they can clearly throw the burthen on some one else. In this instance it is understood that the County rest their case on certain proceedings in the reign of Charles II., to which Lord Lexington and his tenants are alleged to have been parties; on the rebuilding of the Bridge by Lord Robert Sutton in 1762; on the submission of the late John Manners Sutton, Esq., to an indictment against him in 1814 for not repairing the same; and on the circumstance of Lord Lexington and his successors, ancestors of the defendant, having constantly repaired the same. The liability in Lord Lexington's time was said to be in respect of certain lands called *The Bridge Lands;* but so far as we are aware, *no judgment on these proceedings was ever entered up.* Such particulars as have come to our knowledge are detailed in the Defendant's brief.

The Defendant's case is this:—

He admits the rebuilding and repairing during the peroid men-

tioned, but denies his liability to continue such repairs, contending that, if he be liable, his liability must arise either from PRESCRIPTION, before the time of legal memory (Richard I., 1199), or from a GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

DOCUMENT 6.—It cannot be by *Prescription;* for in the 10th Henry III., 1225, *the Burgesses of Nottingham granted the Tolls of Kelham Bridge to the Burgesses of East Retford;* and, of course, those who had the Tolls were bound to repair.

DOCUMENT 4.—In the 17th Edward III., 1343, the Sheriff of Nottingham, in pursuance of the King's writ, summoned a Jury to inquire whether the Bishop of Lincoln, who had been presented at the Sheriff's Tourn for not repairing the Bridge, ought to do so; and the Jury found that the Bishop never had repaired the Bridge, and ought not to repair it; and they certified that they "*were entirely ignorant who ought to repair it.*" And being asked at what time and by whom the Bridge was built or repaired, they replied, "*about sixty years then past, by the alms of the men of the county passing that way, and by the alms and charity of Oliver, the former Bishop.*

DOCUMENTS 5 and 7.—Moreover, within three years afterwards, in the 20th of Edward III., 1346, and 9th of Richard II., 1386, the King granted "*to the men of Kelm*" certain tolls, in aid of repairing the Bridge, "to which repair no one, as the King was informed, was bound."

DOCUMENT 1.—It is very probable that the early title of the tolls is referred to in Domesday, 1087, wherein it is said, "*In Nottingham the water of Trent, and the Hitch, and the way towards York are kept.*"

DOCUMENT II.—There is also little doubt but that the same tolls are included in two grants of Henry II. and John to the burgesses of Nottingham, in these words: "*Tolls from Turnotcston (Thrumpton) to Newere, of all things passing the Trent, and on the other way from Rempeston to Radford in the Nord.*"

These documents incontrovertibly *destroy all pretence of Prescription,* by shewing that in very early days *other persons were bound to repair the Bridge,* and that subsequently *no one was liable.* It cannot be doubted but that the tolls were abandoned by East Retford, as being insufficient for the repairs, and having become onerous instead of beneficial.

The case is thus brought down to the 9th of Richard II., 1386:—*And if the Prosecutors have any grant charging the Defendant's lands subsequently to that time, they will of course produce it.* The Defendant is ignorant of any such; on the contrary, he possesses the strongest negative evidence that there can be no such grant.

The parish of Kelham may be considered as having been anciently divided into—1st, THE ABBEY ESTATE; 2ndly, THE MANORIAL ESTATE; and 3rdly, THE ESTATES OF VARIOUS FREEHOLDERS; and the Defendant will shew, as distinctly as such a fact can be shewn, that no one of these three portions of the land of the parish were liable.

1st, AS TO THE ABBEY ESTATE.

DOCUMENT 8, Henry II., 1154—1189, confirmed to the Abbey of Rufford all its possessions, and *no mention of any liability to repair a Bridge occurs;* and in the grant of this same Abbey's lands (on its dissolution) by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Shrewsbury, the King

gives them to be held "in capite, by the tenth part of the service of a Knight's Fee for all other services, exactions, and demands whatsoever."

The Abbey Estate, therefore was *not liable* to the repairs, but expressly *held by a different tenure.*

2ndly, AS TO THE MANORIAL ESTATE.

DOCUMENT 10.—In the 17th of Edward II., 1323, by an Inquisition *ad quod damnum*, it is certified that "*the manor was held by the service of half a knight's fee.*"

DOCUMENT 11.—In the 18th of Henry VIII., 1527, by the inquisition on the death of William Fitz-William, it is certified that the manor "*is held of the King by fealty and suit of his court at Hockerton for all services.*"

DOCUMENT 12.—In the 26th Henry VIII., 1535, is a fine, passing this manor into the Sutton Family, *free from any mention of liability to Bridge repair.*

DOCUMENT 13.—In the 12th James I., 1615, is the inquisition on the death of Sir William Sutton, certifying that he held the manor of Aram, with the members of Kellom and Starthope, of the King, *by knight's service, of two knight's fees, in right of the King's demesne, and in capite.* The Defendant's modern Title Deeds are likewise in Court, *and make no mention of any liability;* they go no farther back than 1722, in consequence of a fire having destroyed all those of a prior date. It must be clear, therefore, that *the Manorial Estate was never liable.*

Thirdly, AS TO THE ESTATES OF THE VARIOUS FREEHOLDERS.

The following documents have been obtained to shew that the Estate was not anciently in the hands of any one great landowner, but in the hands of various single freeholders, and therefore less liable to be charged with the repair of the Bridge:

DOCUMENT 14, 41st Henry III.—Inquisition after the death of John Lessington, who held eight oxgangs of land, *by service of half a knight's fee.* This is the ancient Sutton Estate, which has descended to the present Defendant.

DOCUMENT 15, 6th Henry VIII., Recovery.—Lawrence, Barton, and Cappe, Demandants; and Robertson, Tenant of premises in Kellom.

DOCUMENT 16, 15 Henry VIII.—Fine.—Huse, Huse, Sutton, Huse, Mounson, Kelham, and Ireby, Complainants; and Sheffield, Deforceant of premises in Kellom.

DOCUMENT 17, 16 Henry VIII.—Fine.—Brown, Smyth, Bevercottys, Kuyffmyth, and Lownde, Complainants; and Kellum and Wife, Deforceants of Premises in Kellom.

DOCUMENT 18, 22 Henry VIII.—Fine.—Burton, Complainant; and Staveley and Wife, Deforceants of Premises in Kellom.

DOCUMENT 12, 26 Henry VIII.—Fine.—Curson, Heron, Fysher, and Androwe, Complainants; and Kelham, Deforceant of premises in Kelham.

DOCUMENT 19, 26 Henry VIII.—Fine.—Sutton, Wyngfeld, Hall, and Nevyll, Complainants; and Curson and Kelham, Deforceants of the last-mentioned premises.

DOCUMENT 20, 33 Henry VIII.—Fine.—Bevercotts and Bevercotts, Complainants; and Pierpount, Deforceant of premises in Kellom.

DOCUMENT 21, 33 Henry VIII.—Fine.—Rowbotham and Hunter, Complainants; and Foljambe and Wife, Deforceants of premises in Kellom.

In no one of these documents *is the slightest reference made to any liability excepting that in three of them the premises are stated to be "held of the Chief Lorde of the Fee, by the services thereto belonging."*

It is therefore equally clear *that none of the estates of the various small landowners were liable.*

The Defendant has also to point out that at the period of the proceedings in Lord Lexington's time, *his Lordship was a Minor and only Tenant for Life of the Estate.*

That when Lord Robert Sutton rebuilt the Bridge in 1762, *he also was only Tenant for Life.*

Hence that nothing which was done or permitted by Lord Lexington, Lord Robert Sutton, or the late John Manners Sutton, Esq., can be held to prejudice the parties entitled in reversion.

That the present Defendant is a Minor, of the age of ten years.

That it is clearly shewn there was no liability on any lands in Kelham at the date of the last Pontage Roll; and *it is submitted that subsequently no private person could charge lands with the perpetual repairs of a Bridge—such a charge, if made, except by the Crown, being a charge or condition barrable by recovery, of which one was suffered by the Owners of this Estate in Hilary Term*, 1820.

That, as there is no prescription, or Royal grant, *neither the present indictment, nor any other criminal proceeding, can be sustained.* If a modern grant be produced, charging the Defendant's lands in Kelham, the non-performance of it would be merely the breach of a civil contract or obligation, created by a private individual, and the offence, at the utmost, would amount only to a forfeiture of the estate.

That if an indictment be sustainable, it can be *against the occupier* only of all or part of the lands liable; and the present Defendant *is not, nor as an Infant, can be an occupier* of any land in Kelham, and therefore cannot be indicted.

If the Prosecutors succeed in shewing that the Defendant is in any respect liable, *it is incumbent on them to shew in respect of what particular lands.*

[MS. Note by S. G.]—Lincoln Summer Assizes, 1832. The King v. T. H. Manners Sutton, Esq. Short Statement of the defendant's case. Mr. Grimaldi's copy. 3rd trial at Warwick, March 28, 1836, when a verdict for the defendant, for whom I was retained, was returned. Cause tried at Lincoln, Wednesday, July 25th, 1832. Verdict for defendant. S. G. 2nd trial had at Derby, Monday, March 24, 1834. Verdict for the Crown. S. G. Richard Smith, 67, Chancery Lane.

Prospectus of Law Lectures.

LECTURES ON THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ENGLAND.

THE Committee of Management have arranged for the delivery, in the *Hall* of the Society, by Mr. STACEY GRIMALDI, one of its Members, of *Two* General Lectures on the PUBLIC RECORDS OF

ENGLAND, on *Wednesday* evenings, the 16th and 30th of April, 1834, at Eight o'clock *precisely*.

THE LECTURES WILL TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION

The meaning of the term Record : the different objects for which our early Kings had Records ; the periods when the present Records commence ; the great care which was anciently taken of them, and the value put upon them ; the reputed loss of many of our early National Records in ancient times by wars and otherwise ; the languages in which the Records were anciently written, and the times when alterations took place in such languages.

The abbreviations used in the ancient Records—the difficulty of interpreting the proper names of persons found in them—the styles of writings used in different reigns ; and extracts from various ancient Records, as examples of their peculiar brevity ;

The legal utility of ancient Records, and those which are most frequently searched into—their utility in illustrating English History, confirming many points on which our Historians had doubted, and disproving many statements which they had treated as facts.—An account of the various Record Offices, as the Tower, the Chapter House, the Augmentation Office, the Rolls, &c. : the general contents of these Offices—the Records and Manuscripts relating to Genealogies and Heraldry in the College of Arms ; the Records and MSS. contained in the Harleian, Cottonian, and other Collections in the British Museum, and other Public Libraries.

Of the inadmissibility of Documents in these Libraries to be received as evidence in our Courts ; of the copies and translation of Records, and the legal proof thereof.

The Record Commission, and the works which have been published under it.

*** *Members of the Society are at liberty to attend the Lectures, and each Subscriber to Lectures delivered in the last Michaelmas or Hilary Terms will be admitted gratuitously on producing a Prospectus addressed to him by the Secretary, or an order from the Lecturer.*

On the Public Records of England.

GENTLEMEN,

Although the subject of the two lectures which I shall have the pleasure of delivering to you cannot be considered as equal in importance with the courses you have so lately attended, yet I trust it will be readily admitted that the English Gentleman who becomes a legal student ought not to consider his time uselessly employed which is passed in becoming acquainted with English Records. An intimate knowledge of the subject and of the records themselves cannot be attained without long study ; but I hope that a general acquaintance with them may henceforth be attained within these walls. It would perhaps have been desirable that a more particular account of our national records should have been given than can be compressed within two lectures ; but accidental circumstances prevented my wish of doing so from being carried into effect.

The term Record is derived from the Latin, *recordari*, to remember; and signifies an authentic testimony in writing preserved in Courts of Record. Our ancient writers make it necessary that records should be on parchment,* but this remark cannot be correct, as many of the Exchequer records are on paper.

An act committed to writing in any of the King's Courts is, during the term wherein it is written, alterable, being no record; but that term ended, and the act duly enrolled, it is a record; and, in our common law, no witness can prevail against it. This being the definition of the term Record, it follows that the term is most incorrectly used when applied to parchment deeds, registers, and miscellaneous MSS.; and it may also be added, that when a record, as in many instances is the case, is found out of its proper custody, it ceases to be evidence, and therefore virtually loses its title of record.

We have so little knowledge of the judicial polity of our Saxon ancestors, and the overthrow of that polity was such on the Norman invasion, that the reign of William the Conqueror seems the point which, by long usage and general consent, all parties are satisfied in considering the boundary of their researches. "Before the Norman invasion, and before the flood," said a late antiquary, "are much about the same thing." I shall, therefore, think it sufficient that my inquiries concerning records commence with the Norman Kings.

The collecting of the King's revenues,—the dispensing of Justice,—and the regulation of the internal state of the kingdom,—were the material objects which gave rise to all our records, and the earliest, the most voluminous, and possibly the most interesting and important, are those relating to the royal *revenue*, the receipt and management of which required a complete Court—that of the Exchequer. The great survey of the kingdom, called *Domesday Book*, and numerous other surveys in successive reigns, shewing the division of the kingdom into knight's fees, though they might have been compiled, in the first instance, principally for military purposes, yet were continued in, and after the reign of Henry II. (who made a practice of commuting military service for money), in order that the King might have his rentages, his aids, and his taillages. The scutage, or service of the shield, was a duty, service, or payment, incident to tenure by chivalry. Aids were payable on the King's making his eldest son a knight, marrying his eldest daughter, and ransoming his own person when taken prisoner in war. Taillages were taxes levied upon his demesnes, boroughs, and towns, for all of which revenues there were records,—still preserved. There were, also, records for a multiplicity of other sources of revenue arising from the land; for instance, for the rents of the King's extensive estates; for the escheats due to him from his tenants *in capite* on death or forfeiture; for the revenues of vacant bishopricks and monasteries; for granting the custody of wards to his courtiers and others, who became thereby entitled to the profits of the ward's lands; and for consenting to the marriages of the wards. It is to the care with which the King's income was collected that we are indebted for those magnificent records called the *Pipe Rolls*, com-

* The word *parchment* is derived from the town of Pergamus, where it was first invented to transcribe books, as Ptolemy, King of Egypt, had forbidden the exportation of *papyrus* from his kingdom, in order to prevent Eumenes from making his library as valuable as that of Alexandria. From this circumstance parchment has been called *charta pergamena*.

mencing in the reign of Henry I., and continued with little interruption down to the present time, and containing an account of the King's Revenue. To the same care we are indebted for a multitude of inquisitions from the reign of Henry III. downwards, of invaluable advantage at the present day, in shewing the descent of lands, titles, and families, though taken and recorded only for the temporary purpose of collecting a portion of the King's revenue, on the deaths of his tenants in chief; and thence called *Inquisitiones post mortem.* The bare enumeration of the sorts of records now in existence relating to our former King's revenues, would occupy our whole evening.

The records relating to the *dispensing of justice* are very voluminous, and continue in nearly uninterrupted succession from the later Norman Kings to the present times. These consist of the proceedings in, and decisions of, the King's Court, called *Curia Regis*, (which was in existence prior to the separate jurisdiction of the King's Bench and Common Pleas), and the *placita*, or pleadings and judgments of the several other Courts now in existence, and of many more long since disused, as the Placita of Assize, of the Forests, Quo Warranto, of the Marshalls Court, &c.; and it is no slight commendation to the state of the jurisprudence in this kingdom, 700 years ago, to say that the manner of entering proceedings on the rolls at the present day, the forms now in use, and the very shape and size of the roll, are the same as in that remote period.

The third great source of records was in the registering the laws made for the organization of the internal state of the kingdom, of which the *Statutes of Parliament*, and proceedings therein, are the most important, though, as far as we at present know, not of so early a date as our other records. In addition to these three leading objects for which our early Kings after the Conquest had records, may be named a fourth, the inrolment of grants from the king to his subjects, his boroughs, towns, and corporate bodies, and the inrolment of private deeds,—a practice which may be considered as invariable with respect to royal charters, and very common with respect to important charters of private individuals. Under these heads the bulk of our records are classed; but there exist nevertheless many miscellaneous records of considerable interest, as well as antiquity. Such are, amongst others, the *Coronation* rolls, which contain accounts of the coronation of our Kings, and the rolls of *Attainders* and *Pardons* of individuals, with particulars of their estates.

Knowing all these things were the work of the Normans, introduced by them, not by slow degrees, but instantaneously on, or shortly after, their becoming masters of the kingdom, and as effectually as we enjoy them at the present day, it is impossible to withhold from them the merit of civilizing this kingdom, and of converting the island of a rude and, generally speaking, unlettered race, into the abode of a people who immediately ranked amongst the great and civilized nations of Europe.

With respect to the *date of our earliest Records*, we have nothing (with one exception, which I shall immediately name,) earlier than the Norman Conquest. We have no *Saxon* records,—no records, in the strict legal sense of that word; the custom of inrolment was unknown to the Saxons. We have, however, various Saxon copies of Saxon laws, and we have, in various public and private repositories, ancient Saxon charters, most of which are well written, and in the Cottonian library is a book of grants to the abbey of Winchester,

written in the year 966, all in letters of gold. We possess also Saxon Chronicles, abounding in names certainly, yet so barren of events, that Milton declared the skirmishes of kites or crows as much merited a particular narrative as the confused transactions of the Saxon heptarchy. So low was the learning of the kingdom that Charlemagne sent to King Offa a learned man to be his preceptor. Alfred, in order to dispense justice, had his nobility instructed in letters; for he complained that on his accession he knew not one person south of the Thames who could so much as interpret the Latin service, and very few in the northern parts who had reached even to that low point of erudition; the extreme ignorance of the age made deeds and writings very rare; the County or Hundred Court was the place where the most remarkable civil transactions were finished. In order to preserve the memory of them, and thus prevent all future dispute, and sometimes, for greater security, the most considerable of the deeds were inserted in the blank leaves of the Evangelists, or of the Missal, or other sacred book of the neighbouring cathedral, monastery, or religious house,—a proof, if any were wanting, that there were no legal books or rolls in existence on which to inroll or record them. The queen of Edward the Confessor is handed down to us as remarkable for her literary attainments; and Ingulphus relates that many a time, when a boy, he met the queen as he was coming from school, who would dispute with him concerning his verses; that she had a peculiar pleasure to pass from grammar to logic in which she had been instructed, and that she frequently ordered one of her attendants to give him two or three pieces of money, or to take him to the royal pantry, and treat him with a repast.

The exception to my assertion that we have no Saxon records is to be found in the Rolls at the Tower of London, called *Chartæ Antiquæ*, which are forty-one rolls containing inrolments of charters from the time of the Saxon King Edgar to the reign of Henry III. The inrolment of them, however, did not take place till the reign of Henry III.

The most ancient record which we have in the kingdom is the magnificent survey of England called Domesday, the compilation of which (as appears by a memorandum at the end of the second volume) commenced in the year 1086. The memorandum is in these words: "In the year 1086 from the incarnation of our Lord, the 20th of the reign of William, this description is made, not only for these three counties, but also for others." It is probably known to all here, that this is a survey of the greatest part of England, and it is said there is not so valuable a document in Europe.

The date of our next public record is 1130, being the 31st year of the reign of King Henry I., the son of William the Conqueror. It is called a Pipe Roll, otherwise, the Great Roll of the Exchequer, and, with the exception of a short period, immediately subsequent to this date, the records called Pipe Rolls have been continued in regular succession to the present day; they contain the revenues of the Crown. There is evidence, on examination of this document of 31 Hen. I., that it has been saved from a wreck of many other great rolls of the Exchequer prior to the reign of Henry II.; and we have also the additional evidence of Swereford, the compiler of the Red Book of the Exchequer in the time of Henry II., who says he had inspected some annual rolls of the reign of Henry I. I think, therefore, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the Pipe Rolls commenced in the reign

of the Conqueror, more especially as a portion of one for Normandy has lately been published, of the date of 1184.

Our next records are of the reign of Henry II., the grandson of Henry I., and great-grandson of the Conqueror. He began his reign in 1133, only forty-six years after the death of the Conqueror; and of his period we have a celebrated record of knight's fees, or of the lands holden by the King's tenants *in capite*, called the Black Book of the Exchequer, and another record, being rolls of the widows and children of the King's tenants, shewing their ages, lands, and possessions. By means of these documents, and these alone, we can trace the connection from one great man to another, for the first century and a quarter after the Conquest, as Henry II. lived till the year 1189.

In the reign of Richard I. (the son of our last-named King Henry II.), and who began his reign in 1189, nearly 650 years since, we find the commencement of the proceedings in our Courts of Justice; and we are in possession of *placita* of the *Curia Regis*, and of *Assize*, and of the fines levied in his reign, as also of records called the Scotch Rolls, containing transactions between the English and Scotch nations; but from the next King's reign (that of John, who was brother of Richard I.) we may consider we have an unbroken series of records of the principal events and persons in the kingdom. We have rolls of Charters, rolls of Offerings or Gifts, called *Oblata* rolls, rolls of Letters Patent, rolls of *Liberate* (that is, for delivery of lands, payments of money, and the like), also *Close Rolls*, on the backs of which are the writs of summons to Parliament, Fine Rolls, Norman Rolls, and others, of the number of 69, for this reign, in the Tower alone.

It is possible that the next reigns, of Henry III. and of his son Edward I., will include the commencement of all the remaining important records of the Kingdom; for from the first year of this King's reign we have a series of inquisitions *post mortem*, the contents of which have been already noticed, and from the reign of the last of these kings we have an uninterrupted series of records of our present Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Parliament, and others: thus, even if other nations be as rich in national records as we are, it is at least difficult to conceive how they can more abound in them; and if the Pope would but restore to us the manuscripts and records which the English ecclesiastics lodged from time to time in the Vatican, especially on the dissolution of their houses in the reign of Henry VIII., and on the suppression of the Alien Priories in the reign of Henry V. (the whole of which records are still doubtless safely deposited at Rome) we should perhaps have all which were ever possessed by our ancestors, excepting some of very ancient date, whose loss will be presently adverted to. As the Vatican Archives contain much relative to England, I shall, doubtless, be permitted to say a word or two upon them. These archives, and those of the Castle of St. Angelo at Rome, contain, it is said, about 20,000 volumes of records and MSS., but without any inventory or index. So that it is extremely difficult to discover any particular papers, unless there could be given a particular specification of the date or year of the record. It is also very difficult to obtain permission to have any search made, as the records are considered secret, and the archives even go by the name of Secret Archives. In the year 1788, Andrew Stuart, Esq., M.P., having a wish to inspect the marriage dispensations in the Vatican, for the purpose of establishing the genealogy of

the Royal line of Stuart, procured an examination to be made, and obtained no less than sixty dispensations of marriage licenses between the year 1317 and 1452, of great personages in Scotland.

With respect to the great *care anciently taken of records*, and the value put upon them, it may be observed, that the records of the King's Courts have been termed by Parliament, so far back as in the reign of Edward III., "not only the records of the king and kingdom but the evidence of every man's particular right." They have also been regarded as part of the Royal Treasure; and hence the places in which they are kept are to this day denominated *The Treasuries* of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; and anciently the place in which they were kept in the Tower, was denominated "The King's Treasury."

In the reign of King Edward IV., in a case respecting the office of the Chamberlain of the Exchequer, is is said, "this office is a great office, for he keeps the treasure of the king, that is to say, the Records." And in the recital of Queen Elizabeth's warrant to the then Master of the Rolls, for removing certain records of Chancery to the Tower, they are called, "A principal member of the treasure belonging to ourself, to our crowne and realme."

A writ is in existence, inrolled on the close roll, whereby the King Edward I., in the 19th year of his reign, commanded the Treasurer to open the chest containing the Rolls of Chancery at the New Temple, and take out certain records, and transmit them to the King, who, attended by his Chancery, was then in Scotland, engaged as umpire between the competitors for the crown of that nation. It also appears by another writ, that in the following year, on the King's return to London, new keys to the above-mentioned chest were delivered to John de Laughton, the Chancellor, as also the Patent Roll of the 39th, and Charter Roll of the 22nd of Henry III., being those which were taken out of the chest and sent to the king the preceding year. About thirteen years after this we find the records mentioned, as being then preserved in the Tower; and of course it is well known to all of us that the Tower was the King's residence and principal castle of defence. Although from the period of this removal the Tower was the principal, it does not, till some years afterwards, appear to have been the only repository of the Chancery Records. In the succeeding reign, the Castles of Pontefract, Tutbury, and Tonbridge, and the House of Friars Preachers, in London, are noticed as places wherein charters, writings, and other muniments belonging to the Crown, were preserved. Anciently, when the king held his court and parliament at places distant from the capital, the Chancery usually followed; and on these occasions it was customary for some abbot and convent to find a horse for the conveyance of the records. In 1298, the Scots, roused by the famous Wallace, compelled Edward to put himself at the head of his forces, in order to retain his newly acquired superiority. On this account the Courts were removed by ordinance to York; and on their return to London, the King being (in the language of the writ) "in great need of a strong and steady horse, to carry his rolls of Chancery," commanded the Abbot of Furness to send him one by a person of his house, to be delivered at Yorke on the Feast of St. James, and John de Langton, his Chancellor, was to take charge of the horse. In the 6 Edward III., the Abbot and Convent of Beaulieu were directed to provide a horse, and to send

it on the Morrow of the Ascension to the King's Chancery, which the abbot accordingly did by one of his monks; but the animal being deemed insufficient, the monk promised to send a better by the feast of St. John the Baptist, which was done, and the horse accepted.

In the 7th of Edward III. the Parliament and Courts sat at York, and the King despatched Theobald Poleyn, servant of the Rolls of Chancery, and John de Tiddeswell, clerk, to bring the rolls, writs, and memoranda, from his Treasury in the Tower of London to York. He also sent his mandate to the Abbot and Convent of Stratford, directing them to provide a sumpter horse and servant for their conveyance. In the 15th of Richard II. (1381), the Courts were removed to York by virtue of a proclamation, and all writs, original and judicial, were made returnable there on the Morrow of St. John the Baptist, on which day the King and Council were at Nottingham, whence they proceeded to York. On this occasion the king assigned Henry Maupas, John Barnely, and John del Rolles (the latter probably deriving his name from his office, as attached to the Rolls), to arrest and take such and so many horses and carts as would be sufficient for the carriage of the Rolls in Chancery from London to York, whither accordingly they appear to have been taken under a strong escort, by the way of Lenton, near Nottingham; and in the following year the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer were directed to allow the keeper of the Hanaper £105 16s. 6d. (a very great sum in those days) for various expenses attending their conveyance from London to Lenton, and thence to York, and for the recarriage of them from York to London.

In the 22nd year of the same reign the Parliament met at Shrewsbury, and the rolls of Chancery were taken thither from London, and the Clerk of the Hanaper was allowed £12 for their conveyance to Shrewsbury, and reconveyance to London. Between this period and the reign of Edward IV., numerous writs occur, directing abbots and convents to provide a horse to carry the rolls and memoranda of Chancery.

With respect to the arranging of the national records, the first instances we have of the attention of the Crown being engaged by that subject occur in the reign of Edward II. That monarch by his writ, dated at Westminster, in the 14th year of his reign, directed the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to employ a suitable number of skilful clerks to look over, arrange, and methodize such rolls, books, and memoranda of the times of his progenitors as were then in his Treasury and in the Tower of London, in order that they might thenceforth be more properly preserved for the public weal.

Two years afterwards letters patent were directed to the Treasurer and Barons, commanding that all papal bulls, charters, writings, and memoranda, concerning the King's state and liberties in England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and Ponthieu, then remaining in their custody in the Treasury, the Wardrobe, in the Tower, and elsewhere, should be calendered and arranged at the expense of the Crown; and for that purpose they were ordered to employ as many experienced clerks as would be necessary, and remunerate them out of the Treasury. In the 19th year of the same King, Robert de Hoton and Thomas Sibthorpe, who had then recently been appointed to examine, arrange, and put in order the King's charters, writings, and all other muniments in the castles of Pontefract, Tutbury, and Tonbridge, also such as had been lately brought into and were then in the Tower, and those in the House of the Friars Preachers, London, were commanded

to deliver all the rolls of their arrangement, if any in their custody, and likewise the keys of the chest and coffers, to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer.

By the statutes of 8 Richard II., and 8 Henry VI., laws were made to protect the public records from erasure, embezzlement, and falsification. Yet no steps appear to have been taken before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to render them effectually beneficial to the public. That era, however, may be said to have given birth to the study of antiquities in this country, and it produced several great and learned men, who knew how to appreciate these venerable treasures, and who drew the attention of the Crown to the neglected condition in which they had then become. An enquiry was in consequence instituted, and some salutary measures were adopted for their better preservation and arrangement.

About this time, the custody of the records was committed to Mr. William Bowyer, a man distinguished not less by his talents than by his industry. He first reduced the records in the Tower to a tolerable state of order, and is said to have devoted upwards of eight years to that laborious task.

The care which Elizabeth manifested for the public records of her kingdom, was not followed by a similar regard for them on the part of her successors; and although the learned Selden was appointed keeper of them by the Parliament in 1643, and although the famous Prynne succeeded him soon after King Charles's restoration, yet the great mass of rolls and documents was allowed to return to the chaos of confusion in which they were found by Bowyer.

Such was the state of the Public records at the commencement of the last century, when Charles Lord Halifax called the attention of Parliament to the subject, and a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the national records, and to recommend such measures as it might deem expedient for their future preservation, and for rendering them practically useful to the country. The Committee was revived from time to time till the close of the succeeding reign, during which period its operations, though limited, were attended with many beneficial results. Many thousand rolls and records were collected, and arranged in the chronological order in which they now stand. Calendars were made to such of them as were thought most essentially useful; and by command of the Queen, Sir Christopher Wren prepared proper and convenient presses, both at the Tower and Chapter House, for the keeping of the records.

In the fifth year of Richard II., 1381, William de Burstall, Clerk, the Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery, delivered to his successor all the rolls, memoranda, and other evidences; and the delivery and receipt of them appear by an indenture made between the parties: and from this document, which is still preserved among the records of the Tower, we derive the gratifying information that the records now correspond, in an extraordinary manner, with the minute account given of them in that indenture.

(The remainder of the Lecture, which treats of the loss of our early records, the abbreviations used in the records, &c., will be given in an early number.

The Second Lecture will be delivered by Mr. Grimaldi on *Wednesday*, the 30th instant).

["Legal Observer," London, April, 1834, No. ccii., Supplement, VII., 546—549.]

II.—On the Public Records of England.

(Concluded from Vol. VII., p. 549.)

As to the *Loss of our Early Records*:—It has been asserted by many historians that our early records have been lost.

Lambard, in his "History of Kent," published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Bishop Nicolson, in his English "Historical Library," and Maitland, in his "History of London," having stated with but little variation, "That most of the Chancery records were, in an outrageous manner, burned and destroyed by the rebels under Wat Tyler, in Richard the Second's time;" that is, in the year 1381. Now we have already seen that this cannot be correct, since we have a succession of records of Chancery from the reign of King John, A.D. 1199, upwards of 180 years prior to Wat Tyler. The only presumption I have ever been able to find for this statement is in the fact that the wills at the Prerogative Office, in Doctors' Commons, commence in 1382, or 1383, about a year after Wat Tyler's insurrection; and as it is well known that the Archbishop of Canterbury was murdered and his palace at Lambeth burnt, it is probable that the records of his Court were destroyed. But the mischief certainly extended not to our national records; and even at Lambeth some must have been saved, for the present Archbishop still possesses, in the library at the palace, wills from the year 1312, which are kept distinct from those of the Prerogative Office. The Archiepiscopal registers are of much earlier date than 1381. The learned Mr. Prynne observed:—"It was highly probable that during the Civil Wars between the king and the barons, in the reigns of John and Henry III., and betwixt the two houses of York and Lancaster, the prevailing party embezzled and suppressed such parliamentary records and proceedings as made most against their interest, power, and prerogative."

It is another, and certainly most probable idea, that if our early records were lost, they perished with King John's treasure, baggage, carriage, and regalia, in the floods which overtook him and his army in Lincolnshire, the loss of which so affected him that he died. The greatest objection to this history is, that the event in question took place in the year 1216, the last year of King John, and our Chancery records commence in 1199 or 1200, the first year of that king's reign. It might, however, be that the king carried with him the records of his predecessors only, and that those of his own reign had not been delivered out of the hands of the officers of the courts. The general opinion, nevertheless is, that *enrolments* of deeds, writs, and instruments, did not take place before the reign of John, and that the series now at the Tower contains the earliest, and all which ever existed; an opinion, nevertheless, which cannot be satisfactorily acquiesced in, since neither the *Articuli super Chartas*, the Great Charter of John, or that of King Henry the Third, are to be found on any of the now extant rolls of either of those kings; although it cannot be imagined that such important charters should have passed under the great seals of those monarchs, and been issued and promulgated, without being previously inrolled in Chancery.

I am inclined to think that there were records on many of the

important affairs of the kingdom from the time of the Conquest, for it is quite evident, as we have already seen, that the Pipe Rolls have been regularly continued from the time of the Conqueror's son, if not of the Conqueror himself. Pleas of the Forest are spoken of in the Laws of Henry I. as far from a novel institution; and we are not justified in supposing that so great a king as William the First,—that the king who compiled Domesday, who had rolls containing his Forest Placita, and Pipe Rolls for his Revenue,—should not have had any other record in his kingdom.

As to the Abbreviations in our Records:—

The abbreviations used in our records vary with the different styles of writing, and require much attention to decipher. Domesday is a book of abbreviations; the abbreviations are more in number than the words which are set out at length, and are of the most concise description imaginable; for instance, the word *et* (and) is expressed by a character like the figure 7. The *manerium* (manor) by the letter M.; and the words *Tempore Regis Edwardi*, by the letters T. R. E. The word *est* (is) by the letter *e*. The capital letter A. stands for *Alarus* as well as for *Almarus*, both proper names. The capital B. stands for *Berwica*, a village. The letter *c.* stands for *cum* (with) for *carucates*, for *carves;* the letter *d.* stands for *dimidum* (half), de (of); and thus of all the other letters. In short, so numerous are the abbreviations in this single record of Domesday, that the late Mr. Kelham, of Lincoln's Inn, published in the year 1778, a volume with these abbrevations, and the explanations of them. It is not in Domesday, however, that any doubt as to the writing occurs, for the letters and characters are so large and distinct, and of such frequent occurrence, that they are well understood; but in our records of later date, there is occasionally much obscurity and difficulty. Sometimes an entire word is broken and written as two words; sometimes two words are joined and written as one. In the reigns of Henry III. and Richard I. they wrote *rengnum* for regnum; *assingnare* for *assignare;* and in most of the reigns of our early kings the initial letters alone of the Christian names of great men are put, so that a very intimate acquaintance with the biography of those days is necessary to arrive at a knowledge of the party intended; thus, J. for Johannes; G. for Galfridus; W. for Wittelmus; B. for Bardolph; but a far greater difficulty is in the ambiguity attending surnames, which are occasionally translated into Latin or French, or English, thus appearing as distinct names, and, of course, as distinct persons; for instance, Whitchurch is written Whitchurch, Blancminster, and De Albo Monasterio. The name of Wood is written as Wood, Boscus, and Du Bois. It is stated by the able editor of the Close Rolls, in his preface to that work, lately published, that even when the natural name is preserved in the ancient vernacular language, still, owing either to the unsettled and changeable orthography of those early times, or to the undistinguishable junction of the letters i, n, m, and u, in the same word, it is extremely difficult to ascertain the true reading, one document frequently exhibiting material variations in the spelling of the same name, and to such a degree, that a person not familiar with the almost countless modifications of English nomenclature, would scarcely be able to recognize the modern name from seeing it as anciently written. The name of Chaworth De Cadurcus is spelt not less than twelve different ways. The similarity of many letters to each other is such that by reference to the context

alone many words can be deciphered. The resemblance, in particular, of the n to the u, of in to m, of the t to the c, and of the f to the s, often renders it a matter of difficulty to determine on which to fix, but sometimes the distinction is clearly apparent; and, doubtless, as a difference must always have been intended, it may, when imperceptible, have been occasioned by the carelessness of the scribe. More instances of this description are to be found on the Pipe Rolls than on the Chancery Rolls, for the most unpractised eye may, in the former, determine at a glance the letters intended; but in the latter the context can alone enable the transcriber to determine what must be the proper word to complete the sense. A written controversy took place, about a century since, whether a word in an old MS. was *unctialibus* or *initialibus*, the formation of the letters suiting either word equally well. The writers of ancient records and MSS. had no notion of that exactness which we exercise at the present day. There are two originals of King John's Great Charter of the Liberties of England, in the Cottonian Library, both written by the same hand; yet even in those important public enrolments the writer was far from observing exactness.

STYLE OF WRITING.

William the First introduced into this country corrupted Lombardic letters, which, before his time, had prevailed in France, Spain, and Italy. This is usually called by us *Norman writing*, and was generally used in England for grants, charters, and law proceedings, with very little variation.

About the reign of King Richard II. variations took place in writings, records, and law proceedings, which were then composed partly of characters called *Set Chancery*, *Common Chancery*, and partly of the letters called *Court-hand*, which three different species of writing are from the Normans and from the modern Gothic. The Chancery letters so called were used for all records which passed the Great Seal, and for other proceedings in Chancery; and the Court-hand letters were used in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, for fines, recoveries, placita, adjudicata, &c. The Court-hand characters were nothing more than Norman characters corrupted and deformed to so great a degree that they bore very little resemblance to their prototypes. It took its rise about the middle of the sixteenth century, and continued till the beginning of the reign of George II., when it was abolished by law. In the sixteenth century the English lawyers engrossed their conveyances and legal instruments, in characters called Secretary (commonly Engrossing), and which are still in use.

The only remnant of the Saxon characters was in the writing of the English monks, who used a corrupted Saxon letter.

Although it is, of course, impossible to procure for your inspection in this Hall any *records* to illustrate the various styles of writing which I have just noticed, yet, as the best substitute, I have brought for your examination a series of ancient charters, from the reign of William the Conqueror to that of Elizabeth, inclusive, which I doubt not the members of the Committee will have the kindness to allow to remain for a few days in the Library for your convenience, as it will be impossible for them to be properly seen this evening. By these you will be enabled to judge of the variations in writing at various eras,

its abbreviations, its beauty, and in some reigns its neglect, although the writing itself has not in all these deeds that decided peculiarity which is to be found in public records. The reigns of Hen. III., Ed. I., Ed. III., and Elizabeth, are the most remarkable for elegance of writing. The only English charter in the Collection is in the reign of Henry VII. I do not expect, in an assemblage like the present, consisting of young men, and to whom nothing is so beautiful as the events of the passing day, to make converts to the opinions and feelings of an antiquarian in favour of many ancient things and customs; but you will allow me, Gentlemen, to state, that with all our vaunted improvements in arts and sciences, and learning of every description, we have not at the present hour any writing, any ink, or, in my opinion, any parchment in our offices, whether public or private, which we can compare with the ink, the writing, and the parchment of this small deed of William the Conqueror, which has stood the ravages of time, heat, damp, and injury for 750 years.

William the Conqueror took such pains to root out all Saxon customs that we find no Saxon writing after the Conquest. The Conqueror used Latin in his charters, in his survey of Domesday, and in his official letters. Even his sister Matilda, who worked the celebrated Bayeux Tapestry, representing the conquest of England, which is still in existence, worked short sentences, explanatory of the tapestry, in Latin. Our Acts of Parliament continued to be in Latin until the end of the reign of Henry III., when they were generally written in Norman French; but the first act of Richard III. is in English, since which time that language alone has been used. It was in his reign acts were first printed. Pleadings by Counsel in the Courts of Law were in French till the 36th year of the reign of Edward III., when they were ordered to be in the English tongue, but to be entered on record in the Latin.

The petitions to Parliament, which commenced in the reign of Edward I., are for several years written indifferently in Norman French, or Latin. In the reign of Henry IV., and in the first year of his reign, there is an *Engliſh* entry, though the other entries are nearly all in Latin or French, the latter being the prevalent language. English also appears in the reign of Henry V., though sparingly. In the reign of Henry VI. our language is more frequently met with, although not so often as the French.

It would, doubtless, give occasion for some ingenuity to ask what you considered would be the fourth language in which our ancient legal instruments were occasionally written? We have seen that French, Latin, and English were in common use at various periods from the Norman conquest downwards, and we have seen that Saxon was not used. That fourth language which I have now to acquaint you with was Hebrew, in which the charters of the Jews, called Starrs (being generally deeds of release for money) were sometimes written. These instances are, of course, not to be found after the year 1290, when the Jews were expelled England by Edward I.

I will here take the liberty to state concisely what you have heard this evening, well knowing how difficult it is to remember such a variety of matter, unless very distinctly particularized. Our records were either regarding the revenue, administration of justice, or internal polity, in which latter may be included the numerous rolls of inrolment.

We have one record of the reign of William the Conqueror, two of

his son's reign, and from the reign of John there is an unbroken series. We learn their estimation in ancient days from their designation of the *King's Treasures*, and from their accompanying our monarchs.

The very early Pipe Rolls, and some other records, are lost; but our Chancery Rolls are complete, and the whole were written anciently in French or Latin: from the reign of Henry V. they are partly in English—from the reign of Richard III. entirely so.

I have now to conclude this general Lecture with some extracts from very ancient records, shewing the concise manner in which they recorded events or circumstances. The first extract shall be from Domesday. It is a description of the City of Westminster:—

"Land of St. Peter of Westminster, Ossulston Hundred, Manor. In the village where the church of St. Peter is situated the abbot of the same place holds thirteen hides and an half. There is land to eleven ploughs. Nine hides and one virgate belong to the demesne. And there are four ploughs therein. The villeins have six ploughs and one plough more may be made. There are nine villeins of one virgate each, one villein of one hide, and nine villeins of half a virgate each, and one cottager of five acres; and forty-one cottagers, who pay 40s. a-year for their gardens. Meadow for eleven ploughs, pasture for the cattle of the village, pannage for 100 hogs, and 25 houses of the knights of the abbot, and of other vassals, who pay 8s. a-year. Its whole value is £10; the same when received. In the time of King Edward £12. This manor was and is in the demesne of the Church of St. Peter of Westminster."—The Pipe Roll, Henry II.

William, who was sheriff, renders accompt of 1023*l.* and 2d., white money, of the old ferm. William Croe owes £17 10s, that he may not be impleaded for his land, until the king return into England.

Humfry of Bohun renders accompt of £22 and 10s. for the relief of his father's land; and of 400 marks that he may be the Kings Dapifer.

Nicholas Scutiger renders accompt of 46 shillings and eight pence, for the same plea But he has nothing, and cannot be found;—therefore he is quit.

William Cauce renders accompt of £15 that he may marry whom he likes.

The hiberate Roll.—John.

The King to Geoffrey Fitz Peter.

We recommend you, that you cause Ascetina Guaterville to marry our beloved Peter of Rivers, because we will that she shall do this, and if she be unwilling and pay us a fine to marry whom she likes, make Matilda de Dina her sister marry him without delay, &c.

The last specimen of rolls which I shall exhibit to you is from the Oblata Rolls of King John. The term oblation or offering is still used in the Rubric of one of our prayers in the communion service, but is otherwise nearly in disuse. The roll is quite in disuse, for it has not for many centuries been found necessary to have rolls in the Exchequer for oblations or free will offerings. Our consciences seem now quite satisfied at paying the ordinary taxes; but I am not without suspicions, that the oblations of former days were little better than despotic exactions for the allowance of the most simple and natural rights, something like the free offering which Gil Blas made for permission to proceed along the high road on his journey to Salamanca, to the poor crippled soldier who, resting upon two cross-sticks a carbine, which seemed to Gil Blas longer than a pike, aimed at him,

and begged that the Signor would have pity for mercy's sake on a poor lame soldier, and throw if he pleased some pieces of money into his hat. You will be rewarded for it, added the soldier, in the other world.

The Oblata Roll. John.

Atellina of Waterville gives to the lord the king sixty marks, that she may not be married unless she wishes.

John Russell gives to the king sixty marks that he may have the sister of the Lord Bardolf for his wife.

John of Lacell gives the king thirty marks of silver for making inquisition, whether William of Etringham ever married Letitia of Cobdum or not.

Godfrey of Loveine gives the king 400 marks, that he may have the land and widow of Ralf of Cornhill, if she cannot show a reason why she ought not to take him. But the widow of Ralf of Cornhill gives to the king 200 marks and three palfreys and two hawks, that she may not marry Godfrey of Louveine, and that she may marry whom she likes and enjoy her own lands.

Gentlemen,—I know not who succeeded, but let us hope the lady did.

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E. Hawtrey
with Rud. A. V. Grimaldi's Compts

Miscellaneous Writings

FROM

PRINTED & MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

BY THE LATE

STACEY GRIMALDI, F.S.A.

BORN 1790. DIED 1863.

AUTHOR OF

"ORIGINES GENEALOGICÆ;" "ROTULI DE DOMINABUS;"
"SUIT OF ARMOUR;" "THE TOILET;" "SYNOPSIS
OF ENGLISH HISTORY;" ETC., ETC

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MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS.

PART II.

On the Public Records of England.

GENTLEMEN,

The only difficulty I have felt in preparing the lectures which I have the gratification of delivering to you, has been to compress within two hours that which might well take your attention for two days; and the consideration of our subject has consequently been so slight, that I fear the lectures may be considered deficient in that deeper research which you would naturally desire; but I request you to be assured, that it is our time only which is in fault: were I to enter as deeply as I could wish into some of the branches which have been but superficially treated of, such is the interest belonging to these inquiries, when thoroughly pursued, that I think we could spend our evening upon any single portion without tediousness.

I shall now speak of the *legal utility* of some of our ancient records.

GENTLEMEN,—If I were to say that all subjects and all things may be illustrated or explained by our records, I do not believe that I should transgress the truth. Not only our lands and tenements, but arts, sciences, history, customs, manners, biography, genealogies, and all kinds of learning, are constantly found mentioned in our records; for instance, the entries on our rolls, especially on our close rolls, respecting pictures and paintings painted for our kings, the manner of their being performed, the subjects they represented, the time occupied in their performances, the names of the artists, the price paid, and the comparative merits of the works, are so full, that I am perfectly satisfied the whole body of the Royal Academy, well informed as that body is, has no knowledge respecting the early state of painting in England, which can be put in comparison with the information contained in our records. But, GENTLEMEN, we must confine our attention, in the language of our Professional Magazine, to

"*Quod magis ad nos pertinet.*"

We will commence with *the utility of Domesday Book*, a volume we have already spoken of.

You are doubtless well aware that we have throughout England lands called of ANCIENT DEMESNE, which were formerly entitled to privileges of greater value than at the present day. The proof whether hereditaments be or be not of ancient demesne, rests entirely on

Domesday. It was the manner of compiling that work, to entitle the portion containing the King's possessions with the word TERRA REGIS, and all possessions entered as belonging to the King, are called lands of ancient demesne, because they were of the demesne of William the Conqueror.

II. The subject of TOLLS derives elucidation from Domesday. The title to tolls ought to be either by Act of Parliament, by ancient grants, or by prescription, that is, by having been in existence prior to time of legal memory (the reign of Richard I.), in which latter case, the grant or other legal right is presumed. It follows therefore that in cases where we find tolls mentioned in Domesday, there is a good title to them by prescription.

III. Other cases in which the evidence of Domesday is yet appealed to in our courts of law are, in proving the antiquity of mills, and in setting up the prescriptions *in non decimando*. By the statute of 9 Edward II., called *Articuli Cleri*, it was determined that prohibition should not lie upon demand of tithe for a new mill.

The mill which is found in Domesday must be older than the 9 Edward II. and therefore is discharged by the evidence of Domesday from tithe.

IV. Domesday is also frequently the only evidence which can be adduced that certain abbey lands are discharged from tithe. Pope Paschal II., at an early period, exempted generally all the religious from paying tithes of the lands in their own hands. This privilege was by the Council of Lateran, in 1215, restrained to such lands as the abbeys had at that period, and was declared not to extend to after-purchased lands. Domesday is therefore frequently referred to, as shewing that the lands claiming a discharge were vested in the monastery before the year expressed in the Lateran Council. These are some of the important legal uses of Domesday. The original record is preserved at the Chapter House, Westminster, and is one of the records of the Exchequer. The fee for inspecting it is eight shillings and four pence. In the year 1783, it was printed in two folio volumes; and in 1816, two further volumes were printed, containing the Winchester Domesday book, the Exeter Domesday book, the Durham, otherwise called the Boldon book, together with indexes of persons, places, and things.

There are perhaps no records more frequently sought for than *Royal Grants*. The vast demesnes of our early kings enabled them to reward their favourites with gifts of extensive lands; and the dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII. placed at his command a very large share of the whole empire, which was quickly gamed away, or lavished upon the courtiers. His highness the king had frequently to grant the same lands twice and thrice, as many of them escheated to him by the treason of their owners. It is to these royal grants that we have at the present day frequent occasion to refer. They are the foundation of most titles to tithes, and should still be the foundation of all titles of land, granted by the king in tail, where there is any ultimate remainder or reversion in the crown, since no fine or recovery will bar the king's right. These royal grants are to be found inrolled on the Rolls of Chancery, called the Patent Rolls, and the Charter Rolls; other rolls contain entries of them, but these are the principal. Prior to the year 1483, (the first year of the reign of Richard III.,) they are preserved at the Tower of London; subsequently they are at the Rolls Chapel. The entries on the early rolls are in Norman French,

or Latin, but even the classical scholar must not be disappointed at finding himself thwarted in well understanding them, for the monks wrote in a barbarous Latin, invented in the middle ages, to interpret which the learned Du Cange compiled a dictionary in six volumes folio, comprising only the barbarous words found in the monkish writings. I cannot therefore too strongly recommend great consideration and caution in undertaking these translations.

Another record of frequent requisition is the *Inquisitio post mortem*, or Inquest, (as mentioned in the last lecture,) held on the death of each of the king's tenants in chief, shewing the particulars of his estates, the names and ages of his heirs and children, the period of the tenant's death, and sometimes the name of his wife, and the contents of his will. These inquisitions were taken by virtue of writs directed to the Escheators, or else by the Escheators, without writs, but by virtue of their office. The inquisitions were returned with the writ into the King's Chancery, and transcripts were sent into the Exchequer; and these originals and transcripts are still preserved. The originals are at the Tower of London, from the reign of Henry III. to the year 1483; from 1483 they are at the Rolls.

The transcripts are at the Exchequer, but unsorted and never referred to. The Inquisitions at the Tower and Rolls are indexed, and the indexes, from the Reign of Henry III. to the end of Richard III., have been printed. I think the most frequent use which is made of inquisitions *post mortem*, is in the tracing of genealogies, especially the genealogies of claimants to dormant peerages; for it is evident that authentic documents containing the particulars of families of such remote periods, cannot be equalled in value, in this respect, except in the single instance of wills.

These documents are also occasionally used in titles to important estates, although the discontinuance of inquisitions, on the virtual abolition of feudal tenures in the reign of Charles I., prevents their being required in ordinary titles.

There is another and very important piece of information occasionally found in, or attached to inquisitions *post mortem*, namely, the extents of manors, entitled, *Extenta Manerii*. It may have occurred to some of you, Gentlemen, to know that there is great difficulty in discovering the extents of manors. When they correspond with the boundaries of parishes, which is sometimes the case, there is no difficulty in ascertaining those boundaries; but when a manor has no connection with the parish limits, the difficulty of fixing the manorial extent is very great, and often impossible, and this is in some manors a matter of considerable importance to the lord as well as to the tenants.

The *Placita of our Courts* are invaluable, as containing judicial decisions relating to the titles of much of the land of this realm. We have already seen that they commence with the *Curia Regis*, in 1194, which was before the separation of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; but unfortunately they are only partially indexed, and therefore are at present useless, so far at least as concerns the unindexed records.

Amongst these will be found decisions regulating ancient tolls, repairs of bridges, free navigations, rights of ferry, rights of manors, local privileges, and similar matters, the titles to which no time can bar, and which are constantly in dispute at the present day. The early placita are to be found at the Chapter House, Westminster, the

subsequent, at the respective treasuries of the Kings Bench and Common Pleas. Those of the Exchequer, are in the custody of the clerks in Court, and the bills and answers of the Court of Chancery are at the Tower of London. The placita of many dissolved Courts are also at the Chapter House. There is a printed abstract of the early rolls of the *Curia Regis*, and of the *Quo Warranto* rolls; also of the Chancery bills and answers, chiefly of the reign of Elizabeth; also of the pleadings of the Duchy of Lancaster, from Henry VII. to Philip and Mary. There is also a small printed index to the Exchequer records, from the reign of Edward I., compiled by Mr. Martin. These indexes embrace matter relating to so many places, that they are essentially necessary to be inspected on all occasions of dispute respecting ancient rights. There is also much relating to pedigree in the placita.

The *Ministers' Accounts* are documents frequently used, and often quoted in antiquarian works. They contain accounts of revenues arising from the king's lands, and the stewards' or ministers' disbursements thereout; some of which, as for the repair of a church, bridge, or the like, are of great importance. They are also of constant reference for the purpose of discovering the extents of lands formerly belonging to certain religious houses, in order to ascertain either their exemption or non-exemption from tithes. It is often necessary to examine these documents to ascertain the periods at which grants of crown lands were made; for as it is occasionally impossible to discover by the existing indexes of some of the records, the grants required, especially when the date is unknown, so it becomes necessary to search when the stewards, otherwise the ministers of the crown, discontinued entering the rents and profits of the lands in question in their accounts, and thereby we learn the period of the king's grant, and the names of the parties to whom transferred, for these particulars appear in the account of the minister when he ceases to receive the rents. These records are preserved at the Augmentation Office, Westminster.

I regret that so short a portion of this evening can be dedicated to show how much our English History might be corrected by an investigation of our records. When Hume the historian was arranging the plan of his history, he applied to the Secretary of State for his Majesty's permission to have access to our public records, for the furtherance of his object; and a warrant was accordingly made out for him, granting the liberty he required, without payment of any fees. In addition to this royal authority, a great disposition was manifested by the Record Keepers to shew him every attention, and afford every assistance; but I have every reason to believe that our great historian never made a search at any one of the Record Offices; so that his splendid history contains all the errors of preceding historians and chroniclers.

I will take one out of many known instances, to show how lamentably incorrect our standard histoty is.

In the first chapter of the reign of Henry VII., in reviewing that king's title to the crown, Hume says, "Henry was not the true heir of the house of Lancaster. His mother, indeed, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, was sole daughter and heir of the Duke of Somerset, sprung from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; but the descent of the Somerset line was itself illegitimate, and even adulterous. And though the Duke of Lancaster had obtained the legitimation of his natural children by a patent from Richard II., confirmed in parliament, it might justly be doubted whether this deed could bestow

any title to the crown; since in the patent itself, all the privileges conferred by it are fully enumerated, *and the succession to the kingdom is expressly excluded.*"

Now, Gentlemen, the fact is, that a reference to the original Parliament Roll, has shewn that there is no exclusion whatever to the succession of the kingdom, or to any royal dignity. A modern writer who has investigated the circumstance, and published his investigation, states, that in the Patent Roll, where the letters patent of legitimation were inrolled previously to their confirmation by Parliament, an interlineation has been made of these words, *excepta dignitate regali*, and that this introduction was made by Henry IV., who was fearful of his half-brothers.

It is quite clear that such an interlineation is invalid; and equally clear that, even if valid, an entry on the Patent Roll could not destroy the full legitimation as enacted by Parliament, and entered on the Parliament Roll.

I had prepared a statement on another historical subject, of great interest, which I am compelled to put aside on account of time, but I will quickly relate the heads. It is my opinion that we shall on some day discover evidence that Richard III. did not murder his nephews, Edward V. and the Duke of York; and the contents of the documents I shall name to you, perhaps, will go far to prove it. Historians fix the murder to have taken place on the 22nd of August, in the first year of Richard's reign. His reign began on the 22nd of June, so that the murder was within or exactly at the expiration of two months after its commencement. In the Harleian MSS., No. 433, is a volume of great national interest, formerly belonging (as it is said) to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, being an original register of grants, &c., passing the privy seal and sign manual during the reigns of Edward V. and Richard III., containing in itself a history of those reigns. It has abstracts of upwards of 2,000 of these documents, and is perhaps the only register of the events mentioned therein: for I believe the original warrants and sign manuals have perished. I have searched for, but cannot discover them. In this register is contained a warrant dated the 18th of July, in the first year of Richard's reign, for the payment of certain debts owing by Edward Bastard, late called Edward V.: and there is another warrant, dated the 9th day of May, in the second year of Richard's reign, for delivering "to John Goddesland, foteman to the Lord Bastard, two doublets of silk, and one jacket of silk, and one gown of cloth, and two bonnets." Gentlemen, there is not time now to tell you my reasoning upon this warrant; but I consider that the person called the Lord Bastard in the second warrant, was the same person as he who was called Edward Bastard in the first warrant, and was therefore King Edward V.; and if so, he was living at the date of the warrant: viz., *twenty-one months after all historians have stated him to have been murdered;* and you will find on perusing the history, that if you prove the *date* of the murder incorrect, you destroy the whole tale. If further investigation should hereafter afford satisfactory proof that the opinion now hazarded, be correct, who would not rejoice at our being able to destroy the foulest page of English history?

The four principal repositories for records in London are, the Tower of London; the Chapter House, in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey; the Augmentation Office (which is in a garret in the stone

building facing St. Margaret's Church, Westminster); and the Rolls Chapel, in Chancery Lane.

The Records of the Tower of London are preserved in the Wakefield Tower, a very old and safe building, having been erected by William Rufus, and having walls thirteen feet in thickness. The grand series of rolls here preserved, are rolls of Chancery, and commence with the reign of King John, and conclude with that of Edward IV.

The names of these several rolls are, the Charter Rolls, containing the inrolments of grants. The Oblata Rolls, of which I have spoken at the former lecture; the Liberate Rolls, containing precepts for payment of money, delivery of lands, and the like. The Norman Rolls, containing grants, &c., relating to Normandy. The Patent Rolls, containing grants of offices, lands, and a thousand other things. The Fine Rolls, containing fines paid to the king for licenses of alienation of lands, and other objects. The Close Rolls, containing mandates, letters, and writs of a private nature, and are denominated close in contradistinction to the Patent Rolls. Their contents are too miscellaneous to be described in this brief notice. The Coronation Rolls, containing accounts of the coronation ceremonies. The French Rolls, relating to affairs with France. The Gascoign, Almain, Roman, Welsh, and Scottish Rolls, relating to the affairs of those countries. The Statute and Parliament Rolls. The Redisseisin Rolls, relating to the restoration of property to persons who had been unlawfully dispossessed; and the Perambulation Rolls, containing perambulations of forests. In addition to these are, the Inquisitions *post mortem*, from the first of Henry III. to the second of Richard III. Inquisitions *ad quod damnum;* that is, to inquire what loss would accrue to the king or others on the granting of a fair, market, or other privilege. Writs and returns of knights, citizens, and burgesses to Parliament. The Rolls of Hundreds, commonly called the Hundred Rolls, containing inquisitions in the reign of Edward I., enquiring into the abuses throughout the kingdom, by the sheriffs and others, who had defrauded the king and abused the people in collecting the king's revenues, &c. There are also forest claims; rolls containing the homage of the nobility and great men of Scotland to Edward I. The Taxation Roll of all benefices in 1292, by Pope Nicholas. Petitions to Parliament, Privy Seal Warrants, Signet Bills, Bills and Answers in Chancery, from 1393 to 1714, and a great variety of miscellaneous rolls and documents.

As the RECORDS in the Tower leave off in 1483, so those IN THE ROLLS CHAPEL then commence; and to abridge this account, it may, generally speaking, be considered that we shall find in the Rolls Chapel the same description of Chancery Rolls from 1483, as those we have just described to be at the Tower prior to that year, though in some instances, the rolls bear different names.

The Records at the Chapter House are those of the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, and are of a very miscellaneous character. These archives contain also a large quantity of documents which have been deposited there at various times by the crown and courts of law, for want of a better, or rather, more appropriate repository. We find there Rolls of Parliament, Rolls of the *Curia Regis*, Assize Rolls, Quo Warranto Rolls, Placita of the Crown and of the Court of Chivalry, and of the Earl Marshall's Court; the Records of the Court of Star Chamber, and of the Court of Wards and Liveries. Amongst these are the title deeds to 5,000 Wards' estates still remaining unclaimed;

and as this Court was abolished in 1645, it follows that the most modern of these title deeds must be nearly two centuries old. In the Chapter House we also find Domesday Book, and other surveys of lands and manors; duplicates of Inquisitions Post Mortem; Fines (Pedes Finium) from the reign of Henry II.; Sign Manuals; some Patent Rolls; Muster Rolls, being most interesting documents of the name of every man in the county capable of bearing arms, and the armour and arms he had in his possession. I must interrupt this statement to say a few words concerning the MUSTER ROLLS, as there are perhaps not fifty gentlemen in the kingdom who have seen them. They are the returns to the King's Commissions, "for the mustering and putting in redynes with abilaments of warre of all and singler his subjects." The return from which the following particulars are taken is dated 1528, and after stating that the Commissioners had certified the number of able men for the warrs, concludes thus: "and other yo' poore subjects of the seid shire, not mete for the warre, and being of no abilitie to have abilyments of warre, we have clerely omytted out of this booke, referring them to pray to Almighty Godde for yo' most roial astate, longtyme prosp'ously and joyously t' endure."

The list of the names then follows, and the following are extracted:—

"Hundred de Radlow. Ledbury Borow.

"Master Richarde Monyngton, horse and harnes for hymselfe, and harnes for one man.
Master Elton, horse and harnes for hymself.
Thomas Whitewoode, a salet and a gleiff.
Thomas Lorymer, a salet, a glaif, and a gorget.
William Meke, a jacke, a salet, a glaiff, and a gorget.
Richard Carpynt, a bow, and twelve arrowes.
Richard Jenkyns, a pollax.
Thomas Tailor, a bow and a shef of arrowes.
Peter Lawrence, gent., harnes for hymself.
Master Heywarde of the Priors Courte, harnes for a ward.
John Skynn^{r}., a salet, a peire of splynt, glaif, and a dagger.
Thomas Wicks, horse and harnes and a spere for one ward.
Richard Maveld, a battellax.
John Wilton, horse and harnes for himself.
John Waters, a jack, salet, a peir of splyntz and a glaif.
The seid townshipp have incomyn XX peire of harnes.
Edward Wallewyn, gent., for to harnes himself.
Joseph Lovell, a cote of maile and a gleif.
Roger Tompkyns, a halberde and a swerde.
John Lyngeyn, Esquir, horse and harnes for himself and harnes for eight men.
Raffe Chabuo, gent., an horse, a bow, and a sheff of arrowes."

I now return to the account of the records in the Chapter House. Coroners' Rolls, a Pipe Roll, rolls of forfeited estates and attainted persons, Court Rolls of manors from Edward I. to Henry VIII. The celebrated book of Knights' Fees, called the Black Book of the Exchequer, and a great variety of other valuable documents, including royal wills and privy seals. There are calendars of these several documents, but not complete indexes, so that many of them are of comparatively little use. The fee on searching for a record at the Chapter House is 8s. 4d.; at the Tower it is 16s. 8d.; at the Rolls it is

3s. 4d., and 1s. for every year the calendar or index is examined in order to find the record. All these fees, though of very old date, are too high, and amount in many cases to a denial of justice. The records are the property of the king and of the nation; but when the king and the king's subjects inquire to see their own records, they have to pay fees so great as frequently to deter parties from prosecuting the necessary searches.

The Records of the Augmentation Office belonged to a court now abolished, called "The Court of Augmentation of the Revenues of the Crown." It was established in 1535, by Henry VIII., for the purpose, *inter alia*, of determining disputes respecting lands and possessions which had come to the crown on the dissolution of religious houses. It continued in existence until the first of Mary, 1553, when most of the possessions vested in the crown having been given away, the court was by Act of Parliament dissolved, and the jurisdiction and records annexed to the Court of Exchequer.

Since this time the office has been denominated THE AUGMENTATION OFFICE. The records are very numerous and valuable, comprising not only the bills, answers, replications, rejoinders, and depositions of witnesses, some of the decrees of the Court, and the leases by the crown, but many thousands of the original deeds, charters, evidences, and records, heretofore belonging to the dissolved religious institutions. This office also contains a quantity of valuable records and accounts which have from time to time been placed there by the officers of the crown, as a place of security for the benefit of the public.

It has been already mentioned that the ministers' accounts are preserved here.

The Augmentation Office has lately received a most important addition to its treasures, by the removal there of a very large quantity of Exchequer Records, of very great value and interest. It is a discreditable fact, that when the orders were given for the removal of these records, they were in a damp filthy cellar of one of the square towers at the entrance of Westminster Hall, lying loose on the ground: the damp was such that I have seen portions of them partially dissolved into a sort of glue. The quantity was so great, that 600 bags, each holding eight bushels, were purchased to remove them in; labouring men were employed with shovels to fill the sacks, and a cat and terriers were hired to kill the rats found among the records.

Gentlemen,—This is a melancholy way in which, until a few months since, no less than 4800 bushels of important English records were kept. Those of them which I have seen are inferior in importance to none in the kingdom. I will mention two. One is a folio book, very thick, and very closely and beautifully written, containing the privy purse expenses of King Edward I., or Edward III., I forget which. It is a volume of indisputable first rate value and interest, and the present Record Commissioners have now preserved it in a handsome case. The other record which I shall name to you as having been discovered, is one of the most ancient in the kingdom, being dated 1185. It is the Roll de Dominabus, mentioned in the first of these two lectures. Some years since I was very desirous of examining this document, the ancient existence of which I learnt from a reference in Sir William Dugdale's Baronage; yet not only was the present existence of the original unknown, but no copy

could be discovered. Subsequently a transcript was found in the British Museum, and I printed it, that so valuable a document might be known and preserved, and its contents not lost to the world.

Gentlemen,—The original record, of which I have given this account has been discovered in the cellar.

The mention of ancient deeds gives me an opportunity of offering, but with great submission, a suggestion relating to them and this establishment,—I mean, the Law Institution.

The preservation of ancient deeds has been found of such utility, that considerable collections are made of them by the trustees of the British Museum, and they are carefully indexed and put away. It is of constant occurrence, that in the transfer of old family and of large estates, the early deeds are not required, and remain incumbering the office of the vendor's solicitor. Now I would suggest that such ancient documents should be forwarded to our library, where they might become useful for legal, literary, and topographical purposes. If also those gentlemen who, in their leisure hours, have the means of acquiring topographical information, whether from records, MSS., local information, or private sources, would, as occasion offered, give this Institution the benefit of such information, they would confer much service, not only upon us, but upon their respective counties; and we may bear in mind that the best public libraries in this kingdom, are composed of the collections and contributions of individual persons.

I regret that a few minutes only can be spared to speak of the College of Arms, otherwise the Herald's College.

It was incorporated by Richard III., in the first year of his reign; and the present building, near Doctors' Commons, was erected after the Fire of London, on a site of ground previously occupied by the college from the reign of Philip and Mary.

Independently of the accounts registered in the herald's books of grants of arms, public ceremonials, jousts, tilts, tournaments, knighthoods, and embassies, the heralds were, from an early period, the guardians of the genealogies of the nobility and gentry; and it is to the latter we must turn our attention.

The heralds' visitations are legal evidence in our courts of justice; and the term visitation—implying, as I presume, originally, the visit made by the heralds to the respective counties in England for the purpose of collecting pedigrees—now implies the MS. volumes containing such pedigrees. These visitations were taken by virtue of the King's Commission; and the first Commission issued was by Henry VIII., in 1528-9, by warrant under the privy seal, empowering Clarenceux King of Arms, to visit certain counties, and take knowledge, survey, and view of all manner of arms, cognizances, crests, and other like devices, with the notes of the descents, pedigrees, and marriages of all the nobility and gentry thereon. Commissions continued to be granted till 1686, the 2nd of King James II.; and under them the returns do not appear to have been perfected till 1704, when the visitations ceased, and with them much of the power of the Curia Militaris, or Earl Marshall's Court.

Under these commissions, 160 visitations were made, and are now in existence, being an average of four for each county, and showing the pedigrees of families for two centuries. The volumes are kept according to the counties they refer to, and have indexes, so that the discovery of any pedigree is immediate.

The college is also in possession of very interesting registers, entitled "Funeral Certificates," containing authenticated accounts of the time of death, place of burial, marriages, issue, and frequently collateral branches, of nobles, and persons of property, whose funerals were attended by the officers at arms, illustrated with the armorial bearings of the deceased. These entries are so full and authentic that they are of great value to those families whose ancestors' funerals are recorded in them. They commence in 1567, and are not of later date than 1717. The college also possesses many miscellaneous genealogical collections, from the 15th and 16th centuries to the present day, some of which are admitted as evidence in our courts of justice, and those which are not so, often proving of as much utility, by their reference to registers and documents verifying the pedigree.

The college also has books containing the pedigrees of persons of kin to certain founders of colleges or fellowships in the universities, who have, by wills or settlements, directed a preference to be given to their own kindred. There are also books containing the pedigrees of peers, kept by virtue of a standing order of the House of Lords, dated 1767. Neither must the multitudinous volumes of armorial bearings be considered as legally useless; they serve as distinction marks by which different families of the same name show their connection or non-affinity, and have been of constant use in proving pedigrees.

The fee for a search at the college for arms or pedigree is five shillings; for a general search through all their documents, it is, I believe two guineas; and this is a day's employment. A very imperfect idea exists of the value and extent of the records and MSS. possessed by the College, and much error as to the trifling expence at which they may be searched, and of the facilily afforded by the members of the college in those searches. There is another observation which I feel bound to make with regard to the College of Arms. It is an opinion with some gentlemen, that by paying the customary fees at the Herald's College, you may have what arms, and almost what pedigree you please. Now the truth is, that no money whatever will get you either the one or the other. You may have a grant of arms of your own fancy certainly, provided such arms do not interfere with, or are not the same as those borne by any family previously entitled to them; and with respect to the entering of pedigrees in their books, I firmly believe it to be more easy to prove a pedigree to the satisfaction of twelve jurymen, than to the chapter of the College of Arms, who examine into the various pedigrees, and certify their correctness before they are permitted to be entered in the books of the College. I ought to make one exception to my statement; the regulations of the College allow individuals to enter their children, fathers, and grandfathers, without any other authentication than the signature of the parties making the entries, vouching for the truth of the statement, it being presumed that these are facts sufficiently well known to all gentlemen; and the Heralds generally confirming such entries by particularizing the parishes whose registers will prove such pedigrees. The expence of making a family entry of this sort is most trifling, and the advantage may be so important to us or our children, that I think no one ought to omit doing it.

I much regret the impossibility of going through the subjects set out in the prospectus of these lectures. When that prospectus was written, I did not, as it would appear, well consider how quickly

the time would pass which I should spend in these meetings, Gentlemen, with you. I cannot however conclude without speaking of *the admissibility of the documents* we have been discoursing upon *as evidence in our Courts of Justice.* Generally speaking, all our public records are received as evidence; there are some few exceptions, and only a few. It is not necessary, excepting before the House of Lords, to produce the original records, but copies made by the clerks in the offices, and signed by them, are received as evidence, on some competent witness proving that he had examined such copies with the originals. It is not absolutely necessary that the copies should have the signatures of the record keepers; but the courts have occasionally in particular cases expressed their opinion, that it would have been better to have so done.

In producing Latin records or copies, it is the duty of the witness to produce a translation for the judge, and he should also be prepared with a Latin transcript of the original record, as the parties sometimes differ about the meaning of a word or a passage.

Our valuable MSS. in the British Museum, and in the public Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, containing many undoubted national records, charters and registers, even Magna Charta itself, are not allowed as evidence; they have been separated from their proper custody, and like emigrants they are rejected and disowned, however valuable. It was in the contemplation of the late Lord Redesdale to apply for an Act to remedy this evil, but it was not procured. There have been lately sent to the British Museum, by the proper authorities, and with the sanction of the King, 293 duplicate Pipe Rolls, called the Chancellor's Rolls, commencing in the 2nd Henry II. Of course these records have lost no right of being received as evidence by this removal.

In the year 1800, or shortly previous thereto, a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to enquire into the state of the public records of this kingdom, and of such other public instruments, rolls, books and papers, as it should think proper, and to report to the House the nature and condition thereof, together with what it should judge fit to be done for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same; and the committee having extended its enquiries throughout the kingdom, made its report to the House in 1800, and the same was printed in a large folio volume. A commission was shortly afterwards issued by the King, directing certain commissioners therein named, to arrange, describe, and ascertain the public records of the kingdom, and print some of the more ancient and valuable.

Directions were accordingly given by the commissioners for the printing of various calendars, abstracts of records, and copies of records; and between the years 1800 and 1831, when their powers ceased, they published about 70 folio volumes, all of considerable interest, and many of them very ably edited. Some of them however have not been compiled with the attention they were entitled to; for instance, the preface to the calendar of the Patent Rolls, states, that various entries appear on the "Patent Rolls, which are not there described." It is understood that the printed calendar actually does not contain one fifth of the documents entered on the original roll, and this is deserving of great complaint.

In the four volumes of Inquisitions *Post Mortem*, those material parts, the name and age of the heir of the deceased tenant in capite

have been omitted, and fresh publications are now necessary to amend these imperfect productions.

The Rolls of Parliament have until very lately been comparatively useless for want of an index, which index however had been printed as far as the letter S, and has been locked up in warehouses for a very great many years. It has been completed very recently.

Gentlemen, it may not be unknown to you, that the conduct of the sub-commissioners of the late record commission, (the sub-commissioners being the gentlemen who transcribed the records, and edited the publications,) has given rise to much remark, and is still I believe under such serious consideration, that I am compelled to stop my remarks upon these works, lest I should be considered guilty of the presumption of speaking with disparagement of gentlemen to whose acquirements and knowledge I can never hope to attain.—and less attention would perhaps have been directed to their performances by the public, if the grants of Parliament had not been made to them with a liberality of which we have few instances: it is gratifying however to think, that although more might have been, than was done, sufficient has been produced in the publication of the seventy volumes before alluded to, to enable us to defy any other European nation to produce a similar set of publications. Copies of these works are in the library of this Institution, and copies have also been sent as presents to most of the states of Europe; and as they are in Latin, they are universally understood, and serviceable; and they have been received by all nations with the most generous expressions of satisfaction. On the accession of the present administration to power, a new Record Commission was issued, displacing those connected with the old commission. Under their auspices, four volumes have been already published; and very important works are mentioned as contemplated by them, and partially in progress.

And now, Gentlemen, I reluctantly take my leave of you, conscious how very much I owe to personal kindness, for the particular attention which you have given to a subject, the details of which are necessarily dry, and certainly of difficult retention in the memory.

You will, however, I trust, allow me to say, that if you have experienced the same satisfaction in hearing, that I have done in delivering these two lectures, we shall part without regretting that we have thus become acquainted.

[*Legal Observer.* London, May, 1834, No. ccviii. Supplement viii. 83--90.]

Roll of Arms.

Of the reign of Edward the third, in the possession of Stacey Grimaldi, Esq., F.S.A. (Marquess Grimaldi, of Genoa) London. John Bowyer, Nichols, and Son, MD.CCCXXXV. (From the "Collectanea Typographica et Genealogica." Vol. II. 1834.)

THIS ROLL contains the arms of many persons which do not occur in the Rolls edited by Sir Harris Nicolas. It also differs from them in giving the names and arms of various sovereigns: such are comprised in a Roll which will be found in Leland's Collectanea, but which is very ~~well~~ incorrectly printed, and does not otherwise resemble the present. This Roll mentions Montagu Earl of Salisbury, and Ufford, Earl of Suffolk; and must therefore have been compiled, as late as the 11th Edward III. 1337. The North Country names predominate in it.

[L'Empereur porte d'or] ove une egle de sable le beck et les pees de goules.

Le Roy d' [Angleterre] porte de goules ove trois Lepardes passant d'or.

Le Roy de Fraunce porte d'azure . . . . .

Le Roy de Constan [tinople porte de goules] un croice passant d'or ove iiij aneus d'or poudree de croysettes.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Roy Despagne porte quartele d'argent et de goules, en p^e^ et quart: d'argent deux leons de sable, et en le q^art^ de goules deux chasteles d'or.

Le Roy de Majork porte l'eseu paelee d'argent et de goules.

Le Roy de Seville porte les Armes de France ove une labelle: de gaules.

Le Roy de Navarre porte de goules ove une charboucle d'or.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Roy de Portugal porte d'azur ove trois dees d'argent ove les poyntz sys, syncque, et quatre.

Le Roy de Norway porte de goules ove un leon d'or rampant ovee un coronne et une hache d'argent en les pees.

Le Roy de Jherusalem porte d'argent ove un croice martellée d'or et poudre de croicelettes d'or.

Le Roy de Cipres porte burelee d'argent et d'azure, ove un leon rampant de goules corone d'or.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Roy de Danemark porte d'or ove trois leopardes passantz d'azure.

Le Roy de Aragon porte paelee d'or et de goules.

Le Roy de Hungarie porte l'eseu barree d'argent et de goules.

Le Roy Descoce porte d'or ove un leon rampant de goules ove une double tressure de goules.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Roy Dermenye port d'ermyn ove une croice passant de goules ove une coronne d'or en la croice.

Le Roy de Polerne porte de goules ove un chival d'argent seelee et freynee d'or.

Le Roy de Grece porte d'argent ove un croice d'une pee de goules.

Le Roy de Calabre porte de goules ove un santour d'argent et deux espees d'argent lez manches d'azure.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Roy de Malogres porte de goules ove deux dolphins d'or bouche a bouche.

Le Roy de Surry porte de goules ove trois gauntes d'argent.

Le Roy de Rook porte d'azure ove trois rokes d'or.

Le Roy de Greneland porte d'azure ove une barge verge mast et phaane d'or et cables d'argent.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Roy de Moraive port d'azure a trois chiefs des homes d'argent coronez d'or et les espaules recoupez de goules.

Le Roy de Turkie porte de azure ove trois chapeaux d'or linees de goules et les cordes de goules.

Le Roy de Boeme porte d'azure ove trois barges d'argent.

Le Roy des Isles porte d'azure ove une chalice d'or et une oblat d'argent [*a wafer marked* Ihe.] amonte le chalice.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Roy de Wyreland porte de goules ove ij braces de vert bordurez d'or les mayns d'argent ove une corone d'or entre les mayns.

Le Roy de Assiry porte d'azure ove trois chastelse d'or.

Le Roy de Crekeland porte de goules ove trois corones d'or chescun amount autre.

Le Roy de Man porte de goules ove trois jambes en armes d'argent et les esperons d'or.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Prince de la More porte d'or ove un fer de molyn de sable.

Le Duc de Burgoigne quartlee en la p'me d'azure a j floret d'or le bordor d'argēt et goūl bilette et l'autre d'azure et d'or bendee ove bordor de goules.

Le Duc de Bretaigne port de ermyne.

Le Duc de Loreyne porte d'or ove une bende de goules et iij Egles d'argent en le bende.

Le Duc Dostriche porte de goules ove une fees d'agent.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Duc de Venice porte de goules ove une chastel d'argent.

Le Duc de Baver port burellee d'azure et d'argent ove une bende de goules.

Le Duc de Saxonie porte d'azure ove iiij puces d'argent et un qart d'or ove j egle de sable a deux testes.

Le Duc de Gelre port d'azure billettee d'or ove un leon rampant d'or.

Le Duc de Brandesburgh porte de goules ove une aigle d'argent ove deux testes.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Edmund frere du Roy, Conte de Lancastre, porte de goules ove trois leopardes passantz d'or et lambel d'azure florete d'or.

William Valence, Count de Penbroke, porte burele d'zure et d'argent ove une ourle de merlez de goules.

Gilbert de Clare, Conte de Gloucestre, porte d'or ove trois chevrons de goules.

Le Conte de Cornewaille port d'argent ove un leon rampant de goules corone d'or, ove là bordor de sable besantee d'or.

Bygod le Conte Mareshal port party d'or et de vert ove un Leon rampant de goules.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Conte de Warenne porte eschequere d'or et de azure.

Le Conte de Nichole porte d'or ove un leon rampant de purpre.

Le Conte de Hereford port d'azure ove une bende d'argent ove deux constices d'or et sys leon ceaux rampantz embelis d'or.

Le Conte de Warrewik porte eschequere d'or et d'azure ove un cheveroun de ermyn.

Le Conte Ferrers porte vere d'or et de goules.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Conte de Oxenford port esquartele d'or et de goules ove un molette d'argent en le pimer quarter.

Le Conte Darundel port de goules ove un leon rampant d'or.

Le Conte Randolf de Chestre porte d'azure ove trois garbes d'or.

Le Conte de Leycestre porte party d'argent et de goules endentee.

Le Conte de Kent porte maselee de vere et de goules.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Conte de Devenshire port d'or trois gastels de goules ove un lambel d'azure.

Le Conte de Wynchestre porte de goules ove sept losenges d'or voides.

Le Conte de Richmont porte d'or e d'azure eschequere ove un quarter d'ermyn et la bordure de goules.

Le Conte de Warrewik porte de goules croiselee d'or ove une fees d'or.

Le Conte de Huntyngdon port paalee d'or et de goules ove une bende de sable.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Conte de Almarle de goules ove une croyce patee vere d'argent et d'azure.

Le Conte de Southfolke porte d'or ove une croice de sable engreelee.

Le Conte de Salesbrey Montagu porte d'argent ove trois fusilles de goules.

Le Conte de Salesbryry Longespeye porte d'azure ove sys leon ceaux d'or.

Le Conte Maundeville porte quartelee d'or et de goules.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Conte de Fyffe port paalee de goules et d'or.

Le Conte de Augesse porte de goules ove un quintefoille d'or et croisseletz d'or.

Le Conte Patrik de Dunbarre port de goules a un leon rampant de argent ove la bordure d'argẽt poudre de roses.

Le Conte Dathetill port paalee d'or et de sable.

Le Conte de Karrik port d'or ove un santour et chief de goules.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Roger Mortymer port dazure ove troys barres d'or ove trois pens recopez deux dazure un d'or ove le' cornor' gerunes ove un escuchon d'argẽl.

William de Cantelowe porte de goules ove trois flourettes d'or.

John Fitz Geffray esquartelee d'or et de goules ove la bordure de vaire.

Waryn de Mounchensy d'or a troys escus bendees de vaire et de goules.

Hugh le Wake d'or ove deux fesses de goules ove troys torteaux de *goules en le chie*

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Le Baron de Stafforde porte d'or a une cheveron de goules ermynee.

William Beauchamp' de Bedforde porte esquartele d'or et de goules ove une bende de goules.

James Audelay porte de goules frettee d'or.

William Beauchamp' de Almeleye port de goules ove un fesse d'or.

William Roos porte de goules a trois buces d'argent.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Henry Percy porte de azure ove un fesse endentee d'or.

Robert Neville de Raby porte de goules a un sautour de argent.

Roger Moubray porte de goules ove un leon rampant d'argent.

John de Verdoun porte d'or frette de goules.

Henry de Hastynges porte d'or ove une mauche de goules.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

John de Vepount porte de goules a sys anelettes d'or.

William de Forz de Coupland port d'argent ove un chief de goules: cestuyfeust Conte d'albemarle.

Hugh de Despenser porte quartelee d'argent et de goules a un bende noir le goules frettee d'or.

John de Eyncourt porte d'azure a une fesse dauncee d'or ove billetz d'or pondres en l'escu.

Gauter le Fitz Robt. porte d'or a deux cheverons et une fesse de goules.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Roger de Clifforde porte eschequere d'or et d'azure a une bende de goules.

Gautier de Clifforde porte eschequere d'or et d'azure, a une bende de goules.

John de Bailloll porte de goules a une escuehon voidee d'argent.

Piers de Bruys porte d'argent ove un leon rampant d'azure.

Rauf de Camays porte d'or ove chief de goules et trois turteaux d'argent en la chief.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Johan de Vaux porte eschequere d'argent et de goules.

Robert Tateshale porte eschequere d'or et goules ove le chief de ermyn.

William Daubeny de Beauvaire porte d'or a deux cheverons et une bordure de goules.

William Bardolf port d'azure a trois quintefoilles d'or.

Gilbert de Gaunt porte barree d'or et d'azure ove une bende de goules.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Aleyn Zouche porte de goules besantee d'or.

William Zouche porte d'azure besantee d'or.

Randolf Fitz Robt. de Midelham porte d'or ove un chief d'azure.

Philip Basset porte oundee d'or et de goules.

William Beauchamp' de Vueton [*Eton*] porte de goules frettee d'argent.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

John Mautravers porte de sable frette d'or.

Robt. de Stutteville port burelee d'argent et de goules ove un leon rampant de sable.

Ernalde de Boys porte d'argent a deux barres de goules ove un quarter de le mesme.

Richard Lucy port de goules ove trois luces ayrantz d'argent.

Robert de Seint John porte de argent ove une chief de goules et deux moletz d'or en ycel.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Piers Maulay porte vaire a une manche de goules.

Robt. Fossarde porte d'or ove une bende de sable.

Rauf Basset port paale de goules et d'or ove une quarter d'ermyn.

Robert Fitz Roger de Claueryng porte quartlee d'or et de goules ove une bende de sable.

Rauf de Trayhampton porte de argent ove une bende de goules.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

William Seynt Omer porte d'azure ove une fesse d'or billietee d'or.

Lawrence Seymore porte d'argent a deux cheverons de goules et lambel de vert.

Geffray de Neville port d'or ove une nief maste cables et phane de sable.

Richard Mundeville porte d'azure frette d'argent ove une feesse de goules.

Thomas Corbet de Caux porte d'or a deux corbeaux de sable.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

William Blunde port masclee d'or et de sable.

Richard Harecourt port d'or ov deux fesses de goules.

Reynald de Moune porte de goules ove une maunche d'ermyn.

William Man[*waring*] porte d'argent ove deux fesses de goules.

Hugh Baillol de Bywelle porte de goules ove un escuchon voide d'argent et dedenz un uscu d'azure ove un leon rampāt d'argēt corone d'or.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Adam Stavelay de Deut port de goules et d'argent barres de viiij peces ovec un flo' de lice de sable.

Hervey de Watlous port d'or ove le chief d'azure endentee et trois cressantz d'or en la chief.

Piers de Preston ioust Wendeslawe port de goules ove un bende et sys croiselletz d'or en le champ.

Henry le Ferlyngton port de goules ove trois pales de vaire et un chief d'or.

Thomas de Burgh de Richmundshire port de argent ovee un fees de sable et trois besantz en le fees.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Randolf fitz Henry port d'azure frettee d'or ovec le chief d'or.

Jernegan fitz Hugh de Taufelde port d'or ove trois fees d'azure chargez d'un egle desplaie de goules beck et pees d'or.

Warin de Bassingburn port geronee d'azure et d'or.

Brian fitz Alan de Bedale porte barre de goules et d'or de viij peces.

Randolph fitz John de Wodhalle port d'azure ove le chief endentee d'or.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Richard Tunstall de Estbolton port d'argent le chief d'azure et trois besantz d'or au chief.

Richard Oysell port d'argent ove une sautour engrelee et quatre choughes de Cornwaille de sable.

Reynaud de Ridmer port d'azur ovee le chief d'argent et une bende de sable. (*In the blazon, the chief is indented.*)

Hugh de Thoresby port d'argent un chevōn et trois leonceaux rampantz de sable enarmez d'azure.

Richard de Charron port de goules une chevõn et trois eskalapes d'argent.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Hursqui de Cleseby port de goules ove une fees et trois losenges d'argent. (*Asculphus, Rot. Cart.* 20 *Edward I.*)

Thomas de Laton port d'argent ove une fees et sys croicelettes ficchees de sable.

Ronald de Richemond port de goules ove deux gemeux et une chief d'or.

Thebaud de Valoynes port sys peces oundees d'or et de goules.

Robt. fitz Elys de Newton port d'argent et une chief d'azure dauncee.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Conan de Ask port d'or ove trois barres d'azure.

Richard Riboo de Newbiggyng port d'argent ove un chevõn et trois torteus de goules.

Alan de Hippeswelle port d'argent ove un fer de molyn de sable.

Geffray Pigot de Melmorby port de sable ove trois picois de argent.

Piers de Routhe port d'argent ove un chevõn de sable et trois testes de lou de goules racez.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Aleyn de Killom port d'azure et trois coupes covẽz d'or.

Elys de Thornetonrust port de sable et trois haches batantz d'argent.

Roald de Burgh port d'argent ove un santour de sable et syneque cignes d'argent en le santo.

[*blank*] Clarevaux de Croft port de sable ovec une santour d'or.

Gilbert de Wawton de Kerperby port de goules ovec un chief d'argent.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

John de Lyle Seignur de Layburn port de goules ove une chevõne et trois foílles d'or.

Hugh de Magneby port d'argent trois barres de sable chargees d'une maunche de goules.

Robt. Ingram port de ermyn une fees de goules et trois cokils d'or en le fees.

John Waxand port d'argent une fees de goules et deux cressantz de goules en le chief.

John de Barton port de ermyn une fees de goules et trois anelettes d'or en le fees.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned.

Thomas de Mountfort port d'argent un leon d'azure rampant le champe poudree de croiselettz de goules.

Edward Charles de Cliffe port d'ermyne ove le chief de goules et en fees losengee d'ermyn en le chief.

Alisandre de Rokeby port d'argent ove une cheueron et trois rokes de sable ungles et beke d'azure.

Waryne de Scargill port d'ermyn ove une sautour de goules.

Robert Wycliffe port d'argent ove une chevõn et trois croiceletz de goules.

Here follow the shields of the above arms emblazoned, which conclude the Roll.

John Bowyer Nichols and Son, 25, Parliament Street.

There is a material error in pages 20 and 21 of the Grimaldi Genealogy, as printed in "Famigli Nobili di Genova dal Mto. Battilana," arising from the omission, in page 21, of a Giusippe (son of Alessandro and Silvia Lomellini, and grandson of Peter Francis), and of his son Alessandro.

This Giusippe was born in 1649, and inscribed his name in the Libro d'Oro in 1671. He was married in the same year, at St. Luke's, to Artemisia Spinola, and was buried at St. Luke's in 1716. His son Alessandro was baptized in 1677, at St. Luke's, where his mother's name of Artemisia is recorded. He inscribed his name in the "Libro d'Oro" in 1697, and was buried at St. Luke's in 1704. He married Salvaggia Lomellini, and had a son named Giuseppe, who died an infant.

From a similarity of names this infant, and the wives of Alessandro and Giuseppe, have been erroneously added to the Pedigree of the branch of the Grimaldis of England (Letter L. in page 20); but the error is clearly ascertained by the Libro d'Oro, which shows that the before-named Giuseppe, who inscribed his name in 1671 (and who married Artemisia Spinola), was son of the Doge Alessandro, and *grandson of Pietro Francisco*, and therefore could not be (as stated in page 20) son of the Alessandro and *grandson of the Ansaldo* mentioned in that page, and in the accompanying pedigree of the Grimaldis of England. It is this latter Alessandro of page 20 who settled in England, and whose descendants are stated in the Supplement of Battilana.

Alle pagine 20 e 21 della Genealogia di Grimaldi, tal che si trova impressa nelle "Famiglie Nobili di Genova dal Mto. Battilana," si trova un errore d'importanza procedente da non far menzione alla pagina 21 di Giuseppe (figlio di Alessandro e Silvia Lomellini e nipotino di Pietro Francesco) ni di Alessandro suo figlio.

Nacque questo Giuseppe nel anno 1649, ed inscrisse il suo nome nel "Libro d'Oro," l'anno 1671. In questo anno medesimo e nella chiesa di San Luca Sposó Artemisia Spinola, e nel anno 1716 fu sepolito nella medesima chiesa di San Luca. Alessandro suo figlio fu battismato nel 1677 nella chiesa de San Luca, dove si trova registrato il nome di Artemisia sua madre. Inscrisse suo nome nel "Libro d'Oro" l'anno 1697, e fù sepolito nella chiesa di San Luca nel anno 1704. Sposó Salvaggia Lomellini, ed ebbe figlio, chiamato Guiseppe, chi morì infante.

Da una raesomiglianga di nome, questo infante e le maglie di questo Alessandro e di Giuseppe si sono aggiunti per shaglio alla Stirpe della famiglia Grimaldi d'Inghilterra (Lettera L. nella pagina 20); ma l'errore si fa affatto manifesto per mezzo del "Libro d'Oro" onde si fá veder che Giuseppe sopra nominato, ch'inscrisse il suo nome l'anno 1671 (e chi Sposò Artemisia Spinola) fu figlio del Doge Alessandro e *Nipòtenó di Pietro Francesco* per consequenza non potrebbe esser (come si dice alla pagina 20) figlio del Alessandro ni *Nipòtino del Ansaldo* meazionati in quella pagina, ed in genealogia aggiunta della famiglia Grimaldi d'Inghilterra.

Questo ultimo Alessandro della pagina 20, è colui che si stabili in Inghilterra, ed i cui descendenti son rapportati nel Supplimento di Battilana.

GIROLAMO GRIMALDI.
Cardinale. Ob. 1547.
|
Gio. Batta.
In: Maria Negroni.
|
Alessandro.
In: Maria Cattaneo.
Ob. 1597.
|
1599. 1616.
Pietro Francesco.
In: Aurelia Lomellini.
|
1659. 1671.
Allessandro.
Doge. In: Silvia Lomellino.
|
Guiseppe.
Nat. 1649; ob. 1716. Sc. in Libro d'Oro, 1671. In: Artemisia Spinola.
|
Alessandro.
Nat. 1677; ob. 1704. Sc. 1697. In: Salvaggia Lomellino.
|
Giuseppe.
Ob. infans.

[Printed on a single sheet in 1834.]

Marquis Luigi Grimaldi.

June 28, 1834. At Turin, aged 57, the Marquis Luigi Grimaldi, of Genoa, commonly designated della Pietra, from the name of his fief near Naples, which had been held by his immediate ancestors for about three centuries.

This amiable nobleman was the last male descendant resident at Genoa, of a family which has given consuls, rulers, and doges to that republic for upwards of a thousand years; and it is believed that, out of the four great Genoese families of Grimaldi, Doria, Spinola, and Fiesque (to be a member of any one of which is accounted greater than nobility), the name of Spinola alone is now to be found at Genoa.

The Marquis has left a widow and two daughters his co-heiresses, of which latter the Lady Isabella was married in 1823 to the Marquis Giovanni Francesco Spinola; and the Lady Ginevra was married in 1830 to the Marquis Cæsar Durazzo.

The extinction in late years of various branches of this house has been remarkable. In 1820 the Marquis Giuseppe Grimaldi, of Genoa, who was the last male descendant of another branch, died, leaving only four daughters. His cousin Giovanni Giacomo Grimaldi, Doge of the Republic, died without issue a few years previously. The Duke Francesco Grimaldi (the surviving member of a third branch) died in 1824, leaving only one daughter, who succeeded to his immense wealth. The Duke's father, in limiting his property by his will, when speaking of the presumption of there being no male issue of his line, uses this melancholy sentence, "but in the unhappy supposition of the extinction of my family;" a foreboding which was early realised.

The sudden death of the Marquis Luigi affords a striking instance of the vanity of worldly pursuits. He had for the last three years, or thereabouts, absented himself much from Genoa, and resided at Turin, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the Grimaldi family (viz., the branches of Genoa and Antibes) to the small independent sovereignty of Monaco, at the confines of Italy and France, on the ground that the ancestors of the present Prince had obtained possession of the principality, in 1731, from having married the daughter and only child of Prince Antonio Grimaldi, the then reigning Prince, and which possession was an usurpation, as the principality was a fief of the empire, granted to the Grimaldis as early, according to most accounts, as the year 920; but at any rate during the existence of, and subject to, the salic law, which excludes females, and that by consequence the male heirs of the House of Grimaldi became entitled to the inheritance in preference to the daughter of Prince Antonio, who died in 1731; and her descendants who have, notwithstanding, enjoyed it ever since, changing their name and arms of Matignon for those of Grimaldi.

In the prosecution of this claim, the Marquis was resident at Turin in June last, expecting the ultimatum of the Court in his favour; when he died, to the overwhelming grief of his family, who were at Genoa.

The Marquis was in much favour with the King of Sardinia,

whilst his benevolence and princely liberality gained for him universal affection.

His estates devolve to the marchioness and her daughters; and his nearest male heirs are an elder branch of his family, which settled in this country in the reign of James II., to which branch, and to the Marquis Grimaldi, of Antibes, descends the conclusion of the prosecution of the claim against the present Prince of Monaco.

The Grimaldi family has been constantly connected with England, in embassies and otherwise, from the reign of William the Conqueror to the present times. See the *Gentleman's Magazine* volume CII., part ii., page 508.

[*Gentleman's Magazine*, London, October, 1834; part ii, N.S. civ 430.]

Marchioness Henriette Louise Grimaldi.

Lately. In the south of France, the Marchioness Henritte Louise Grimaldi, Marchioness of Cannes.

She was the daughter and heiress of the Marquis Gaspar Grimaldi, the chief the House of Grimaldi of Antibes, which branch, as next in succession to the Principalty of Monaco, on the decease of Prince Antonio, in 1731, without male issue, has been, for 70 years, pursuing their rights against the female issue of Prince Antonio, who have usurped the sovereignty (which is a male fief and subject to the salic law), and taken the name and arms of Grimaldi.

The Marchioness's family are considered to have expended two hundred thousand francs in the prosecution of their claims. She has instituted her first cousin, the Count Henry Grimaldi, her heir, whose elder brother, the Marshal Marquis Philip Grimaldi, of Antibes, became on the death of the Marchioness's father, next heir (de jure) to the Sovereignty, and who is continuing his endeavours to recover, by the authority and councils of the King of Sardinia, the Sovereignty of Monaco.

[*Gentleman's Magazine*, London, 1835, August, N. S. iv., ii. 202.]

Luca Grimaldi, Ambassador to England, 1554.

Lambeth, October 16th, 1834.

MR. URBAN,

THE Memoir of the Marquis Luigi Grimaldi, in your number for October (p. 430), affords a fit opportunity of recording in your pages a document relating to his illustrious family, which I discovered since your publication of those interesting papers on the "Golden Book of Genoa," on the "Tenants in Chief of Domesday Book," and on the "Family of Grimaldi as connected with England," in September, 1830, and in January and December, 1832.

(Advantage has been omitted to be taken in the new edition of the preface of Domesday Book, of the original information contained in this article, identifying several of the Tenants in capite.)

The original paper is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, among royal and princely letters, in the volume No. 1729, f. 142^a, and is denoted as art. 76 in my forthcoming Catalogue. The wrapper (143^b) bears the impress of a round seal, of the size of a half-crown, thus inscribed in Roman capitals, DUX ET GUBERNATORES REIP. GENVE. around an oval shield, bearing a plain cross; and it is indorsed thus by a contemporary hand, "The State of Gene to the quenes Ma^te vij^o Junij. 1554.

It contains the credentials borne by SIMON NEGRO and LUCAS GRIMALDI, who were elected and dispatched by the Doge and Governors of the Republic of Genoa, as Ambassadors, to pay their respects to Queen Mary at her marriage with Philip of Spain, which was performed at Winchester, 5 July, 1554; the treaty having been concluded and ratified by the Queen in March, and by the Prince 25 June foregoing. (Rymer xv. 377-380, 393-403.)

Though I have not found their names mentioned in any documents relating to the Queen's marriage, nor any evidence of their having been present; yet the existence of the original letter in England, and its contemporaneous indorsement, prove that their mission was executed. They are described therein as "principal gentlemen," and in the Genoese fashion, entitled *magnifici*, being persons capable of bearing high offices in the State. This Lucas was the person thus named in the pedigree in your Magazine for December, 1832, p. 511, "Luke Grimaldi, Lord of Beaufort, Ambassador to Spain from Genoa, d. 1580." He was the *elder* son of Cardinal Jerome, and ancestor of the elder or English branch; whilst his brother John Baptist was ancestor of the *younger branch*, which has become extinct in the person of the late Luigi Marquis of Pietra.

With the transcript of the letter I beg that you will publish the translation; and let me extend my remarks by communicating a fact that has come to my knowledge,—that a valuable collection of wills, pedigrees, and other MS. documents relating to the family of Grimaldi, of Genoa, having been offered for sale there, by the executors or representatives of some female descendants; the whole was bought up by the Sardinian Government, and lodged in the archives of Turin for the purpose of assisting in the investigation of the long-pending claim of the *male line of the Grimaldis* to the principality of Monaco.

(The number of *crowned* heads in Europe is eleven, and nine

other families reign under the titles of Grand Dukes, Dukes and Princes, making a total of twenty Sovereign houses in Europe; the house of Grimaldi is in the latter class.)

WILLIAM HENRY BLACK.

SER^MA et INUIT^MA REGINA,

Il non potere, si come al debito nostro si conuerrebbe, Ser^ma e christianissima Regina, intrauenire di presenza alla celebratione di queste santissime nozze di. v. M^ta con l'inuittissimo e gloriosissimo Prencipe di Spagna, et ad honorarle, per quanto potessimo, ha caugiato in Noi ardentissimo desiderio di far palese à tutti, quanto sia grande questo nostro piacer', et allegrezza. Col mezo al manco della uiua voce de principali gentil' huomini di questa nostro Repub. e cosi habbiamo fatto elettione deli Mag^ci. Simone di Negro, e Luca Grimaldi, Ambasc^ri nostri essibitori di queste, et impostogli che affrettino il prestamente condursi al cóspetto di. v. M^ta per fare l'ufficio sudetto, Tanto desiderato da Noi sotto que miglior modi che potráno e sopráno. eglino Consapeuoli à pieno dell' animo nostro, l'aprirano à. v. Ser^ta. et ella (merce della sua immensa humanità) degenera di credergli come anoi stessi, e restare anco seruita di accettare questa Repub. per vna di quelle, che hoggidi piu affettuosamente desiderano la grandezza di. v. M^ta alla quale, quanto piu inchineuolmente possiamo, si raccomand^mc. Da Genoua. Allj sette di Giugno del MDLIIII. Di vv. ser^ma e chr^ma M^tá deuot^mj seruitori, Duce e Gouer^i della Repu^ca di Genoua.

AMBROSIUS.

Alla Ser^ma et Inuit^ma Regina d'inghilterra.

(*Translation.*)

MOST SERENE AND INVINCIBLE QUEEN,

THE not being able as we ought, most serene and most Christian Queen, to be present at the celebration of these most holy nuptials of your Majesty, with the most invincible and glorious Prince of Spain, and to honor them as much as we could, has caused in us a most ardent desire to make manifest unto all how great is our pleasure and joy,—by means (at least) of the word of mouth of the principal gentlemen of this our Republic; and so we have made choice of the Magnificents Simon di Negro and Lucas Grimaldi, our Ambassadors, the exhibitors of these (letters), and have charged them that they make all haste to conduct themselves to the sight of your Majesty, to do the above office, so much desired by us, in the best manner that they can and know. Conscious to the full of our mind, they will open to your Serenity, and you (a mark of your vast politeness) will deign to receive them as ourselves, and to continue the service of accepting this Republic as one of those which now most affectionately desire the greatness of your Majesty, to which as humbly as possible we recommend ourselves. From Genoa, on the seventh of June, 1554.

Of your most serene and most Christian Majesty, the most devoted servants, the Duke and Magistrates of the Republic of Genoa.

AMBROSIUS.

To the most serene and invincible Queen of England.

William Grimaldi, H.E.I.C.

November 5, 1835. In Vaughan Terrace, City Road, in the 49th year of his age, William Grimaldi, Esquire (Marquis Grimaldi, of Genoa), eldest son of the late William Grimaldi, Esquire, of whom a memoir appeared in this magazine for June, 1830.

He was born in Parliament Street, Westminster, December 8, 1786, and endowed by nature with superior mental qualifications, which shewed themselves in boyhood, and in union with great perseverence, placed him as chief of one of the highest and most extensive private schools in England—Dr. Nicholas Wanostrocht's, at Camberwell.

In 1808 he entered into the military service of the Honourable East India Company, and had a commission in the third regiment of Bombay Native Infantry. In 1809 he had the command of the castle and fort at Surat, Hindostan, but two attacks of fever compelled him to return to Europe and resign his commission, although the progress he had made in the study of military tactics, and of eastern dialects, joined to his readiness in drawing, his general knowledge of European languages, and the friendship of the highest authorities in the settlement of Bombay, justified the anticipation of considerable eminence. After his return to England he was for some time in his Majesty's War Office, Horse Guards.

In 1828, after recovering from a long and nearly fatal illness, he travelled to Monaco and Genoa, in order to collect materials illustrative of the history of his family, who had left the latter city in consequence of its bombardment by Louis the Fourteenth in 1684. During his sojourn there, he ascertained that his family, once so numerous, was reduced to one individual, the Marquis Luigi Grimaldi, who had no male issue; and that the Government, after proclamation in the Gazette, and in ignorance of the existence of the family in England, had transferred to the Marquis, in the character of survivor of the Grimaldi family of Genoa, considerable property, which had been deposited with the Republic above three centuries since by that family, to exonerate them for ever from contributing to the burthens of the state. To prevent similar losses Mr. Grimaldi immediately procured his descent from the College of Arms in London, certified in a legal manner, and the same was immediately added to the tables of the sixteen great Genoese noble houses, then publishing under the superintendence of the Marquis Adorno, the greatest antiquary and genealogist at Genoa. This circumstance, and Mr. Grimaldi's residence, giving notoriety to the existence of a branch of the family who had quitted the country nearly 150 years since, led to an event of far greater importance.

The Prince Grimaldi, sovereign of the principality of Monaco, on the coast of the Mediterranean, inherited that very ancient patrimony of the Grimaldis through a female, and used the arms and name of Grimaldi by virtue only of that female descent; but, as the state was a male fief, it was claimed by the Marquis Philippe Grimaldi of Antibes, as the eldest branch of all the Grimaldis; and after appeals, which had been in suspense for nearly a century, a decision was then confidently awaited, from the Presidents of the three Sections

of the Council of State of Sardinia, in favour of the male line of the Grimaldis. A cession of the principality to the King of Sardinia, for a compensation, was proposed to follow its recovery, in which the concurrence of the English branch would have been requisite ; but all these important proceedings were suddenly interrupted by the unexpected death of the Marquis Luigi Grimaldi, at Turin, in June, 1834, whilst residing there to forward the claim. (See a Memoir of him in *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1834.)

The name having thus become extinct at Genoa, the Marquis's family, consisting of his widow, daughters, and sons-in-law, held a meeting in December last ; at which, assisted by their friends, agents, and counsel, they acknowledged that Mr. Grimaldi stood next in succession (in other words was male heir) to the late Marquis, and this acknowledgment was communicated to Mr. Grimaldi.

Happily for him, however, a declining state of health allowed his putting no more than a true estimate upon these pursuits, and they never gave him either anxiety or exultation. For some time previously to his decease he had occupied himself in antiquarian and genealogical researches at the British Museum ; and had there passed the day on the evening of which he was struck with apoplexy. It is too consoling, as well as too instructive, not to record that, having according to custom, read aloud a chapter in the Holy Bible, a commentary upon it, and having offered to his Creator his nightly prayers, he was, whilst concluding with the Lord's Prayer, struck with a difficulty of speech which just allowed him to end it, but which never allowed him to speak afterwards. He stepped into his bed, laid gently down, remained nearly unconscious for sixty hours, and then expired. He was married, but had no issue ; an only surviving brother is his heir. His remains were interred in the City burial ground, near those of his father, grandfather, and family.

[*Gentleman's Magazine*, London, 1835, Part ii., December.]

On Pedigrees I.

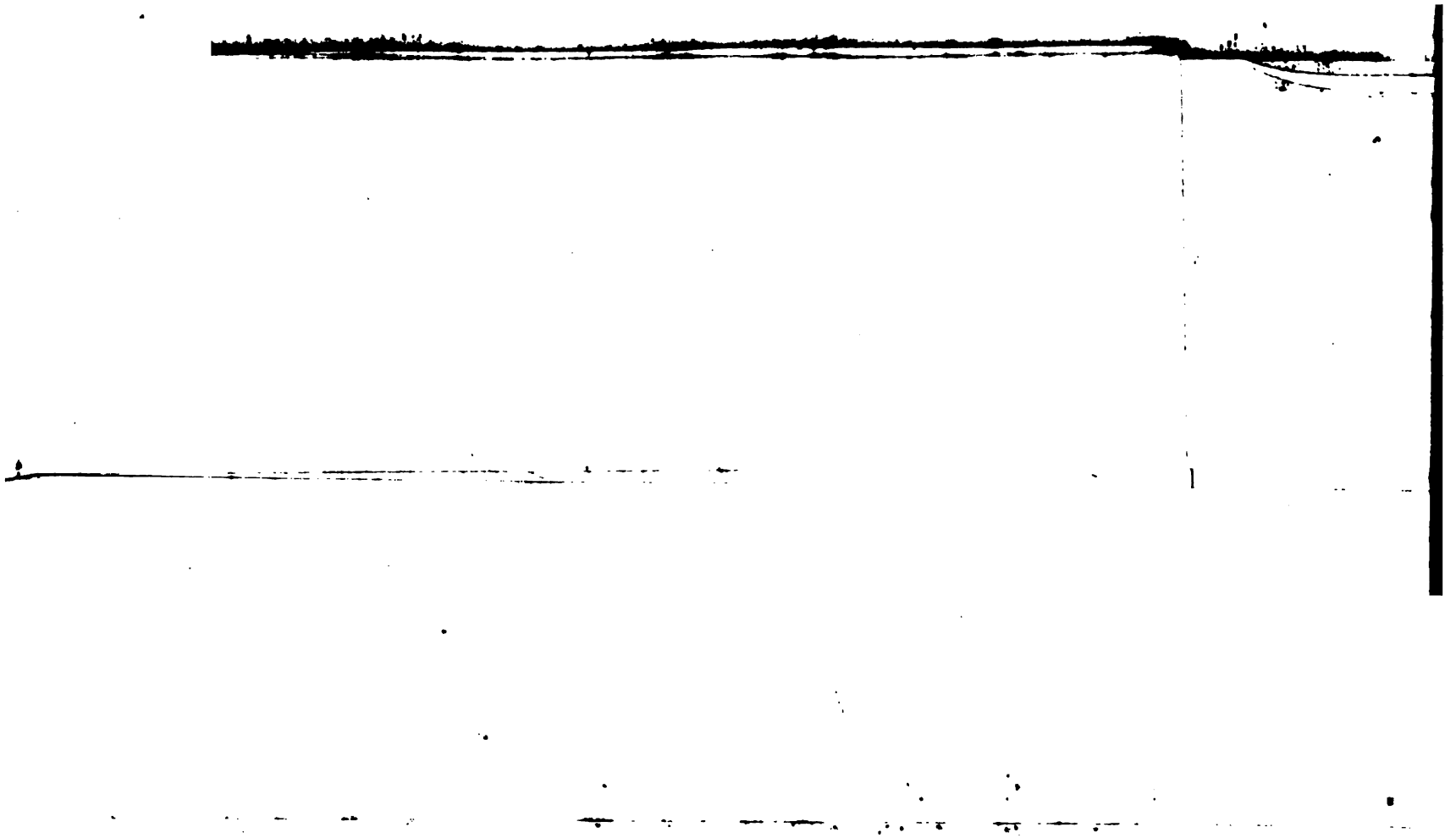
Lectures on the Sources from which Pedigrees may be traced from the Norman Conquest to the present time. Delivered in the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society: *on the 7th and 14th of December*, 1835.

GENTLEMEN,

The object of these Lectures being the consideration of the subject of Genealogies with relation to us in our professional characters, I am prevented from entering into a general, and, as I consider, a more interesting view of it; for genealogy not only forms a material feature in biography—the groundwork of history—but we learn from all writers that the love and honour of ancestry are in every state the sure companions of a high degree of civilisation, increasing with its strength, and growing with its growth. The examples we have in the Holy Scriptures, of registering pedigrees, have no parallel in modern histories; and from these examples we may learn that the task of recording, and the practise of preserving genealogies, were not deemed unworthy of the holy and inspired men of old. We are all doubtless conversant with the lengthened pedigrees, set out in the Scriptures, of the very illustrious characters therein named; but it may not have occurred to all of us to notice, how frequent was the custom of stating the pedigrees of other, and inferior persons; for example, in the 36th chapter of Jeremiah, the prophet speaks of twelve persons, and enumerates the parents of the whole twelve: he also enumerates the grandfathers of two of them, and the great grandfather of one of them.

It would be interesting, and not difficult, to shew that the preservation of pedigrees, was a matter of concern with all civilized nations of antiquity,—Jews, Persians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans; and that we are more at a loss for correct European genealogies during the middle and dark ages, than during any other period of which history treats. But I must turn from these considerations to the immediate object of this lecture, namely, the pointing out to your notice, the sources from which we may trace genealogies, from the Norman Conquest to the present time.

It must not be imagined, that to compile a pedigree running through a space of eight hundred years is, generally speaking, practicable in any but families of ancient hereditary landed possessions, or in families of high renown; since the principal, and frequently the only means of obtaining information in remote periods, are the public records, and these seldom mention any but the great or opulent. To attempt therefore to make long pedigrees, ascending into distant ages, for the majority of persons in the middling class of life, must be considered a very uncertain undertaking; and when we call to mind how seldom the families who possessed honours and possessions in ancient days, have left male descendants continuing their race to our times, and inheriting their estates, we shall readily perceive that a perfect pedigree, capable of legal proof, extending through the eight hundred years which have elapsed from the time of William the Norman, must be of rare occurrence. The genealogy of the Duke of Norfolk, of the illustrious Howard family, the Premier Duke, Earl,



the claimants was not even in that happy middling station of life in which we move; and in the Devon case, not only is the present earl, through whose instrumentality the peerage was obtained, a member of our English bar, but the ramifications of this illustrious family are so numerous, that there are several members of our immediate branch of the profession who are descended from it.

The history of the Earldom of Devon is this: In the first year of Queen Mary, and in the year of 1553, she created Sir Edward Courtenay Earl of Devon, with a limitation of the earldom *to him and his heirs male for ever.* You will have the goodness to attend particularly to these words of limitation, as they are not only important in the history of this case, but I do not immediately will to mind any other English peerage with a similar limitation: the words are, *to him and his heirs male for ever*, in contradistinction to the usual limitation of peerages, *to him and the heirs male of his body for ever.*

The Earl died unmarried in 1566, and the title remained dormant until the present reign (a period of nearly 300 years), when Viscount Courtenay presented his petition to the king, claiming to be called up to the House of Lords as Earl of Devon, on the ground that he was the heir male of the Earl who died in 1566, which heirship the Viscount shewed, by tracing his pedigree up to the common ancestor of the Earl and himself, and of course shewing the extinction of all intervening branches. This common ancestor was born in the year 1303: and the House of Peers resolved that Viscount Courtenay had established his claim. So that you will perceive the Earldom was obtained by the claimant being able to trace his pedigree through a period of 500 years

In the consideration of our subject, it will, I think, be the simplest way to commence by tracing a genealogy *upwards* rather than *downwards;* and in speaking of the steps which should be adopted, or the documents which should be investigated, you will have the goodness to remember, that I must of necessity make mention of those which are doubtless known to all of us, as well as of those which may not be so well known, in order to make the chain of evidende complete.

We will now, if you please, imagine ourselves seated with our client, who desires our assistance in tracing his pedigree. I need not detain you at the threshold of our inquiry, by giving particular directions respecting that which must naturally occur to everyone, that we must commence by obtaining from our client such particulars as he knows of his birth, his parents, and family in general; from which inquiries we may be presumed to gain, at least, a knowledge of the former *residences* of our client's family, and thus create a groundwork whereby we may be enabled to proceed; and if our client should bear ARMS, these must be considered as an important part of our case, for the distinction of families using the same surname, is only to be ascertained, in many instances, by the armorial bearings.

Our next inquiry might, perhaps, be for FAMILY BIBLES, PRAYER, and OTHER FAMILY BOOKS, to discover if any entries had been made in them; and also for FAMILY LETTERS, PAPERS, and MEMORANDA of every description; for it is difficult to say how much important evidence may be obtained, even from documents affording only indirect information on the subject; and the instances are numerous, where pedigrees in claims of peerage before the House of Peers have been supported by private letters, and private family memoranda: it

is a rule of evidence, however, that a writing, to be receivable as evidence, must be a spontaneous effusion, and that if made for a particular object, in contemplation of litigation, it is not receivable; and in cases of ejectment depending upon pedigrees, it has been left to the jury to say, whether from the unsatisfactory account of the plaintiff's possession of a document, and from other circumstances, they considered it entitled to credit. I regret to say, that entries in family bibles require great scrutiny, for as such entries are admitted in evidence, it has opened to the unprincipled an apparently ready way of supplying a defective pedigree; hitherto, I believe, no such fabrication has succeeded, although several times attempted.

The ancient custom of entering pedigrees and family particulars in family bibles is well worthy of being imitated by all persons. The earliest account of this description which I have met with is dated 1533, and contains the particulars of the births of the children of Sir William Cavendish (the ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire), of his marriages, and of the deaths of his wives. It is very curious, and a few extracts will perhaps be interesting to you.

"Elizabeth, my first childe, was borne on Wensdaie, between 3 and 4 of the clock in the mornynge; viz. the seventh daie of January, in the 25th yeare of the raigne of King Henry VIII, the domynicall letter then D."

"Memorandum, that Margaret my wiffe departed this present life, Wensdaie, being the ninth daie of the month of June, the domynical letter D, anno the 32nd of King Henry VIII; between 7 and 8 of the clock in the mornynge, on whose soul Jesu have mercy."

"Memorandum, that I was married unto Elizabeth, my second wiffe, at the Black Fryers in London, the morrowe after All Souls' Daie, then being Thursdaie, viz. the third daie of November anno the 34 of King Henry VIII, the dominical letter then D."

I shall add one more extract, in order to show the different use made of the word *woman* in the time of Henry VIII, to that which we make of it at the present day; affording an instance which the genealogist may be glad to have in illustration of its import.

"Another childe I had by the same *woman*, with which she dyed, being a *woman child*, and my eighth childe."

"At the cristnynge of the childe, the Queene's Majestie was godmother, and the Duke of Suffolke and the Bishop of Winchester godfathers—and at the bishoppinge."*

With respect to family letters, I may mention, that prior to the reign of Henry Vth, specimens of English correspondence are rare; and it may be considered that we have nothing earlier than the 15th century, which may be termed a familiar letter. In the Molesworth Peerage case, in 1821, a letter without the envelope in which it had been enclosed, and without an address, was refused as evidence in consequence of such deficiencies.

Under this head of family documents, may be noticed that at the Shrewsbury Summer Assizes in 1827, in the cause of Austen v. ——, *a picture* was offered as evidence, but refused. The object was to show that the plaintiff was very like the portrait of his reputed father, whose heir-at-law he sought to be. It was stated by the counsel that Judge *Heath*, in the cause *Day* v. *Day*, relied on it as of transcendant importance.

* These extracts are from Guthrie's Peerage, 4to, 1753; but they are selections and not consecutive extracts.

We can, perhaps, proceed no better than by directing our attention, in the next place, to searches for WILLS and ADMINISTRATIONS; and presuming our client to be in great ignorance of his ancestors, we have here a tedious and very important duty; for not only is it necessary to examine those in the *Prerogative Office of Doctors' Commons*, but the several *Diocesan Courts* and private jurisdictions, called *Peculiars*, should be diligently inquired for in all places where any members of our client's family had resided; since the proper and in ancient days the customary place of proving the wills of deceased persons was in the neighbouring Ecclesiastical, Manorial, or other local Courts, having jurisdiction over the deceased's residence; for it is chiefly where the party dying had goods in various dioceses or peculiars that a prerogative probate is necessary. At the present day, this necessity of a prerogative grant is very much occasioned by parties having shares in the public stocks, the transfer books of which are kept in London.

Although it is of great advantage that there should be an Ecclesiastical Court in every diocese, yet the numerous inferior jurisdictions and peculiars having power to grant probate of wills, is an evil which ought to be, and is proposed to be rectified; for in consequence of their great number, many persons are considered to have died intestate, whose wills have been duly recorded in some of these small courts. Even Burton, the historian of the county of Leicester, did not discover until after his work was printed, that there existed a court for proving wills at Leicester. Lists of the peculiars and various other courts have been returned to Parliament, and are printed; they will be found in the library of this Institution. The earliest registers of wills I am acquainted with in any *Ecclesiastical Court*, are those preserved at Lambeth Palace, and they commence in the year 1312.

Transcripts of wills dated from 1383, are in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. In the Bishop of London's Registry at Doctor's Commons, they commence fifteen years earlier, and at Lincoln forty years prior.

You will remember, that in proving a descent by means of a will, the probate is no evidence, you must produce the original testament from its repository, if it be in existence; even the books of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, containing the *transcripts* of original wills, cannot be received, until evidence has been given that proper search has been made for the original will. It was the practice in ecclesiastical courts anciently, to return the original wills to the executors, when probates had been granted; they are therefore now generally lost. Letters of administration are, however, received as evidence, and in the Molesworth Peerage case, they were admitted to prove that a Viscount Molesworth died without issue; his mother, to whom the letters were granted, being thereon declared to be his *next of kin.*

Some wills of an earlier date than those in our Ecclesiastical Courts, are to be found on the Rolls of the Court of Hustings at Guildhall, London, and on some of the Chancery Rolls in the Tower of London; and these, I apprehend, are the oldest in the kingdom which are *of record.*

It was the practice anciently, to file *an inventory* of the deceased's effects in the Ecclesiastical Courts. These inventories have been of use in our Courts in substantiating a pedigree, by proving or disproving the identity of parties from the evidence of wealth, poverty, locality, or connections mentioned in them.

The bonds given by administrators to the ordinary of the diocese, or his officer, are valuable in pedigree cases, since they give positive evidence of the deceased's next of kin. They are of constant use in tracing genealogies. It is needless to describe documents so well known as wills and administrations, and on the first of which the titles to more than half the land in the kingdom depends; their genealogical value is, however, important on many accounts. They are the principal, and often only documents by which families in the middling class of life can trace any descent prior to the introduction of parochial registers; and the *quantity* of genealogical information in wills is deserving of notice; a testament very frequently shows three, and sometimes four generations of a family, with many collateral relations. There is also a sanctity belonging to wills, which gives them great authority, and their reference to estates will frequently lead to other documents, containing information not found in the wills themselves.

I think we may presume that by the time we have made the inquiries and researches for our client which have been already noticed, we shall have gained such information respecting his family as will give us a knowledge of the county, or neighbourhood, or parish or parishes where they resided, and we may therefore now confidently investigate at such various places PAROCHIAL REGISTERS and RECORDS: and these important, but imperfect documents, we will therefore now take into consideration.

In 1538, the 30th of Henry VIII., a mandate was issued by the Vicar-General for the keeping of registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, in every parish, before which date there were no parochial registers. The registers of some few parishes have entries for two or three years prior to 1538, but there is reason to believe such entries were not made until the institution of registers in that year. In 1597, it was ordered that certified transcripts of the registers should be then and thenceforth forwarded annually to the registrar of the diocese. In the time of the Usurpation by Cromwell, the registers fell into general disuse, as the established clergy were frequently ejected from their livings, and marriages were celebrated before a justice of the peace, and not in the Church. By an ordinance of the Parliament the custody of the registers was given to some person elected by the inhabitants and parishioners, and the result was, that scarcely any registers were kept throughout the kingdom. This mischief was rectified at the Restoration in 1660; but the evil of having no parochial records for a period of twenty years is incalculable.

The next important regulation was the Marriage Act of 1754, which directed the ceremony to be performed in a church or chapel as therein mentioned, and the entry in the register to be subscribed by the parties, and in the form therein also set out. Judge Blackstone calls this an innovation upon the laws of the country; and it is very material to bear in mind, that prior to this act a religious ceremony was not necessary to the validity of a marriage; but that parties coming together and marrying *per verba de presenti*, were married beyond their power to separate. This doctrine is laid down by Lord Chief Justice *Holt* in two cases, and confirmed by Lord *Stowell*, in *Dalrymple* v. *Dalrymple*. The genealogist will therefore bear in mind, and it is of great importance, that any evidence of parties living as man and wife before 1754, is as available as a marriage register for genealogical purposes. The Ecclesiastical Courts have always, as

might be expected, refused to consider parties to have been married unless by the proof of performance of a religious ceremony; but Lord *Mansfield* stated, in the case of *Morris* v. *Miller*, 1 Blackstone's Reports, p. 632, that "except in prosecution for bigamy and in actions for criminal conversation, where a marriage *in fact* must be proved, he knew of none where reputation was not a good proof of marriage."

In 1812 Sir George Rose's Act for keeping Parish Registers in their present form was passed, and great is the benefit which he has conferred upon the country; but the measure is incomplete, and twenty three years ought not to have been allowed to elapse without its amendment. One great requisite in all registers is a *connecting link with some prior register*, so that at a distinct period every individual in the country might be able to trace his pedigree to the present time, and nothing is more easy of attainment. The baptismal register should refer to the parents' marriage register; the marriage register should refer to the parties' separate baptismal registers; and the burial register might refer to either or both.

Although parish registers have been instituted for nearly three hundred years, we shall be much disappointed if we expect to receive from them the assistance which we ought to obtain.

In the first place, great negligence has taken place, and at this day continues, in making and transmitting the transcripts.

Secondly, further negligence has been shown in the proper preservation of the originals; they have been lost, cancelled, stolen, left in public courts of justice for examination and never reclaimed, burnt, and even wilfully destroyed.

A third circumstance is the inattention which has too frequently been given to the object of the register by the party making the entry as may be instanced in these few extracts from parochial registers—from registers instituted for the sole purpose of recording the *names* of those to whom they relate.

MARRIAGE.

"This day were married by Mr. Holloway, I think, a couple whose names I could never learn, for he allowed them to carry away the licence."

BAPTISM.

"An infant chrisaned (christened)".

BURIALS.

"A Mayde from the mill.

"Black John.

"Apprentice of Mr. Kiford.

"Goodwife Lee.

"A Tinker of Berye, in Suffolk."

Connected with the parochial registers are the churchwardens' parochial accounts of receipts and payments, commencing in some parishes, prior to the registers, and often serving to prove the descent of estates, through different owners, for three centuries. It has been already stated that registers were instituted in 1538: but in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, the parochial accounts begin at a very much earlier date, and may materially assist the genealogist in his trace of private families through those distant ages. The following extracts were made in searching for the pedigree of Caxton the printer, whose family lived near Westminster Abbey, and they prove the names and burials of that eminent typographer's father and grandfather.

"1478. Item, the day of buryeing of William Caxton, for ii torches and iiii tapirs at a lowe masse xx$^{d.}$"

"1491. Item, atte bureying of William Caxton, for iiii torches, vi$^{s.}$ viii$^{d.}$ Item for the belle atte same bureying, vi$^{d.}$"

In addition to the parish churches, there were, before the passing of the Marriage Act, many chapels in and near London which exercised the privilege of marriage, and gave rise to great abuses: of these the FLEET and MAY FAIR were the most notorious; and it was probably owing to the scandalous acts committed by clergymen in the Fleet Prison, or in its rules, in celebrating unlawful marriages "in the adjoining taverns, brandy-shops, alehouses, and other houses," that the act of 1754 was passed, though not without much opposition. May Fair Chapel was the resort of the higher class of society for clandestine marriages, and in those registers (which are preserved in the vestry of the church of St. George, Hanover Square,) appear amongst other great marriages, that of the Duke of Kingston and the celebrated Miss Chudleigh, and that of the Duke of Hamilton with the beautiful Miss Gunning, in 1752. There is, however, a marriage entry in the Fleet registers which perhaps occasioned, at the time, as much disturbance as any similar match ever created, it being that of Henry Fox, the first Lord Holland, who, in 1744, ran away with the Duke of Richmond's daughter.

Such of the Fleet registers as could be discovered and obtained have been purchased by Government, and deposited at the Bishop of London's Registry in Doctor's Commons, where they may be examined; but although they were received as evidence, by Mr. Justice *Heath*, at the Shrewsbury assizes, in 1799, yet, within a week from that period, Lord *Kenyon* held them not admissible as evidence, and such is the law at the present day. So early as 1732, the Commissioners of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, in a cause of *Storer* v. *Green* (falsely calling herself *Luff*), rejected the register books as evidence, and pronounced the deceased to have died a bachelor, although his marriage was entered in the Fleet books.

The evidence respecting the marriages in the Fleet, as given by a witness on the trial of *Doe* d. *Passingham* v. *Lloyd*, was taken down by Mr. Gurney; and as it is curious, and in all probability quite unknown, I shall read it to you.

"Wm. Stiles Jones.—I lived in Fleet Lane, I knew the houses called 'Marriage Houses,' and register books were kept at them. The houses extended beyond the rules of the Fleet; Dr. Dean and Dr. Wyat were clergymen who celebrated Fleet marriages. The marriages were set down in a book kept at each of the marriage houses, by the persons who acted as clerks. Mr. Lilly had a marriage house, and Mrs. Owen used to ply for him, but not very decently, for she got any one to be married who would. When Lilly died Owen kept a marriage house on her own account."

On his cross-examination he said,—"If the clerk was out, the servant of the marriage house entered it in the book. Two of the houses were the sign of the Sawyers, and the sign of the Salutation and Cat, in Newgate Market. Another was the Bull and Garter. Lilly's was more of a private house, and had no sign."

The examination of Mrs. Owen stated,—"I kept the Fleet registers, but on going to America, sold them. I used to grant certificates to those who wanted them."

Benjamin Panton, a witness, said,—"I bought the whole of the registers of Fleet marriages: they are between 500 and 600 in number and are more than one ton in weight."

The manner in which these marriages were celebrated, the conduct of the persons who assumed the power of registering them, and the numerous false entries in them of marriages which never did take place, have thrown such an odium on them, as to take from them even the authority of a private memorandum, although the marriages celebrated in the Fleet were undoubtedly valid.

It is stated in the case of *Morris* v. *Miller*, already referred to in Blackstone's Reports, *that the May Fair Registers could not be received as evidence;* but it is not clear to me, whether the assertion was intended to apply generally, or only that they could not be received in the case in question. As they do not lie under the same imputation as the Fleet registers, there seems no reason why they should be inadmissible as evidence.

They who seek a more minute account of parish registers, and of the Fleet Registers, will find it in two small volumes, published some few years ago by a member of our profession[a].

There will be found in the Bishop of London's Registry at Doctors' Commons, the *registers of the chaplains attached to many English embassies* abroad, which have been transmitted there for preservation by the Secretary of State, from the year 1740 to the present time. PROTESTANT DISSENTERS, of all denominations, have been accustomed to register the births of their children in registers at Dr. Williams' Library, Red Cross Street; and in some years there have been as many as 1000 entries in each year, but the number has diminished since Sir Thomas Plomer refused to receive the books as evidence.

The books containing entries of the grants of MARRIAGE LICENCES are very important, and must on no account be overlooked, for connected with them are the *original affidavits* made by parties applying for licenses, which contain the names, descriptions, residences, and ages of the parties to be married, the church where the ceremony was to be performed, and occasionally the names of the parents. Many licences, or rather transcripts, of a date prior to the Reformation, are to be found registered in the Vatican, in the Castle of St. Angelo, and the office of the Dataria, at Rome; but there is great difficulty in obtaining leave to have these archives looked into. Those licences subsequently to the Reformation, with the affidavits, ought to be found in the registries of the several archbishops and bishops. In London there are three distinct offices where searches should be made; first, the Bishop of London's Office, as regards his Consistory Court; secondly, the Vicar General's, which has authority over the whole see of Canterbury; and thirdly, the Faculty Office, or Office of the Primate, which has jurisdiction over York as well as Canterbury. The Licence Records commence in 1630 at the Faculty Office, but at the other offices they do not commence until after the Fire of London, in 1666, all earlier having been burnt. The documents preserved by these offices are the affidavits made by persons applying for licences, and the bonds entered into by them at the same time, and you will not fail to observe, that the marriage licence, by naming the parish where

[a] 'History of Parish Registers,' by J. S. Burn, Esq., 1829. 'History of Fleet Marriages,' by the same. 2nd edition. 1834.

the marriage is to be celebrated, enables us to obtain evidence to prove such marriage; and as the majority of persons in the middling and higher walks of life are married by licence, it will be advisable when we are searching for evidence of a marriage, to go in the first instance to the Marriage Licence Offices, and search for books.

I think we may now consider, that we ought to have obtained from the sources already pointed out, such information as will justify our visiting the COLLEGE OF ARMS, and searching the MSS. in that repository; for it is to be remembered, that as the visitations of the heralds were taken, and are arranged according to counties, and terminate about the year 1700, we may lose much advantage by going to the College without being enabled to direct the Heralds clearly to the particular family we are in search of.

The COLLEGE OF ARMS, or HERALD'S COLLEGE, which is situated at Doctors' Commons, was incorporated by Richard III., in 1483, and the kings and heralds have been engaged from that period to the present time, with more or less industry and ability, in compiling and recording pedigrees and other notices relating to honours, arms, and biography: their collections are consequently both numerous and valuable, containing amongst them the labours of some of our most eminent English antiquaries.

The firſt documents to examine will be the HERALDS' VISITATIONS, the first of which was made in 1528 (20 Henry 8), by virtue of the King's commission to Clarencieux, king of arms, empowering him to visit certain counties, and peruse and take knowledge, survey, and view of all manner of arms, cognizances, crests, and other like devices, with the notes of the descents, pedigrees, and marriages of all the nobility and gentry therein; and also to reprove, controul, and make infamous by proclamation all such as unlawfully, and without juſt authority, usurped or took any name or title of honour or dignity.

These commissions continued to be granted at intervals until 1686, when the last was issued, the returns under which commission do not appear to have been perfected till 1703.

When the visitations were to be made, the kings at arms, or the heralds, or their deputies, summoned the nobility and gentry in each county to give accounts of their several families and their coats of arms, which accounts were entered in books, which are termed *Visitations*. There are about 160 of these books, being an average of four for each county, although some counties have more than their proportion.

The respective pedigrees entered in the Visitations are in general signed by a member of the family; they are admitted as legal evidence, Some two or three of them have been lost, or have become separated by accident from the College. There is certainly one, if there be not more, in the British Museum,—of course improperly and unfortunately; for by this change of ownership, they have lost their quality of being evidence.

This volume [b], though not an original visitation, is an ancient transcript, probably by a herald, of the Visitation of Berkshire, in 1566; and I have produced it, as it will enable you to understand the form of the entries more clearly than any description. It seems to have been made about 200 years since. It is now intended to be presented to our Library.

Independently of the Visitations, the College of Arms contains

[b] Pedigrees of Berkshire, with Additions, down to 1623.

very valuable collections relating to the families of the nobility an gentry. The labours of Augustine Vincent alone present upwards c 200 volumes. We shall also find in the college, entries of the *Gran and Exemplifications of Arms* of all the families in England to whor arms have been granted; entries of *Ceremonials observed at Royal Mar riages, Coronations, Public Funerals, Proclamations*, &c. There ar also *Lists of Knights*, from very early periods, and the *only* authenti records of them from the commencement of the reign of James I. t the present time. There will also be found a multitude of other vo lumes in MS., containing *Copies of Deeds, Charters, and Records, Draw ings of Seals, Coats of Arms, Painted Glass Windows, Monuments* with *their Inscriptions, Licences for Change of Name*, and other infor mation applicable to genealogical researches, comprehending th accumulated labours of Glover, Camden, Philpot, Dugdale, Le Neve and other distinguished and skilful members of the College.

It should also be noticed that the College possesses many Volume of Pedigrees, certifying the *descents of Individuals from certai Founders of Colleges, or of Fellowships in Colleges* of the different Uni versities, who have by their wills, settlements, or statutes, directed a preference to be given to their own kindred, as in the cases of Bisho Wykeham, at New College, Sir Thomas White, at St. John's, anc Archbishop Chickley, at All Souls. These volumes also contain the *descents of persons from the blood royal of England*, who, by virtue o such descent, have taken or were entitled to honorary degrees at Cambridge: they commence in 1620. The College also possesses many volumes of *pedigrees of families*, entered by the respective fami lies, after the discontinuance of visitations in 1689, and continued to the present time.

There are also some beautiful volumes of the Pedigrees of Peers, taken by virtue of a standing order of the House of Lords, in 1767, but continued no later than 1802, when the late Lord Thurlow pro cured the rescinding of this useful order, with the intention of propos ing a new one, which was never accomplished. Some few Peers, how ever, impressed with a due sense of the importance of preserving their family descents, have recorded their pedigrees, in which cases they are entered in other books, appropriated in like manner solely to the Peers.

Since December, 1783, all the Patents of Baronets have, under the direction of a royal Warrant, been transmitted from the Crown Office to the Register of the College of Arms, to be recorded in books kept for that purpose; and *the Pedigrees of the Baronets* are by the same warrant ordered to be recorded before the passing of the patents, an order which has been too much neglected.

It must not be understood that the whole of the MSS. in the College of Arms can be received as legal evidence. Original visita tions, as also the heralds' ancient rolls, and their ancient books in general, are allowed by the courts of justice to be good evidence of pedigrees; but their extracts, or compilations of pedigrees, taken out of records or charters, are not allowed as evidence, because such ex tracts or compilations are not the best evidence of the nature of the thing, as the records themselves, or authenticated copies might be had; and in the De L'Isle claim of peerage, before a committee of the House of Lords, in 1826, the Counsel were informed that the House of Lords had made a distinction in receiving as evidence books from the Heralds' College; that where those books contained the substance

of information obtained in consequence of inquiries which were made under judicial authority, when the heralds were in the habit of travelling round the country, and examining witnesses,—they were held to be evidence; but that when such ceased, and the books were mere entries of that which parties had chosen to have entered in those registers, without any due authority being shewn for the entry, they had not been received as evidence.

This determination of the House must, however, be received with allowance; because in the Rokeby claim of peerage, the House of Lords did receive the private entry of the family as evidence, and at all events, such private entries are of great value, since they usually, if not invariably, refer to the parish registers, where the proofs of such pedigrees may be obtained, as well as to the Ecclesiastical Courts where the wills of the deceased were proved; and thus afford ready means of legally substantiating the genealogy.

I have now described the principal, but certainly not the whole of the contents of this ancient Genealogical Repository, and it may truly be said, that its contents are as interesting to the English Gentleman as to the legal antiquary. They are of easy access, and the fees for searches are most reasonable.

On Pedigrees. II.

GENTLEMEN,

That portion of the Lectures, on which I shall now enter, canno I apprehend, be considered either so generally useful or so interestin as that we have heard, since we are now entering into the age of *ancie records;* and, with few exceptions, our time must be passed in having a account of writings which you cannot be expected to have acquired th knowledge of reading, and which are so very seldom required by the sol citor, that it is almost natural that he should not value them so highl as they deserve. In the sources we have already inquired into, ther is no one which cannot be with ease examined by every solicitor, a wel as by the antiquary or record lawyer; and the pointing out thos channels ought to be practically useful to every one of us, but I canno flatter myself with quite such a result to this evening's narration; fo *ancint* records are to all, excepting the few who have given thei time to the investigation of them, unintelligible. They are written i Latin, which is not classical; I do not mean ungrammatical, bu abounding with words which are unknown in the schools; being th Latin of the monks and other writers of the middle ages. This Latir is abbreviated, and occasionally to such an extent that a single lette represents a word: in short, nothing less than an apprenticeship ca instruct you, concerning the variety of records in various repositories the relative value of them, and the countless little particulars neces sary to be known before they can be discovered, perused, understood and given in evidence. I may also add that you will, by attempting the personal deciphering of old records, take upon yourselves a respon sibility with which you ought not to be charged; for, however grea your classical attainments may be, they will benefit you but little, in looking into these dark treasures, often written in Norman French, as well as in Monkish Latin. What avails it then, you may ask, that we have met here this evening? Much; in many ways, I shall reply; for even if we learn the impracticability of our own performance of a portion of this work of pedigree tracing, yet shall we nevertheless learn what ought to be done, and what directions to give. Though we cannot fell the timber, and carve the stones ourselves, yet may we erect a building of excellent workmanship; and by knowing what ought to be done, as well as the difficulties in the way of our person ally performing the task, much unnecessary expenditure of time and money may be avoided.

Let it not be supposed, however, that these remarks are intended to prejudice you against the acquisition of antiquarian acquirements; they are offered only to advise you to avoid burthening yourself with a responsibility which you ought not to incur,—and in all probability thus injuring, by your zeal, that cause which you are retained to serve; for legal and historical antiquarial knowledge has been the pursuit of some of the most eminent men who have adorned our profession; but I trust for your sakes, that your general occupations as solicitors may never leave you so uuemployed, as to place at your disposal, the number of years necessary to enable youto acquire a minute, practical, and legal knowledge of ancient records; for, be assured, so rarely can

you have occasion to search into them, that you will never repay yourselves the expense of your libraries.

We will now proceed in our enquiries, and commence with the INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM,—records which do not yield to any in this kingdom for importance, and which are therefore deserving of more than common notice.

The *Inquisition post mortem* was one of the consequences of the feudal system, introduced by William the Conqueror, and it was the return of a Jury, summoned by the Escheator of the county, generally by virtue of the King's writ, to enquire concerning the death of any one of the King's tenants in capite, and others possessing real property; of what lands he died seised; their quantity and value;—who was the heir;—and of what age; in order to entitle the King to his *Marriage. Wardship, Relief,* Primer Seisin, or other advantages, and whether the tenant were attainted of treason, or an alien.

These Inquisitions, otherwise called *Escheats*, are preserved from the 3rd year of Henry III. (1218), to the end of the reign of Richard III., at the Tower of London; and from the 1st of Henry VIII. to the 20th Charles I., they are at the Rolls Chapel, in Chancery Lane. Those for the Counties Palatine are preserved in the respective counties.

You will doubtless have a better knowledge of these valuable records, if I read to you a translation of one, which I shall do.

The first document, which follows, is *the King's Writ to the Escheator.*—

The Date is 1382, the 6th year of Richard the Second.

"Richard by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to his beloved Roger Juyl, his Escheator in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, greeting; Whereas Warin de L'Isle, who held of us in Capite, has departed this life, as we are informed; We command you, that all the lands and tenements of which the same Warin was seized in his demesne as of fee, in your bailiwick, you take without delay into our hands, and cause them to be safely kept, until we otherwise thereof command you; and that by the oaths of good and lawful men of your bailiwick, by whom the truth of the matter may be better known, you diligently enquire, how much land the same Warin held of us in *Capite*, as well in *Demesne* as in *Service*, in your bailiwick, on the day he died, and how much of others; and by what service; and how much those lands and tenements are worth annually, in all issues: and on what day the same Warin died; and who is his next heir, and of what age: And an Inquisition thereof, distinctly and openly made to us in our Chancery, under your seal, and the seals of those by whom it shall be made, you send without delay, together with this writ.

"Witness myself at Westminster, the 30th day of June, in the 6th year of our reign. "Ledes."

Indorsed "The execution of this writ appears in an inquisition sewed to this writ of the Lord the King."

"Roger Juyl, Escheator of the Lord the King in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall."

The Inquisition is as follows:—

"An Inquisition taken at Saint Columb, on Monday next after the Feast of Saint Lawrence, in the sixth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest of England, before Roger Juyl, Escheator of the Lord the King in the county of Cornwall, by

virtue of the King's writ to the said Escheator directed and sewed this writ, by the oaths of Richard Tyrel, John Boscawen. . . . John Russel Tregors, Randolph Melyhonel, Randolph Recen, Jol Botir Randolph . . . . and John Gay Bosso; who say upc their oaths, that Warin de L'Isle, knight, held no lands or tenemen on the day of his death, of the Lord the King in Capite, in demesn nor in service, within the County of Cornwall; but they say that tl aforesaid Warin died seised of the manors of, &c., &c., with the appu tenances, conjointly enfeoffed with Joanna his wife, now alive, by fine of the Lord the King, levied at Westminster, in fifteen days Easter, in the fourth year of the reign of King Richard the Second And they say, that the aforesaid manors are held of the Castle Launceston, as of the Duchy of Cornwall, by the rent of thirtee shillings and fourpence; and they say that the aforesaid Warin hel no other lands or tenements in the said county, in demesne or in se vice; and they say, that the aforesaid Warin died the 28th day the month of June last past; and they say, that Margaret, the wife Thomas de Berkeley, knight, is daughter of the said Warin and Mar garet, lately wife of the said Warin, and their next heir, and of th age of 22 years and more. In witness whereof, the aforesaid juro have placed their seals to these presents."

It will not be necessary that I should occupy time in expiat ing upon the genealogical advantages of legal records, sanctione by the oaths of a jury, which shew the death and particulars of th family and land, of nearly every considerable landed proprietor i this kingdom, for a period of 427 years: it is on these document that all ancient pedigrees mainly depend.

I shall next direct your attention to the REGISTERS AT OU PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES, and when we consider the many thousan members of respectable private, as well as noble, families, who hav annually been educated, for several centuries, at these seminaries c learning, we shall be justified in attaching considerable importanc to their records, containing, as they do, much of family pedigree. Th principal registers to which we should direct our attention, are THI COLLEGE ADMISSION BOOKS, and THE MATRICULATION BOOKS.

The *Admission Books* are lists preserved at the respective Col leges, containing entries, in Latin, of the several students attached t them, made at, or soon after, the time of entrance. In them will b found the christian and surname of the student, and of his fathe sometimes in the student's handwriting; the father's station in lif and occasionally his residence; the student's birth place; the schoo where, and the master under whom he was educated; the date of hi admission into College; his age, and his rank in the University, as Noble man, Gentleman Commoner, Commoner or Servitor, at Oxford; and a Nobleman, Fellow Commoner, Pensioner, or Sizar, at Cambridge: an sometimes there will be found (as in Magdalen College, Cambridge the christian name of the student's mother. In case of a studen changing his rank, a new entry is made; and at Oxford a certificat of baptism is generally, if not invariably, required, as proof of the age place of birth, and parentage. The various Admission Books hav no uniform period of commencement; but it is probable the majorit of them begin during the fifteenth century.

The Registers called *Matriculation Books* contain the names, an some particulars similar to those in the Admission Books, of the mem bers of the Universities, entered upon their taking certain customar

oaths. At Cambridge, the entry is made by the student himself. These books commence in 1544, twenty years prior to those of Oxford. There is an irregularity and deficiency in the Oxford Matriculation Books, from 1647 to 1660, when the University became a prey to a set of Puritans, who placed at nought all the wise regulations of their forefathers, and rejected all proper academical discipline.

The pedigrees of persons of kin to the Founders of, or benefactors to, colleges, and who are entitled to fellowships or other advantages, are preserved amongst the records of the respective colleges; but it is difficult to obtain copies of them.

The Registers, or *Obituaries*, of the College Chapels, are the oldest in the kingdom: that of Queen's College, Cambridge, has entries of the reign of Edward the Third.

THE REGISTERS OF GUILDS, FRATERNITIES, AND CORPORATIONS, are important genealogical documents:

Richard I. is said, in history, to have introduced Guilds into England; but this cannot be true, as our records shew that King Canute founded one near the Tower of London. The period at which the greatest number of Guilds was introduced, was between the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The ancient *Guilds*, or *Fraternities*, were, generally speaking, different from our modern Guilds. They were often religious or charitable associations; they were licensed by the crown to purchase lands, build chapels, erect altars, and maintain chaplains and priests. Almost every parish had one Guild at the least, with a patron saint. The Registers of these corporations are scattered; but many are in the British Museum, and their contents are valuable to the genealogist. The following are translations from one of them:

"The names of Seculars received into this fraternity, namely, of the Body of Christ of Boston.

"In the year 1475, the third of June, by the letter of the Venerable Father the Lord William the Abbot, and of the Convent, there were received into the fraternity of our chapter, the most illustrious Prince the Lord George Duke of Clarence, with the most noble Lady Isabella, his consort, and the Lord Edward his son:

"Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby and Anne his wife:

"Edward Bensted, of Benington, Esq., and Joan his wife, daughter of the Baron of Dudley.

"John Ferrers, Esq., Bailiff of the Liberty of this Monastery, and Katherine his wife, with their children, John, William, Thomas, Grace, and Margaret, are received in our fraternity, through the mediation of the Lord John Bensted, prior of Teignmouth, brother of the aforesaid Katherine."

You will not fail to observe, that in this last extract, we have proof of the marriage of John Ferrers, Esq.,—the family of his wife,—with the names and order of birth of their several children, daughters as well as sons. With the exception of a will, I know not what other document of this period contains so much information.

The Register of existing Trading Corporations will in general be found perfect for the last two or three centuries; and by their means an important number of families, including even the highest rank in the peerage*, may have good evidence of their descent. We will take

* The Duke of Leeds for example.

an instance. The following is extracted from the Register Book of admissions to the freedom of the City of London.

"10 February, 1786.

"Edward Jenks, *son of James*, citizen and joyner, came before the chamberlain, and desired to be admitted into the said freedom; for that he is *legitimate*, and was born after the admission of his father; as Thomas Touse (and five others), citizens of London, to the premises attested—Was admitted and sworn."

On reference to the *Minute Book* of the corporation, an entry appears, certifying that Edward Jenks was born out of the city of London, *in the year* 1763; and on reference to the file of *original papers* and *documents* for 1786, there will be found the original petition of the said Edward Jenks, praying to be admitted to his freedom, with the further information that he was born *in the parish of St. John's*, out of the city, and the same is subscribed by him. Underneath are the signatures of six responsible freemen of the city, called *Compurgators*, certifying that Edward Jenks was the legitimate son of James Jenks, in the following form:

"We declare upon the oaths we severally took at the time of our admission into the freedom of this city, that Edward Jenks is the son of James Jenks, citizen and joiner, of London, and that he was born in lawful wedlock, after the admission of his father into the freedom of this city, and that he is his son, so taken and reputed to be, and so we all say. Signed, &c."

On reference to the books of the company, of which James Jenks was a member, we shall ascertain the *residence* and *trade or profession* of such parent; information which sometimes appears in the city corporation registers, and the whole of the evidence afforded by these last named records may in general be confirmed by the company's books. There is a small annual payment, termed *Quarterage*, due from freemen to their respective companies, the discontinuance of which ought to enable us to ascertain the time of the freeman's death.

From these documents respecting Edward Jenks, we obtain the following evidence:—1 When he was born. 2. Where he was born. 3. His legitimacy. 4. His trade or profession. 5. His residence. 6. His handwriting. 7. The hands writing of (most probably) his near relatives. 8. His death. 9. His father, James Jenks' birth. 10. His marriage. 11. His trade. 12. His residence. 13. His handwriting. 14. His death.

And in like manner, should James Jenks have obtained his freedom by patrimony, the same particulars might be obtained of another generation.

It is a melancholy part of the history of our country which makes it needful to refer you, in tracing genealogies, to THE ATTAINDER ESCHEAT, AND PARDON RECORDS; but owing to the lengthened wars of the Houses of York and Lancaster, and other intestine insurrections, as well as to the cruel executions by many of our early sovereigns, there is scarcely an ancient family of eminence which can trace its descent without the aid of one or more of these awful records. I have seen a single roll, "A Roll of Rebels," which contained the names of several thousand gentlemen who had incurred fines and forfeitures. These records commence in the reign of Henry III, and are so scattered, that they must be searched for at all our record offices. For the removal of attainders, the parliament rolls must be

searched; as you will bear in mind that the *King's pardon* does not remove an attainder,—parliament only has that power.

There are many records in our national repositories, of very great value, which go under different titles, but the substance of all of which is to give an account of the number of KNIGHTS' FEES held by the various landowners in ancient times. It will be found that we possess *Lists of these Knights' Fees from the time* of Henry 2, down to the abolition of feudal tenures in the reign of Charles; and it is by an examination of the descent of the lands contained in the knights' fee, that we trace the descent of families. The number of knights' fees, into which England was divided by the Conqueror, was 60,215; of which the clergy had 28,115. Every one who held by tenure of knight's service, from a whole knight's fee to any part of it, was bound to find a man completely armed for the wars; he who held by a whole knight's fee, ought to be forty days in the service; and he who held by the moiety of a knight's fee twenty days; and so on. It is difficult to know the exact value of a knight's fee. Camden says it is as much inheritance as was sufficient yearly to maintain a knight with his retinue, which in Henry the Third's day, was 15*l.* By the statute 1 Edward 2, cap. 1, such as had 20*l.* per annum for life or in fee might be compelled to be knights. Hume says it was valued at 4*l.* per annum in the reign of Richard 1; and, in Selden's time, a knight's fee was valued in law books at 5*l.* per annum.

As it was often doubtful how lands were holden, it became necessary to take accounts from time to time, as well by inquisitions of the sheriffs, as otherwise, concerning them; and the returns, form the lists of Knights' fees, which we now consider.

The earliest list is contained in a volume called the BLACK BOOK of the Exchequer, being accounts of knights' fees in the time of Henry II, and which are copies of the returns, by many of the immediate tenants of the crown, to the king's writs, certified to the king, in consequence of a survey ordered by the monarch, preparatory to his levying an *aid* for the marriage of his eldest daughter, such being one of the only three cases in which the king might require *aid* of his subjects without the public consent of the kingdom. You will perhaps like to hear one of the ancient barons' returns,—they all vary.

"The Charter of William de Curci, the Dapifer:

"This is the barony of William de Curci, the Dapifer, *which his grandfathers and his father held, and which he holds.* Of this barony Simon the son of Peter, holds eight knights' fees and a half; the son of Simon, the son of Peter, who has the daughter of Roger of Fraisneto, three knights' fees; Alan, the son of Rembert, three knights' fees; Hugh Gulafre, one knights' fee;" and so on.

The RED BOOK of the Exchequer is of a similar description to that we have already described, but probably of a little later date.

These are followed by two volumes called the Testa de Nevill, about the date of Edward I.

Other rolls succeed, varying in their title, and called SCUTAGE ROLLS, the MARSHALL'S ROLLS, the CONSTABLE'S ROLLS, and the AID and SUBSIDY ROLLS. In claims of peerage, the WRITS OF SUMMONS TO PARLIAMENT form the foundation of the case, and the succession of them will go far to prove heirship. They are inrolled on the back of the Close Rolls: the earliest is in 1264, the 49 Henry III. It may be permitted to mention to you that peerages created by writs of summons are descendable to females; it is very seldom

that a grant of nobility by letters patent is so limited. The Close Rolls are contained at the Tower, from 1204 to 1484—thence to 1784 at the Rolls Chapel.

There are few ancient pedigrees which can be traced without having recourse to the FINE ROLLS, containing an account of the fines paid to the king for various licences, and amongst others, *the license for the heir to have his father's or ancestor's land;* and in this license the heirship is stated. These records derive additional value from the early period at which they commence, being in 1204—some few years prior to the Inquisitions *post mortem*. They are preserved at the Tower, and at the Rolls Chapel. I will read you one.

TRANSLATION.

"The king took the homage of Robert Stafford, of all the lands and tenements which were of Harvey Stafford his brother, of which the same Harvey was seised as of fee, on the day he died. And it is commanded to the Sheriff of Stafford, that having taken security from the aforesaid Robert, for 100 pounds for his relief, and for 100 marks, for which he made a fine with the king, for having seisin of his inheritance, then to the same Robert he shall cause seisin to be delivered of all the lands and tenements of which the aforesaid Harvey died seised, and which by hereditary right have devolved to the said Robert. Witness the King, at Westminster, the 18th day of October." (25 Henry III.)

Writs for livery of seisin to the heir are also on the Close Rolls, but without mention of the *fine* to be taken.

As we ascend in our genealogical tree, our records become more scarce, and therefore more valuable; and on this account, as well as from their intrinsic worth, the PIPE ROLLS rank high in the antiquaries' estimation. These commence in 1130, the 31 Henry I, only forty three years after the death of William the Conqueror; but for their earliest period there is not a regular succession. The name of *Pipe* has no allusion to the contents of the record, but is derived from some accidental and unimportant circumstance, respecting which antiquaries differ.

These records, and the Monastic MSS. of which I shall immediately speak, and the knight's fees, of which I have spoken, form the great connecting links of families, from their Domesday ancestors, to their successors who flourish in the Inquisitions *post mortem*, and in the public records in general. They contain annual accounts of the revenues of the crown; and the sources from which these revenues were formerly obtained, were so numerous, that it would be hardly possible to produce from history a name of note, which is not recorded on the rolls, especially as they contain the fines paid to the king for relief, escheats, wardships, and the marriages of his tenants in capite.

Duplicates of these rolls, called the CHANCELLORS ROLLS, have lately been deposited in the British Museum, by order of government, for public inspection and use. The next documents to which I shall call your attention, are the MONASTIC REGISTERS, which consist of *Chartularies*, or books with copies of title deeds—*Ledger Books*, which are nearly the same as Chartularies—*Registers*, which contain a variety of matters relating to the religious houses; such as names of their members; particulars of their estates, with their tenants; names, &c. of their patrons or founders; and their genealogies.

The monks also kept a volume called *The Necrology*, which recorded the deaths and burials of individuals residing in, or connected with, each religious house. They also wrote *Chronicles* of passing events; and it is from these MSS. our early history is principally taken.

That we may have some idea of the importance of these monastic manuscripts, it will be well to take a concise view of the numerous religious establishments in this kingdom at the time of their overthrow, the foundation of which was unintentionally laid by Wolsey, who obtained the pope's license to dissolve about thirty small monasteries, wherewith to endow his noble foundations at Oxford and Ipswich. Scarcely had six years elapsed when the king tried the cardinal's experiment for himself, and obtained an act of parliament dissolving all monasteries not having £200 per annum, and these amounted to 375 in number; their rentals were returned at £32,000 per annum; but, it is said, they were worth ten times as much. The king's appetite for plunder being whetted, he quickly procured an act to dissolve the larger religious houses: these amounted to 645, and their rental was returned at £132,000 per annum; but this sum is stated to be very far below the value. The next year, the houses, lands, and goods of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, were seized into the king's hands, and this was quickly followed by a like seizure of the lands and possessions of 90 colleges, 110 hospitals, and 2,374 chantries and five chapels, which put a final period to the monastic establishment in this kingdom. Now, if we consider the extraordinary number of these establishments, and their immense landed possessions, which were gathered from all the families in the kingdom, in many cases by acres and half acres at a time, we cannot but be convinced, that there is in monastic manuscripts, a never failing mine of information for the genealogist; and of the great use already made of them, you may readily satisfy yourselves, by a reference to Sir William Dugdale's Baronage of England.

Many of these Monastic Registers and Chartularies are in private hands. When they happen to be held by those who possess them as part of their title deeds to the estates of the dissolved monasteries and religious houses, they are admissible as legal evidence, but it is to be feared the greater part are in strange hands, and these cannot be received. A great many are in the British Museum.

In endeavouring to trace descents by means of these documents, we must ascertain the ancient residences of the family whose genealogy we are tracing, and then seek the register or chartulary of the neighbouring religious house or houses.

There is one monastic document, so frequently referred to by ancient authors, that I should, perhaps, not be justified in omitting particular notice of it, though it is now of very slight authority; I allude to *The Battle Abbey Roll.* Shortly after the Conquest, an abbey was founded on the field of battle, near Hastings in Sussex, where Harold was slain, and the monks took the charge of recording the names of the Norman warriors. The roll on which they were entered, was called *The Battle Abbey Roll;* but it became so falsified in the course of years, by the additions and forgeries of the monks, that it ought not now to be quoted, unless confirmed by other documents. The best histories of Monasteries, are Sir William Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, containing copies of a multitude of their title deeds and charters; and Tanner's *Notitia Monastica.* If, as I have already

mentioned, the original monastic MSS. are not received in evidence, when in hands, unconnected with the monastic estates, you will not expect that printed volumes can be admitted, even though such was the case until latterly; but now, when a much stricter examination of the rules and rights of evidence has taken place, it may be doubted whether any printed books whatever of this description can be received.

Dugdale's Monasticon has of late years been rejected as evidence; so has his Baronage.

The Herald Sandford's printed *History of the Coronation of James II.*, compiled by the king's command, licensed by the earl marshal, printed by the king's printer, and containing the king's sign manual, countersigned by the secretary of state and lord president of the council, has been refused as evidence.

Crawford's *Peerage of Scotland* has been refused as evidence; so have *Erskine's Institutes*, which were tendered in a Peerage case.

There is, however, one instance of a printed genealogical work being received in evidence, which we shall do well to remember.

In the Beaumont Peerage case, in 1790, a monumental inscription once existing in a monastery in France, was allowed to be read in a printed book, entitled "Memoirs of the Constitutions of the English Benedictines;" on its being proved that there was still remaining in the said monastery, a stone, on which, though then applied to other purposes, and in great part defaced, were legible letters, exactly corresponding with the incipient letters of several words in the printed inscription.

Although I have considered the subject of *Monuments*, as one which required no remark of mine to direct your attention to, yet a few minutes may not be ill occupied by speaking of COFFIN PLATES, the inscriptions on which are very valuable; and it has, perhaps, never come to your knowledge, that in some few libraries, are volumes containing impressions from a multitude of them, taken off in the same way that a copper plate engraving is printed. These impresses can, of course, only be taken from such plates as are of brass or silver, an expense not generally incurred by the middling class of society. A very unusual investigation of coffin plates, for the purpose of tracing a pedigree, took place in the year 1822. A claimant of the Scudamore estates, having applied to the clergyman of Holm Lacy, for permission to open the vaults and graves, and inspect the coffins of the Scudamores was refused; whereupon he made an application to the Lord Chancellor, and obtained from Lord Eldon the following order, which I believe is the only one of this description on record.

"Monday, 5th August, 1822. In the matter of the Duchess of Norfolk, a lunatic. I do think fit and hereby order, that the petitioners and their solicitors and agents may be at liberty, at all seasonable times within the space of six weeks from the day of the date of this order, to open the vaults or graves at Holm Lacy, containing the family of the Scudamores, and to inspect all the coffins therein, and the plates on the same, and to take copies of the inscriptions on such coffins and plates, as they may be advised or find necessary; the said petitioners, at their expense, to cause such opening and inspection to be made, with all proper decorum, and with as little detriment as possible; and to replace the said coffins, and reinstate the same vaults and monuments according to their present state and condition, or as near thereto as circumstances will permit; and that such inspec-

tion shall not take place, but in the presence of some person or persons to be appointed by them, the said A.B. and C.D., upon due notice being given to them or their solicitors proceeding on such inspection."

Some doubts having existed as to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in such a case, the parties who obtained this order, applied to the Bishop's Court for further license to open the graves; but meeting with no assistance, they went to Holm Lacy, hired a competent number of men with pickaxes and proper tools, and in the presence of the village clergyman, who protested against the transaction, peaceably and decently broke open the vaults and graves, no one presuming to oppose the order of the Court of Chancery, whatever he might think of its jurisdiction.

The last source to which I shall call your attention, is the mighty RECORD of DOMESDAY, a work of which it is said, that no European Monarch can shew the like. It is a survey in two parchment volumes, written in Latin, of the greater part of the lands of England, made by order of William the Conqueror, and completed in 1086. It is preserved at the Chapter House, Westminster, and has been printed at the expense of the nation. The performance was executed by commissioners, who enquired upon oath the name of each manor, its owner, the owner in the time of Edward the Confessor, the number of hides, the quantity of wood, pasture, and plough land; how many ploughs were in the demesne, its value, its tenants, the stock, and many other particulars.

William the Conqueror divided such part of England, as did not belong to himself, or to the church, into 700 Baronies, or Great Fiefs, which he bestowed on his particular friends, and those who had signalized themselves in his service; these baronies were subdivided into the knights fees already noticed. It is from the great Norman warriors, enumerated in this survey, that our ancient families are descended; and I presume, the generality of our nobles remain perfectly satisfied with the antiquity of their Houses, when they can shew that they came into England with the Conqueror. In these early days, it is frequently only by tracing the descent of the manorial estates, that we are enabled to trace pedigrees; some few families possess at the present day, the lands which their ancestors are recorded to have held at the Domesday survey. In the Stafford Peerage case, which barony was some few years adjudged to belong to Sir George Jerringham, now Baron Stafford; his petition to the House of Lords embraced a narrative of heirship, without any chasm in the chain, for nearly eight centuries; namely, from Robert de Stafford, one of the great tenants in capite, named in Domesday, to his lineal descendant the petitioner.

In the reign of James I, the Lords' Committee, appointed to inquire into the claim of Sir Richard Chetwode to the barony of Wodehull, after stating that the barony had descended to the claimant, did certify, "that in consideration of so many knights' fees held from the very time of the Conquest, and by *him held at that day*, and a pedigree both on the father and mother's side, proved by authentic records from the time of the Conqueror, which in such cases are very rare, that they held him worthy the honour of a baron, if his Majesty should think meet."

It will not, I think, be irrelevant, to take some slight notice of the most important PRINTED WORKS, from which you may expect to derive assistance in your researches, and which ought to be found in the genealogist's library.

And first of Peerages: the earliest was Milles' Catalogue of Honor,

published in folio in 1610; although Camden inserted many noblemen's and gentlemen's pedigrees in his Brittannica, which was printed twenty four years earlier: the compilation of Milles' work took eighteen years; and it must have had considerable importance attached to it formerly, as we may gather from a singular fact. In most of the impressions extant, a portion of one of the leaves, containing an account of the illegitimate children of Charles Blunt, Earl of Devonshire, is cut out; a mutilation which was effected after the publication of the work, and must therefore be attributed to the Blunt family, who doubtless obtained every copy which was to be purchased, and having destroyed the offensive particulars, restored the damaged copies to public circulation.

Milles dedicated his work to the Earl of Salisbury, and the presentation copy is still in the Hatfield Library.

Between the years 1600 and 1700, there were about thirty five *Peerages* or *Baronages*, or *Lists of the Nobility*, printed, being on an average one in every three years; but the only work of eminence was by Sir William Dugdale, in three folio volumes, published in the years 1675 and 1676. These volumes contain an account of many Saxon, as well as of all English nobles; they were commenced by the author during the civil wars, whilst he was attending Charles I, at Oxford, from 1642 to 1646, and he extracted his materials from the Bodleian and various college libraries. He afterwards added to his collections, by researches into the records preserved at the Tower of London, the Rolls, and the Exchequer.

From the year 1700 to the present time, there has been on an average, one Baronage or Peerage published annually; the most valuable of which of were compiled by Collins, of whose Peerage a sixth edition was printed in 1812, under the revision of Sir Egerton Brydges, whose private copy is in the library of this Institution.

The first printed Baronage was in 1720; there have been about twenty works only of this description.

The pedigrees of private families may be seen in great quantities in the county histories; they have in many cases been traced by the historian from the private deeds and papers of the several families to which they relate: they are, therefore, of considerable worth. Leland commenced this species of history in the reign of Henry VIII. Camden enlarged on his labours; then Lambard and Dugdale. The history of Warwickshire by the last, is a model for all others.

Some of our most ancient families have published genealogies of their houses, which are interesting and useful; but the custom is not so common in this country, as on the continent, where pedigrees are more attended to. The best, and the most comprehensive work of pedigrees in the English language, was published rather more than a century since, by a Scotch divine, named Anderson, who has entitled his work, "Genealogies from Adam to these times."

The best and most comprehensive work of pedigrees in Europe, is, I apprehend, Moreri's Dictionary: it is in several folio volumes, and relates to the whole world. The copies and calendars of records, published by the Record Commissioners, are indispensable: they are in our library.

Some few of the Herald's Visitations have been printed; I regret they do not as yet form part of our library: but in expressing these regrets, I shall take the opportunity of adding, that it is nevertheless most gratifying to observe how valuable our library has already be-

come; and I am most sanguine in believing that it will eventually be the most distinguished library of its class in the metropolis. This desirable object, however, which is to benefit you, Gentlemen, who are to succeed us, more than it can ever benefit us who are your seniors, must in some measure depend upon the assistance of the members of this profession in their individual characters; and I therefore am anxious to be permitted to state to all who feel interested in the welfare of our profession, that one way of shewing that interest will be to assist in the perfecting this library; and there are probably many of you here who could readily find some volumes—some manuscript, or some duplicates—in your own collections, or in those of your respective families, which would enrich us without impoverishing yourselves. In law works, our library is excellent: our wants are in topography, antiquities, biography, and history.

We have now, Gentlemen, gone through a series of documents which have carried us up to the reign of the Conqueror, where the genealogist must be satisfied to end his labours. I do not wish you to understand, that in the two hours which we have dedicated to this subject you have been made acquainted with all the sources, or all the information which the matter is capable of; for that is, in its nature, impossible; and there are many valuable records—as, for instance, the Coronation Rolls—the Placita Rolls of our several Courts—and the Patent Rolls, on which all creations and grants of nobility, titles, honours, offices, and estates are recorded, commencing respectively in the years 1154, 1194, and 1201—which incidentally prove much relative to genealogy, and often set out complete pedigrees; but you have had laid before you the most important direct genealogical sources which the study of many years has placed within my knowledge. To have entered more minutely into the investigation would have been ill suited to the customary brevity of a Lecture; but I trust, that out of the *little* which has been offered to you, *much* may be learned; and if a public Lecture in a public Hall be unfavourable to the investigation of the many minor and indirect channels from which genealogical evidence may be adduced, it nevertheless affords me an opportunity of gratifying myself by adding, that whatever information I have not now conveyed in public, I shall always feel happy in giving in private.

The Farndon Registers.

Extracts from the Registers of the Parish of Farndon, Co. Chester; commencing 1601.

From the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, Vol. IV. 1836.

Baptisms.

1601. Elizabeth, dr. of Maister Bradlaye.
1604. Samuell, son of the same.
1605. Mary, dr. of Mr. Bostocke, of Halt.
—— Thomas, sonne of Randall Barker, of Crue Marshe.
—— Marierey, dr. of William Mogge, minister.
—— Ailse, dr. of Thomas Stringer, gent.*a*
1608. Thomas, son to Maister Johnes.
—— Edward, son of Maister Stringer.
—— Whynyfreth, dr. of Maister Pylson.
1611. William, son of Richard Aldersaye.
1612. Mary, daur. of Maister Broune.
1614. Nathaniel, son of Maister Bradlye.
1617. Katherine, dr. of Maister (Bagster ?).
—— George, son of Master (Tannat ?).
—— Edward, son of Maister Shawe.
—— Thomas, son of Richard Stringer, arimger.
1620. Edward, son of . . en Brewton (Brereton ?)
—— John, son of Richard Stringer.
—— John, son of Mr. George Bostocke.
1623. Frances Barnston, filia Willm. Barnston, xiiijth April.*b*
—— Margarett filia Mr. Eddow, nup. defunct. Julii tertio.
1627. July. William, sonne of Mr. William Barnston, was borne the sixt of Julie, and was baptized by Mr. Doctour Barnston, the fifteenth of the same month.
1628. John, son of Mr. John Stringer.*c*
1632. Thomas, ye sonne of William Barnston, gent. July 29.
—— Ephraim, ye sonne of Richard Stringer.
1633. John, son of Roger Yardley, Gent.
—— Ann, dr. of Richard Gregorie, Clericus.
—— Thomas Marter, 1656, came to be Minister at Farndon. He was curate in 1685.
1640. Margaret, dr. of Mr. Roger Yardley.
—— Ellenor, dr. of Mr. Savage.
—— Grace, dr. of Mr. Rowlton.
1647. Thomas, son of Mr. William Tannat.
1657. Elizabeth, dr. of Wm. Wilton, Gent.
1665. Thomas, son of William Kinaston, Gent.*d*

a Other children of Thomas Stringer, Gent., bap. John 1607, Thomas 1608, Robert 1611.

b See a pedigree of Barnston in Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. ii. p. 409, in which several dates from the register are inserted: those now printed are additional.

c Other children of John Stringer, Gent., baptised Edward, 1630, Thomas 1632, Richard 1633, Roger 1635, Ralph 1638, Hugh 1640, John 1647.

d Other children: John 1667, William 1670.

1671. Richard, the son of John Stringer the younger.
1672. Francis, son of Francis Massey, Gent.
1686. Zenas, son of Mr. Roger Massie.*e*
1687. Dorothy, dr. of Mr. Richd. Williamson.
1696. Mary, dr. of Mr. Peter Stringer.
1700. Anne, dr. of Mr. Thomas Wynne, of Churton.
1703. Phœbe, dr. of (Mr.) Tho. Joanes, of Crew.
1709. Roger, son of Roger Holt, of Farndon, Minister. Aug. 8.
1712. Richard, son of John Massie, Esq.
1714. Edward, son of Mr. Francis Seddon.
—— Mary, dr. of John Massie, Esq.
—— Richard, son of Mr. Richard Parker, of Barton.
1715. Mary, dau. of John Fowler,*f* Minister of Farndon, was born the 27th of Oct. and bap. the 18th Nov.
1716. George, son of Mr. Francis Syddem, of Farndon, was baptized ye 23rd May.
—— Mary, dau. of Mr. William Cooper, of Clutton, Feb. 3.
1717. Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Philip Pool, of Farndon, was baptized ye 20th Jan.
1718. Thomas, son of Mr. F. Syddem, July ye 27th.
—— Randle, son of Mr. John Hopley, of Farndon, 24 Mar.
1719. Wm., son of Mr. W. Cooper, 7th Sept.
1722. Martha, dau. of Mr. Thos. Whiteof, ye 18th Sept.
1729. Jane, dau. of Mr. P. Pool, ye 21st July.
1731. Anne, dau. of Mr. P. Pool, ye 30th May.
—— Richard, son of Mr. Rd. Warren, of Clutton, 14th Dec.
1733. Mary, dau. of John Leche, of Clutton, Esq., and Margaret, dau. of Mr. Richard Warren, of Clutton, ye 21st June.
—— Frances, dau of Mr. Anthony Wells (of F) ye 9th Aug.
1734. Edwd., son of Mr. Thos. Pool, of Crewe, ye 12th Aug.

Marriages.

1610. Richard Aldersey and Elizabeth Barneston, Feb.
1626. Mr. Edward Brewton and Mstriss Martha Massie.
1646. Captain Robert Forester and Mistriss Dorothy Tanat.
There are no entries of marriage between 1649 and 1658, the period of Cromwell's *Civil* marriages; and I cannot discover any from 1666 until 1685.
1688. Mr. John Bruen and Mrs. Mary Dod.
1704. John Barnston, of Churton, Esq., and Elizabeth Salisbury, of Auenbury, December 21.
1715. Mr. Robert Lowe and Mrs. Hester Bridge, both of St. Peter's parish in the city of Chester, were marryed ye 4th July.
1719. John Stringer and Mary Golborn, both of Farndon parish, ye 2nd Feb.
1720. Mr. Thomas Whiteof and Mrs. Alice Ince, both of this parish, were marryed at Shockleach by licence, ye 2d Jan.
1723. Mr. Thos. Bowers and Mrs. Mary Ince, both of Farndon, were married in St. John Baptist's church, Chester, ye 23 Apr

e Other children: Anne 1687, Edward 1688, Richard 1696.
f Other children: John Fowler, born 4, bap. 24 Jan. 1716; Elizabeth, born bap 28 Aug 1721; Catherine, born 4 March, 1725-6, bap. 29 Mar., 1726.

BURIALS.

1603. Mrs. Anne Holme of Crewe.
1606. Hugh, son of Thomas Yeardley, Gent.
1609. Thomas, son of Maister Jones.
1611. Mistriss Yerdley.
1612. John Yardlaye.
—— Edward Pulston.
1614. Elizabeth Barnston, May 16.
—— Albion, son of Mister Calcot.
1616. Jane Barker.
—— George Barker.
1617. Jane Massye.
1624. Frances, dau. of Mr. William Barnston, Mar. 23.
1627. Thomas, son of Mr. John Strynger.
1628. George, son of Mr. Geo. Bostocke.
—— Dorothie Barnston, filia Mr. Willm Barnston, Jan. 17.
1630. Otes Bradley, Clericus.
1632. Katherine, wife of George Bostocke, Esq.
1633. Florence, the dr. of Mrs. Dutton, of Crewe.
1635. Ann, dr. of Geo. Bostocke, Esq.
1636. John Lloyd, Gent., Dec. 27. "The next day his wife."
1638. Nathaniel, son of Mr. Bostocke, of Tatenhall.
—— Mr. Roderick Jones.
1640. Margaret, dau. of Mr. Davenport.
1641. Mr. Wilbraham Broughton.
1646. John Stringer, of Crew, Gent.
1647. Mr. John Bostocke.
1650. Gulielmus filius maximus natus Gulielmi Barnston de Ch Gent., ætatis suæ 23. Ap. 27.
1652. George Bostocke, of Churton, Esq.
1658. Mrs. Elenor Bostocke, widow.
1686. Mrs. Jane Bannister.
—— Mrs. Margaret Wilson.
—— Mr. Thomas Barnston, buried Augst. ye 28th.
—— Mr. William Wilson.
1688. Mrs. Anne Stringer, Aug. 3.
—— Mrs. Anne Stringer, Aug. 8.
1689. Mrs. Mary Stringer, wife of John Stringer, of Crew, Gent
—— Katherine, dau. of Mr. Robert Bannister.
—— Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Holmes.
1690. Mr. John Stringer, of Crew.
—— Roger Holt admitted Minister of Farndon Aug. 24, 1690
1691. Mr. Thomas Marter, Minister of Farndon, bur. May 22.
—— Mrs. Joyce Marter, March 1.
1695. March 24. Mrs. Abigail Barnston, of Farndon.
1697. Wm. Barnston, of Farndon, Feb. 10.
1702. Trafford Barnston, of Churton, Gentleman, July 9.
1703. William Joanes, of Crew, Gent., buried at Wrexham.
1705. John Barnston, of Churton, Gentleman, March 9.
1708. Alice Holt, of Farndon, April 19.
—— Roger Holt, of Farndon.
1711. Mr. Peter Pool.
1713. Roger Holt, late Minister of Farndon, Nov. 3.

John Fowler, Minister, then signs the Register.
1715. Mrs. Anne Puleston, August ye 16th.
—— Mrs. Elizabeth Palin, of Farndon, ye 12th Sept.
1716. Mary Barnston, of Farndon, the 14th April.
1717. Catherine, wife of Mr. John Billington of Crewe, ye 11th Feb.
1719. Mr. Peter Stringer, of Farndon, ye 30th June.
1720. Sarah, wife of John Stringer, of the Marsh, ye 11th May.
—— John Shakerly, alias Fizakerly, alias Fizaker, alias Bisby, of Farndon, ye 11th Oct.
1721. John Puleston, of Tukhill, Esq., ye 17th Jan.
1723. Mr. Richd. Williamson, late of Clutton, ye 14th Dec.
—— Alice, wife of Mr. Thos. Whiteof, ye 12th March.
1727. Mr. Thos. Pool (of F.) ye 15th Sept.
1728. Mr. T. Whiteof, ye 19th Feb.
1729. Diana, dau. of J. Fowler (Minr. of F) ye 10th April.
1731. Mr. Thos. Bowers, April.
—— Thos., son of Mr. P. Pool, ye 15 Sept.
1737. Anne, relict of Trafford Barnston, late of Churton, Esq., and wife of Thos. Wynne, of Dyffyn Aled. com. Denbigh, Esq., ye 3d Oct.
1745. Madam Barnston, wife of Roger Barnston, of Chester, Sq., ye 2d Jan.
1771, Mar. 22, Trafford Barnston, of the city of Chester, Esq.
1658. Under this date is a memorandum signed by Thomas Barnston Esq., of Churton, and William Barnston, his son, as well as the Churchwardens and Minister, and others of Farndon; stating that William Barnston, the father and grandfather of the above (besides the extraordinary charges he was at in the new building of the parish church of Farndon,) did, of his own private cost, not only make the whole glass window in the east end of the south ile, but he and the said Thomas Barnston his son, since the making thereof, had been at the continual charges of repairing the same: they did therefore agree for ever to repair the same.

This beautiful window is engraved in Ormerod's Cheshire, and has several full-length portraits of the Loyal Cavaliers of the reign of Charles I., amongst whom is the representation of Sir William Barnston,

"The names of such as did freely contribute to the casting of the Bells and repayre of the Church, and what every man particularly gave thereto in the year 1658:

	£	s.	d.
Viscount Cholmondeley	5	0	0
Sir Richd. Grosvenor, Bart.	10	0	0
Roger Grosvenor, Esq.	2	0	0
Richard Wyn, Esq., High Sheriff of Carnarvon	1	0	0
William Barnston, Esq., for himself and his . . Jo. Barston	6	0	0
Thomas Calcot, of Calcot, Esq., for himselfe and his son William	3	0	0
Thomas Tanat, Esq.	1	0	0
Roger Massie, Esq.,	0	10	0
John Leche, Esq.	1	0	0
Tho. Cotton, of Cotton, Esq.	0	10	0
Edw. Wright, Esq.	0	10	0

Francis Leche, Esq.	0	10	0
Thomas Marler, or Minister	1	0	0
Richard Jacson, Minister of Namptwich	1	10	0
Mr. Kenshall, Minister at Holmoch Chapel	0	10	0
John Pulford, Gent.	5	0	0
John Stringer, Gent.	2	10	0
Rich. Williamson, Gent.	0	13	4
Richard Massie, of Codington, Gent.	0	5	0
Tho. Foster, of Holt, Gent.	0	5	0
Tho. Bostock, Gent.	0	2	6

Crewe Hill, Sept. 2, 1816. S. G.

The Parish Register of Backford.

I was on a visit at Mr. Boydell's, at Backford (Chester) and at Mr. Barnston's, at Crewe Hall, and made these extracts. Stacey Grimaldi. [MS. note.]

1671. Maria, wife of John Haughton, Vicar, bur.
1675. Thomas, son of William Glasseour of Lea,[a] Esq., and Katherine, dau. of Ric. Lloyd, of Trevallin, Gent. mar. at Putford.
1676. William Gamull, Esq., buried in the Chancel.
1680. Charles, son of Charles Hurleston, of Merton, Gent. bap.
1683. Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Raphe Morgell,[b] bap.
1685. Jane, dr. of Mr. Thos. Glasser, of Lea, bap.
Catherine, dr. of Mr. Whitby, of Moston, bap.
1686. Mrs. Mary Whitby, daur. of Mrs. Cath. Morgan, bur.
Ann, dr. of Mr. Prachet, of Mollington, bap.
Ann, dr. of Mr. John Prachet, bap.
Mrs. Catherine Morgan, Wo., of Moston, bap.
1687. Dorothy, daur. of Thomas Glasser, Lea, Gent., bap.
1689. Robert Cotterrell, Vicar of Backford, and Elizabeth Bennion, married.
Mary, dr. of Steven Cubbetch, of Mollington, Gent.
Singleton, son of Singleton Berkenhead, Esq., of Backford,[c] bur.
1690. Mr. Walter Bathurst & Mrs. Ann Warbottom (Warburton) of Moston.
Peter Hurlston,[d] of Backford, Gent., bur.
1691. Mary, dr. of John Dratchett, of Mollington, Gent., bap
1692. Mrs. Ann Morgell, of Moston, Widow, bur.
1702. Philip Berkenhead, from Moston, bur.
1705. John Speed,[e] of Conghall, being killed with a tree, bur.
1707. A daughter of John Berkenhead, of Backford, Esq., bur.
1708. Robert, son of Richard Burrough, Gent., bap.

Backford Vicarage, August, 1836. S. G.

[a] See Pedigree of Glasier in Ormerod's Cheshire, II. 209; in which most of the registries from Backford are inserted, but those now given are additional. The two Johns in that pedigree are the same, bap. 1692, and *buried* 1693.

[b] By Elisabeth Glasier: "Mrs. Elizabeth Morgell," was buried shortly after.

[c] Most of the registries of the Birkinhead family have been already published in the pedigree of Ormerod, ii. 200; but the two now given were overlooked.

[d] Brother-in-Law to William Glasier, Esq., of Lea, Gent.

[e] This name has been extracted upon the probability of its owner being of kindred to John Speed, the historian, born in Cheshire, *circa* 1555. These children of John Speed, of Conghall were baptised: John 1692, Thomas 1693, William 1695, Robert 1698, Hugh 1701, Richard 1702, Margaret 1704.

[*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica.* London, 1836, vol. iv.]

J. W. Knapp, M.A., D.C.L.

May 18, 1836. At Leesons, Chiselhurst, the seat of his uncle Lord Wynford, aged 33, Jerome William Knapp, Esq., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, of Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

He had been actively engaged in his professional duties until Saturday afternoon, when he rode to Leesons from London. On the following day he was attacked by scarlet fever, and before Wednesday morning he expired. He was the eldest son of Jerome William Knapp, Esq., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, and Bencher of the Middle Temple, whose still more sudden death (the day following his attendance in Court) is recorded in our Magazine for October, 1815. His Grandfather, Jerome Knapp, Esq., was also a Barrister-at-Law, and was Treasurer of the Middle Temple. A short biographical memoir of him appears in this magazine for June, 1792, at which period he died. His great-grandfather, Jerome Knapp, Esq., of Haberdashers' Hall, was, in 1724, appointed, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, a member of the Lieutenancy of the City of London. He died December 25, 1740.

The subject of this memoir was born on the 23rd January, 1803, and in 1816 was elected a Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, as kin to Sir Thomas White, the Founder; by virtue of his descent from his grandmother, Miss Sarah Noyes (the wife of Jerome Knapp, Esq.) who was descended from the Buckeridges and Kibblewhites. Mr. Knapp took his Bachelor's degree with honours at the early age of 17, and, in due course, obtained his degrees of M.A., and D.C.L. He also retained his fellowship to the time of his death, when he was one of the Senior Fellows. In February, 1826, he was called to the Bar, having previously been admitted a member of the Middle Temple.

In 1829 he published "Reports of Cases argued and determined before the Committees of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council." In 1833, conjointly with another gentleman at the Bar, he published "Cases of Controverted Elections," which have been continued down to July, 1835: and in 1834, a second volume of his Cases before the Privy Council. To talents above the ordinary degree, Mr. Knapp added a great thirst after knowledge of every description, with unwearied assiduity in the attainment of it; and the result was, of course, corresponding to such qualifications. It may be doubted whether he has left his equal at the Bar in an acquaintance with the Native laws of India, to which his attention had for some short time been directed. Endowed by nature with a most amiable disposition, he added to it an integrity of life which increases the loss of his relatives and friends at his sudden and early death, but which ought, at the same time, to diminish their regret. He died unmarried, and was buried in a vault of his ancestors (the Colletts and Howlands), at St. Magnus, London Bridge.

[*Gentleman's Magazine.* London. 1836. Part i. June.]

Notices of the Pinelli Family.

Maize Hill, October 3, 1836.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE looked into some few books of Italian and other literature, for particulars of the Cataneo Pinelli, inquired of by A. J. K., in your Magazine for September, and such slight information as I find is herewith forwarded.

The Pinelli family formed one of the 28 Alberghi, or great noble houses of Genoa (*Gentleman's Magazine*, September 1830, page 196), and of the wealth and importance of these Royal Merchants and Princes, your pages have also given accounts. (*Gentleman's Magazine*, September and October, 1830; December, 1832.)

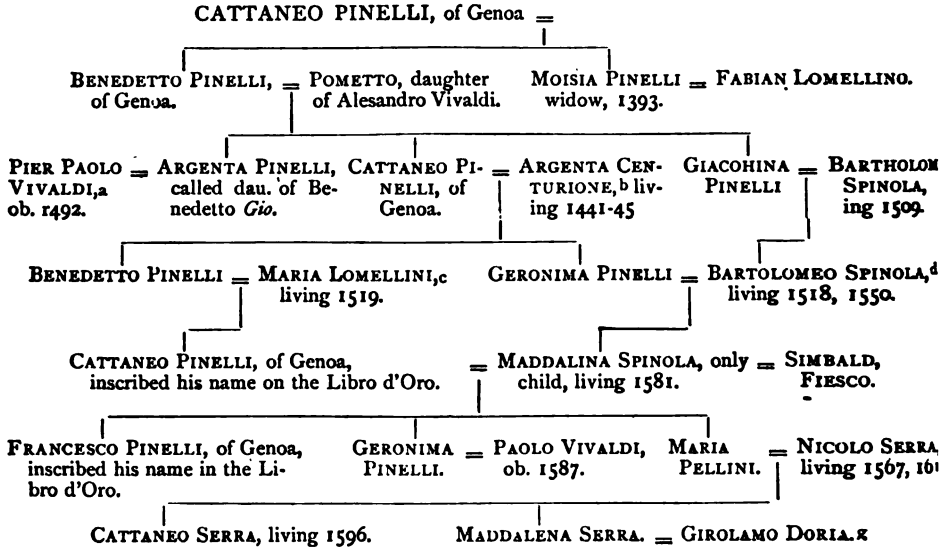
An account of the Pinelli family in general, as well as of some members in particular, is in Moreri's Dictionary. Augustin Pinelli in 1555, and another Augustin in 1609, were Doges of the Republic. Scattered notices of individual members of the family appear also in Carte's Catalogue of the French Rolls, in the Harleian Catalogue, and also in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1789 and 1812, and in the "Edinburgh (or Rees') Encyclopædia, where will be found accounts of the celebrated Pinelli Library, formed by a member of this family.

I have not yet found the name of Cataneo Pinelli in the "Annali de Genoa," so far as I have examined them, nor am I very clear of the exact period in which he lived, as it is not stated by A. J. K.; but I find that on the 13th of January, 1372, Conrad Cattaneo, a Genoese citizen, having been specially nominated Nunzio, Ambassador, and Procurator, from the Doge of Genoa to the King of England, gave a discharge to the Signor Richard Le Scrope, Treasurer of the King of England, for 2000 marks, in full discharge for damage and loss of the Genoese Ship "La Maddelana," which the English had captured upon the Seas during the wars between Edward III. and Charles V., son of King John. The acquittance is dated "Nel sobborgo di Londra."

In 1386 Richard II. at the instance of Pope Urban, then residing at Genoa, granted to Aufran Pinello, and another, merchants of Genoa, licence to purchase in the kingdom, and transport in their ships 5000 quarters (English measure) of grain, for the advantage and support of the same Pope, and the other inhabitants of Genoa, in the fulness of trust in his friendship. I forward you a pedigree of the Pinelli family, drawn out from the "Libro d'Oro" and Batellana's "Genealogie delle Famiglie Nobili di Genova," but the latter work has not proceeded so far as to have the Pinelli Pedigree. It will be perceived by this very slight Genealogy, that the Pinellis were allied to the greatest families in Genoa, the names of no less than three out of the four chief houses appearing therein. Nor were they unconnected with the fourth and remaining principal family; for Pellegra Pinelli, the daughter of Baptist Pinelli, of Genoa, was wife of the John Grimaldi mentioned in your Magazine for December, 1832, page 510, as being made a denizen of England by the King's Letters Patent, and having a passport to travel to Genoa with two persons and three horses. He is described in the licence or passport as a merchant,

but he was nevertheless Ambassador to many Popes and Kings. He was the father of Ansaldo Grimaldi, surnamed the Great, and of Benedetto the father of the Cardinal Jerome Grimald, whose descendants are set forth in your Magazine for December, 1832, page 511, and it is not improbable that the Patent Rolls in the Tower of London may contain inrolments of documents relative to Cataneo Pinelli, similar to those which have been set forth concerning his kinsman, John Grimaldi. The Pinelli Arms are, Gules, six pines, Crest, a demi-lyon rampant, double queued.

S. G.


CATTANEO PINELLI, of Genoa
BENEDETTO PINELLI, of Genoa.
POMETTO, daughter of Alesandro Vivaldi.
MOISIA PINELLI widow, 1393.
FABIAN LOMELLINO.
PIER PAOLO VIVALDI,a ob. 1492.
ARGENTA PINELLI, called dau. of Benedetto Gio.
CATTANEO PINELLI, of Genoa.
ARGENTA CENTURIONE,b living 1441-45
GIACOHINA PINELLI
BARTHOLOM SPINOLA, ing 1509.
BENEDETTO PINELLI
MARIA LOMELLINI,c living 1519.
GERONIMA PINELLI
BARTOLOMEO SPINOLA,d living 1518, 1550.
CATTANEO PINELLI, of Genoa, inscribed his name on the Libro d'Oro.
MADDALINA SPINOLA, only child, living 1581.
SIMBALD, FIESCO.
FRANCESCO PINELLI, of Genoa, inscribed his name in the Libro d'Oro.
GERONIMA PINELLI.
PAOLO VIVALDI, ob. 1587.
MARIA PELLINI.
NICOLO SERRA, living 1567, 161
CATTANEO SERRA, living 1596.
MADDALENA SERRA.
GIROLAMO DORIA.g

[*Gentlemans' Magazine*, London, 1836, Part ii. November.]

a The House of Vivaldi is one of the 28 Alberghi of Genoa, and became ducal in Genoa in 1558.

b The Centurioni family is one of the 28 Alberghi of Genoa, and obtained a Principality of the Holy Roman Empire in 1654.

c The Lomellini family is one of the 28 Alberghi in Genoa. It became ducal in Genoa in 1533, and has given 6 Doges to the Republic.

d The Spinolas are one of the four great families of Genoa. The family became ducal in 1531, and has given 10 doges to the Republic.

e The Fieschs are one of the four great Houses of Genoa. They are sovereign Princes.

f The Serra family is one of the 28 Alberghi of Genoa. The members are Neapolitan Princes and Dukes.

g The Doria family is one of the 4 great Genoese families. It has a sovereign Principality, became ducal in Genoa in 1537, and has given 6 Doges to the Republic.

Act of Aggregation of the Family of Ceba to the Family of Grimaldi, 1448.

Maize Hill, December 18, 1836.

MR. URBAN,

The Aggregation of the noble families of the Republic of Genoa, in 1528, is so extraordinary a piece of history, that, as it has never been published in this country, I send a short account of it for your pages.

The feuds of the powerful families of this aristocratical Republic, compelled the rulers to adopt new measures for reforming the Government, and putting an end to civil commotions: it was therefore determined that there should be a selection of the twenty-eight most important families, to whom should be aggregated all the other nobles of the Republic, amounting to 586; and this majority consented to abandon their own proper surnames and arms, and to assume those of the twenty-eight Alberghi or great families, amongst whom they were distributed, the greatest number aggregated to any one Alberghi was thirty-seven; the least number nine.

I am not in possession of any copy of an Act of Aggregation in 1528, but I enclose you a translation of one dated 1448, when some similar union must have taken place, as I have another act of the same date.

The law of 1528 lasted about half a century, when it was repealed, and the families who had quitted their ancient names and arms returned to them. S. G.

Act of Aggregation of the family of Ceba to the family of Grimaldi, 1448.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. The very noble Lucian Grimaldi, the son of Percival, and Dorino Grimaldi, the son of Rabella, proctors and commissaries of the illustrious family of Grimaldi, created by the underwritten, and constituted with the most general and ample power, arbitrement, and authority, as appears by the consent and subscription of the magnificent and potent Lord John Grimaldi, Lord of Monaco, &c., the son of the late Lord Raynero, for himself and Catiline, his son, who also subscribes; also by the consent and subscription of the magnificent Peter Grimaldi, Lord of the Barony of Bueil and Val de Masse: also by the consent and subscription of the well beloved Barnabus, Lord of Levent and Tourette: also by the consent and subscription of the magnificent Nicholas Grimaldi, Lord of Antibes, Cannes, &c., assenting for himself and his sons: also by the consent and subscription of Gaspar, Lambert, John, Andrew, and Lewis, sons of the before-named magnificent Nicholas: also by the assent and subscription of Charles Grimaldi, son of the late Paul, of Philip Grimaldi, of the Lords of Mentoni, son of the late magnificent Lord Luke, of Giudo Grimaldi, son of the before named well beloved Philip, of Honoratus Grimaldi: also of his son: of James Grimaldi son of the before named Philip, and of Matthew Grimaldi, son of the excellent Peter Grimaldi, son of the magnificent Lord Luke, deceased; also of John Lewis Grimaldi, son of the same Peter: also by the consent and subscription of the illus-

trious John Grimaldi, son of the late Cosmo, of the lords of Chate
neuf: also of Anthony and of Ughetus, his sons: also by the s
scription and consent of the excellent Cosmo Grimadi, son of the l
Cosmo, and of Gaspar and Melchio, his sons: also by the subscript
and consent of the noble Demetrius Grimaldi in his own nnme, a
in that of his brother Baptist: also by the consent and subscript
of the noble and excellent persons after named, that is to say, G
maldi, of Grimaldi, Aymon Grimaldi, Lewis Grimaldi, consenting
his own name, and in the name of Petrinus, his grandson, and in
name and stead of the sons of the late Aleramo Grimaldi, his unc
also by the assent and subscription of Philip Grimaldi, son of the l
Anthony; of Andrew Grimaldi, the son of the late Baptist; of Luc
and Dorino Grimaldi before named; of Luke Grimaldi, the son
the late Ansaldo, for himself and his brother Imperiali, and his c
dren; of Francis Grimaldi, son of the late Edward; of Cattar
Grimaldi; of Galeoto Grimaldi, for himself, his sons, and brothe
also by the subscription and consent of Obert Grimaldi; of Juli
Grimaldi; of Angelo Grimaldi; of Borruel Grimaldi, for himself a
the noble sons of the late Philip Grimaldi: also by the subscripti
and the consent of Leonard Grimaldi, the son of the late Ansal
for himself and the sons of the late Obert: also by the subscription
Paul Grimaldi, the son of Charles Grimaldi, deceased, for himself a
Andrew and James, his kinsmen: also by the subscription of Oli
Grimaldi; and of Dominick Grimaldi, acting for himself and Edwa
and Joannoto, his brothers: also by the consent and subscription
Jerome Grimaldi, the son of Luchino, deceased; of Leonard Grimal
the son of Ambrose, deceased; of John Baptist, the son of Jo
Galeato; of Francis Grimaldi, formerly de Castro, for himself and
brother Anthony; of Meruald Grimaldi, son of the before nam
Lucian; and by the consent and subscription of Lewis Grimaldi, s
of the late Andrew; of the Lord Luke Grimaldi, Auditor of Ci
Law; and of Ansaldo Grimaldi for himself and his sons. All
which before named subscriptions having been exhibited in the Cha
cery of the high Republic of Genoa by me James Bracello, Nota
Public; and having been there read [The first before named], acti
in the name and stead of the before named illustrious family of G
maldi, of the one part; And the noble and illustrious men Nichol
Ceba, in his own name, and also by proxy in the name of the not
Frederick Ceba and Christopher, his son (as appears by the pro
thereupon made yesterday, under the hand of Lazaro Ragio, Notar
and Babilan, and Dominick Ceba, the sons of the late Thomas, ea
in his own proper name and in the stead of Anthony and Jerom
their brothers, for whom, and each of whom, they promise; actin
moreover, in this place, not only in the names before mentioned, b
also of the sons, grandsons, great grandsons, and all the posterity
them, and each of them, for ever, and from age to age, of the oth
part.

They will perform, and they have agreed to perform, to ea
other mutually, the underwritten compositions, conventions, promis
and pacts, with the solemn stipulations on both sides settled. R
nouncing all right of exception to anything above named, or to an
thing underwritten, or not underwritten, or otherwise, of having gri
wrong, or fear, in deed, action, or condition; and also renouncing a
other rights and excuses: that is to say, because in vertue and c
account of these compositions, conventions, promises, and agreement

the before named Nicholas, Babilan, and Dominick, in the names of the before named, having been for a long time vehemently attached to this family of Grimaldi, as well on account of the fame and celebrity of their name, and the pre-eminent exploits which most of that family in ancient times have performed upon land and sea, as well as on account of the great and singular virtues of many of that race who live and are honoured at the present day. And on this account wishing to be associated into that family and name, and in a manner to be adopted therein, do of their own will and certain knowledge, and by no compulsion, or false persuasion, in the aforesaid names, promise to the said Lucian and Dorino (they receiving them in the name as above) that henceforth they and every one of them, and their sons, and grandsons, great grandsons, and the whole of their posterity, shall name themselves from the family and surname of the Grimaldis, relinquishing the old name of the Cebas, and every other family surname.

Also that in their churches and other sacred places, as well as in profane buildings, where there may be the signs, or as commonly called, the arms of the Cebas, they shall take measures to conceal them, or to paint the arms of the Grimaldi family; and if after this there shall be any new arms sculptured or painted in any place by them, they shall fix the Grimaldi arms, and relinquish those of Ceba.

Also that henceforth, in every celebration of nuptials, of funerals, and of those days (twice in every year) when the city meets to salute the Prince in the palace, and at the celebration of all other acts whatsoever, they shall meet in the portico of the hall of the Grimaldis, and shall consult together with the rest of the Grimaldis, and with them they will go and remain, and these and other things will do according to the manner of the other Grimaldis, without any difference or disparity.

Also that, in all and singular meetings, in which according to the manner of families, the men and females of the same family are accustomed to be invited, they, whether they invite or are invited, shall meet with the rest, and do those things which are accustomed to be done by the rest of the same family; and, in short, that in all and singular actions, cases, counsels, meetings, and negotiations, nothing shall be denied to them which may be done by the true and original Grimaldis.

Moreover, that they and each of them in word and deed, with great diligence and care, shall preserve the fame, dignity, greatness and interest of the Grimaldi family, and shall search into and protect all those things as if they had been truly born of that race; so, indeed, that if any labours should be required to be undertaken, or any expenses to be incurred, in maintenance of the dignity and honour of the Grimaldi family, they shall neither refuse then to give their labours nor to contribute to the expense, nor to do any other thing, but shall do what the true and original Grimaldis shall see fit to do, provided that all those things which are named be with the consent of the family so conferring.

On the other part, the aforesaid Lucian and Dorino, in the name of the said family, considering the antiquity and nobility of the race of Ceba, and the numerous and shining virtues of the aforesaid Frederick, Nicholas, Babilan, and others, which are so rightly and justly esteemed, that (as much as is possible) they would add lustre to the

noblest family, not being ignorant of the good will and desire wl many of them bear towards the Grimaldi family. IN THE NAME GOD, they have for ever received the same Frederick, Nicholas, and rest, with their brothers, sons, grandsons, and all their posterity, into family of the Grimaldis, with all their signs, ensigns, respect, exc lence, honour, dignity, surname, and other ancient rights, by whc soever obtained, and to be obtained, and as of the true origin of Grimaldis: Transferring all these to the same Frederick, Nichol and others before named, by the same right as the ancient and origi Grimaldis are possessors and participators of all the before nam things. And promising to them, the said Nicholas and Frederi and Babilano, and others above named, receiving the same name and d tinction, that henceforth they, Lucian and Dorino, in the name and the behalf of the Grimaldi family, shall have, hold, and consider, t same Frederick, Nicholas, and the rest above named, and their pc terity, as true originals from the stock of the Grimaldis: and that all meetings, councils, assemblies, and acts, each shall have to hims the like and the same honour and dignity as shall be given to the re of the Grimaldis; so that among them, and the original Grimald there shall henceforth be no difference or disparity of condition, b both shall be treated alike and uniformly, as springing together fro one stock.

All and singular which things aforesaid, the parties above nam mutually and interchangeably with themselves, have promised perform and preserve, and in no wise to counteract, or to do an thing to the contrary, upon any reason, pretence, occasion, or cau whatsoever, either in law or in fact, secretly or openly, or in any oth manner, under the penalty of twice as much to be paid by him w shall counteract, or shall not perform as above said; ratifying nev theless to the remaining parties, all and singular, the before-mention premises.

All which things the parties themselves have required to evinced in this public document by me the undersigned Notary a Chancellor of the High State of Genoa.

Done at Genoa, in the piazza or loggia of the Grimaldis, which nearest the church of the Blessed Luke, in the year of the Nativity our Lord 1448, in the eleventh indiction, according to the Geno custom, on Friday the 25th day of October in the 23rd hour; th being present the most noble Amphreon Spinola the son of Nichol Francis Spinola the son of Peter, and Paolo Imperiali, as witnes specially asked and summoned for the purpose.

["*Gentleman's Magazine*," London, 1837.]

on, Co.
hew to
of Sir
in the
562.

NICHOLAS BUCKERIDGE. = ...
Will dated 30th May, 1648; his Wife, living
proved 30th Oct., 1649. 1648.

KATHERINE,
married Mr. Phillips.

OHN BUCKERIDGE,
f Bignor, in the parish of
peen, Co. Berks, 3rd
rviving Son. Bapt. at
asildon, 3rd Sept., 1624,
dmon. granted in the
rchdeaconry of Berks to
s son Thomas, 18th
pril, 1705.

WILLIAM BUCKERIDGE, 4th surviving Son. Bapt. at Basildon, 26th Nov., 1626. Deceased before 1713.

GRACE, Bapt. at Basildon, 26th Aug., 1628. Not named in her father's Will.

ISAAC BUCKERIDGE, 5th surviving Son, 1652.

= SARAH,
Bapt. at Kingsclere, 2nd March, 1668. Died 31st Oct., 1724. Buried at Andover 3rd Nov. following.

DOROTHY,
a minor, 1677. Married before 1715 to Joseph Percy, of Andover. Living 1737.

Mersey.

Died S. P. 1237,

A Table, exhibiting the Descent of the two several Ferries of Birkenhead Wood alias Berket, now called Woodside, and of Liverpool.

John	1199	April 6.
Henry III.	1216	Oct. 19.
Edward I.	1272	Nov. 16.
Edward II.	1307	July 7.
Edward III.	1327	Jan. 25.
Richard II.	1377	June 21.
Henry IV.	1399	Sept. 29.
Henry V.	1413	Mar. 20.
Henry VI.	1422	Aug. 31.
Edward IV.	1461	Mar 4.
Edward V.	1483	Apr. 9.
Richard III.	1483	June 28.
Henry VII.	1485	Aug. 22.
Henry VIII.	1509	April 22.
Edward VI.	1547	Jan. 28.
Queen Mary	1553	July 6.
Queen Elizabeth	1558	Nov. 17.
James I.	1603	Mar. 24.
Charles I.	1625	Mar. 27.
Charles II.	1660	May 29.
James II.	1685	Feb. 6.
Will. and Mary	1689	Feb. 13.
Queen Anne	1702	Mar. 8.
George I.	1714	Aug 1.
George II.	1727	June 11.
George III.	1760	Oct. 25.
George IV.	1820	Jan. 29.
William IV.	1830	June 26.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR
gave the Earldom of Chester to Hugh Lupus
and the Lands between the Ribble and Mersey to
Roger and Poictou.
King 1066.
Died 1088.

William II.	Henry I.	Stephen,
King 1088	King 1100.	King 1135.
Died 1100.	Died 1135.	Died 1154.

Henry II.
King 1154.
Died 1189.

Richard I.
King 1189.
Died 1199.

John,
King 1199.
Died 1216.

Henry III.
King 1216,
obtained the Land
between the Ribble and Mersey
on the forfeiture of Robert de Ferrers,
Earl of Derby. Cir. 1266.
Died 1272.

HUGH LUPUS,
Created Earl Palatine of Chester
by William the Conqueror.
Died 1101.

Richard Lupus,
Earl Palatine of Chester.
Drowned 1120.

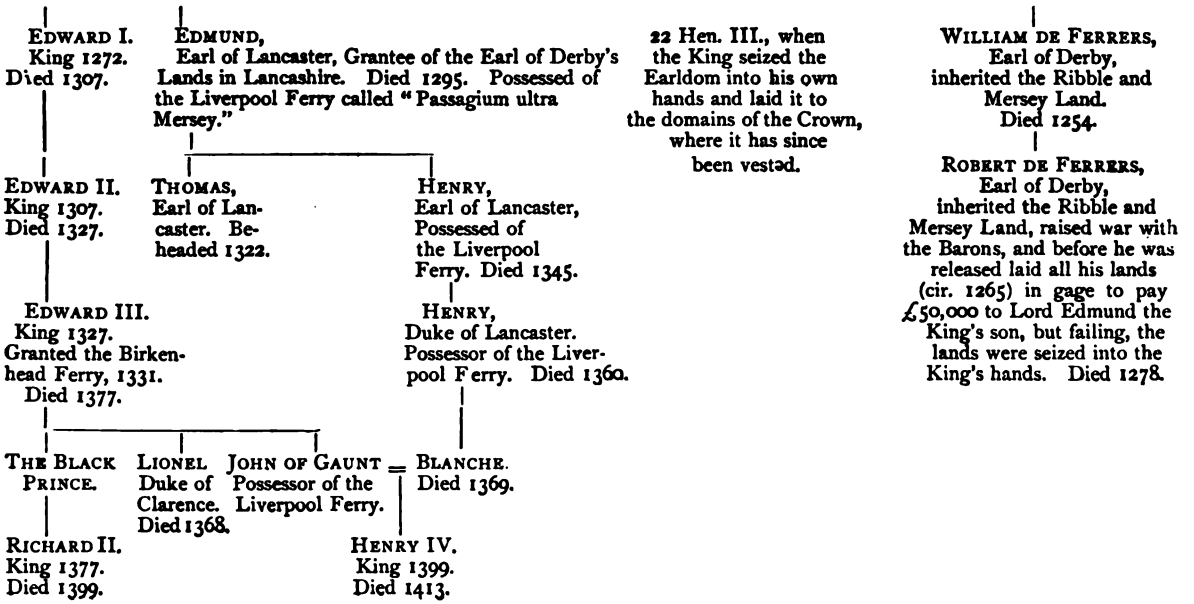
Randle de Meschenes,
Earl Palatine of Chester.
Died 1128.

Randle Gernon,
Earl Palatine of Chester.
Died 1153.

Hugh Randle Cyvelick,
Earl Palatine of Chester.
Died 1181.

Maud,	Randulph	Agnes	= William de
eldest sister and co-heiress. Wife of David Earl of Huntingdon.	Blundwell, Earl Palatine of Chester. Purchaser of the Land between the Ribble and Mersey in 1228. Died 1232.	3rd sister and co-heiress of her brother Randulph, had for her share of her brother's Lands the Land between the Ribble and the Mersey.	Ferrers, Earl of Derby, took the Ribble and Mersey Land in right of his Wife. Died 1246.

John Scott,
who succeeded
in 1232 as Earl
Palatine of Chester.
Died S. P. 1237,


EDWARD I.
King 1272.
Died 1307.
EDMUND,
Earl of Lancaster, Grantee of the Earl of Derby's Lands in Lancashire. Died 1295. Possessed of the Liverpool Ferry called "Passagium ultra Mersey."
22 Hen. III., when the King seized the Earldom into his own hands and laid it to the domains of the Crown, where it has since been vested.
WILLIAM DE FERRERS,
Earl of Derby,
inherited the Ribble and Mersey Land.
Died 1254.
ROBERT DE FERRERS,
Earl of Derby,
inherited the Ribble and Mersey Land, raised war with the Barons, and before he was released laid all his lands (cir. 1265) in gage to pay £50,000 to Lord Edmund the King's son, but failing, the lands were seized into the King's hands. Died 1278.
EDWARD II.
King 1307.
Died 1327.
THOMAS,
Earl of Lancaster. Beheaded 1322.
HENRY,
Earl of Lancaster,
Possessed of the Liverpool Ferry. Died 1345.
EDWARD III.
King 1327.
Granted the Birkenhead Ferry, 1331.
Died 1377.
HENRY,
Duke of Lancaster.
Possessor of the Liverpool Ferry. Died 1360.
THE BLACK PRINCE.
LIONEL
Duke of Clarence.
Died 1368.
JOHN OF GAUNT
Possessor of the Liverpool Ferry.
BLANCHE.
Died 1369.
RICHARD II.
King 1377.
Died 1399.
HENRY IV.
King 1399.
Died 1413.

Title of Birkenhead and Liverpool Ferries.

A TABLE shewing the Titles of the two several Ferries called the Birkenhead Wood, otherwise Woodside Ferry—and the Liverpool Ferry—drawn up to shew that they were in their origin, and have been in their enjoyment, separate, and appertaining to distinct jurisdictions; and that neither the ancient existence, nor the exercise, nor the modern abandonment of the Liverpool Ferry, has in any manner affected the rights of the independent Ferry of Woodside.

THE OWNERS OF THE LANCASHIRE LANDS WHENCE ISSUED THE LIVERPOOL FERRY.		THE OWNERS OF THE PALATINATE OF CHESHIRE, WITHIN WHICH JURISDICTION IS THE WOODSIDE FERRY.
Roger of Poictou, Grantee of the Lands between the Ribble and the Mersey. Temp. William I.	1066 1101	Hugh Lupus, Earl Palatine of Chester.
	1102 1120	Richard Lupus, Earl Palatine of Chester.
	1121 1128	Randle de Meschines, Earl Palatine of Chester.
	1129 1153	Randle Gernon, Earl Palatine of Chester.
	1154 1181	Hugh Cyveliock, Earl Palatine of Chester.
Roger de Maresey.	1182 1228	Randulph Blundeville, Earl Palatine of Chester.
Randulph Blundeville, Earl of Chester, purchased the land between the Ribble and the Mersey in 1228: died 1232.	1232 1237	John Scott, Earl Palat. of Chester, d. 1237
Agnes, Wife of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, died 1246.	1246	
		Henry III. Earl Palatine of Chester.
William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, died 1254.	1247 1254	
Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, forfeited his Estates, 1265. 50 Henry III.	1255 1265 1266	On the death of the last Earl, in 1237, the King seized the Earldom into his own hands, and laid it to the domains of the Crown, where it has ever since been vested.
Edmund Earl of Lancaster, Grantee of the Lands in 1265, died 1295.	1272 1295	
Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, died 1322.	1296 1307 1308 1322	Edward I., Earl Palatine of Chester. Edward II., Earl Pal. of Chester.
Henry, Earl of Lancaster, died 1345.	1327 1328 1345	
Henry, Earl and Duke of Lancaster, died 1361.	1346 1360	Edward III., Earl Pal. of Chester.
John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.	1361 1377 1398 1399	Afterwards the King for the time being.
Henry IV. afterwards the King for the time being.		

THE TITLE OF THE LIVERPOOL FERRY.

William I., 1086. Document 1.

At the time of the Domesday Survey by William the Conqueror the shore from which the Liverpool Ferry proceeds is therein thus returned:

"*Terram inter Ripe et Mersham (the Ribble and the Mersey) tenuit Rogerius Pictaviensis modo tenet Rex.*"

13 Henry III.. 1228. Document 3.

Conveyance from Roger de Maresey to Randulph, Earl of Chester, *of all his lands between the Ribble and the Mersey* for 40 marks of silver.

13 Henry III., 1228. Document 4.

Charter by the King confirming to Randulph, Earl of Chester, *the land between the Ribble and the Mersey*, &c., with all liberties and free customs.

18 Henry III., 1233. Document 5.

Agnes, wife of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, had *the Ribble and Mersey Lands* assigned to her as one of the sisters and co-heiresses of Randulph, Earl of Chester.

38 Henry III., 1253. Document 6.

Grant by the King to Edward, his firstborn son and heir, of the custody of *all the lands which were of William de Ferrers*, late Earl of Derby, to be had unto the full age of the heir of the same Earl.

41 Henry III., 1256. Document 7.

The Account of Henry de Lee, Bailiff of the Lord Edward, wherein he rendered account (inter alia) of £10 *for the town of Liverpool, with toll. stallage, passage*, &c.

50 Henry III., 1265. Document 8.

Grant by the King to Edmund his son of *the castles and lands of Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, with all their appurtenances.*

25 Edward I., 1296. Document 9.

Inquisitio post mortem of the Lord Edmund, brother of the King Edward I., which found that he died possessed of (inter alia) "*passagium ultra Mersey*" (*worth per annum* 26s. 8d.) and that Thomas Earl of Lancaster was his son and heir.

Thomas, Earl of Lancaster was succeeded in 1322 *by his brother Henry, Earl of Lancaster; who was succeeded, in* 1345, *by his son Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who was succeeded, in* 1361, *by his son in law, John of Gaunt: who was succeeded by his son, Henry IV., since when the Ferry has been a part of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, until* 1628, *when it was sold. Lancashire was made a County Palatine* (25 *Edward III.*, 1352) *in the person of Henry, who was the fourth Earl and first Duke of Lancaster; it ceased to be so on his death in* 35 *Edward III., and was revived as a County Palatine in the* 51 *Edward III., in the person of John of Gaunt.*

THE TITLE OF THE WOODSIDE FERRY.

11 Edward II., 1318. Document A.

The King by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, reciting that whereas "*a villâ de Lyverpool in com. Lancastryæ usque ad prioratum de Berkenhed in com. Cestriæ, et ab eodem prioratii usque ad prædictum villam, ultra brachium maris ibidem, commune passagium habeatur,*" and that there was want of accommodation and provision for passengers, granted licence to the Prior and Convent of Birkenhead to build houses there for the entertainment of passengers, and that the persons to dwell in such houses might buy and sell victuals.

4 Edward III., 1331. Document B.

The King by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England confirmed the last grant, and for the advantage of those wishing to pass over by water there, granted to the said Prior and Convent "quod ipsi et eorum successores in perpetuum habeant ibidem passagium ultra dictum brachium maris tam hominibus quam pro equis et aliis rebus quibuscumque," and that they might receive for that passage as might be reasonably done.

The variation of tolls does not destroy the right—see C. B. Alexander, in Troster v. Harris, 9 George IV., 2 Yonge and Jervis, 285.

The Ferry landing place may be altered by the owner of a Ferry—Huzzey v. Field, Crompton's Reports, Vol. II.

Had the Liverpool Ferry possessed privileges on the Cheshire side, this grant would have been void as being a grant of a second Ferry to the prejudice of the first.—(Bacon's Abridgment, Title Prerogative.)

22 Edward III., 1349. Document 10.

The King's Minister accounted in his return of Liverpool *for the passage of a boat*, &c., demised to John the son of William del Mor.

27 Edward III., 1354. Document C.

Placita de Quo Warranto, *in the Court of the Earl of Chester*, touching the rights of the Prior of Birkenhead, who claimed *the aforesaid passage* and right of building houses by virtue of the said Letters Patent, whereupon the Attorney General having required the Prior to state his tolls, he stated them, and the Attorney General replied that the tolls were excessive, and should be enquired into.—The result of such enquiry (if any took place) is not of record, but the pleadings thus afford evidence that the Ferry was allowed.

2 Richard III., 1485. Document 11.

Lease under the *Duchy Seal*, whereby the King granted to Richard Cooke for his life (without rent) "*the passage or ferry over the water of Mersey between the town of Liverpool and the County of Chester—parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, together with the boat and all other profits, issues, and emoluments to the same passage or ferry appertaining or in any manner belonging.*"

20 Henry VII., 1505. Document 12.

Lease under the *Duchy Seal* from the King to David Griffith, of the town of Liverpool, "*also one boat for a passage over the water of Mersey*" for 21 years.

During this long period of two centuries nearly, there is no record relating to the Ferry, as it was quietly occupied by the Monks.

20 Henry VIII., 1528. Document 13.

Lease under the *Duchy Seal* from the King to Alice Gruff and H. Ackers, of the town of Liverpool, "*and one boat and the passage over the water of Mersey*" for 21 years.

27 Henry VIII., 1535.

The Priory of Birkenhead was dissolved by the *Act of Parliament* dissolving religious houses, by which the Priors Ferry and other possessions fell into the hands of the Crown.

36 Henry VIII., 1544. Document D.

The King's Bailiff or Receiver of the Rents of the said late Priory of Birkenhead accounted in this year for "*The profit of the Ferry house and the boat called the Ferry boat, £4 6s. 8d*

36 Henry VIII., 1545. Document E.

The King by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, granted to Ralph Worsley, in consideration of £568 11s. 6d. all the houses, lands, &c., of the late Priory, "*And all the Ferry and the Ferry house and bote called the Ferry bote, and all the profit of the same, with all and singular every of their appurtenances*, as fully and entirely as the then late Prior or any other of his predecessors in right of the said late Priory at any time before the dissolution thereof, had held the same, To Hold by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee and an annual rent of 59*s.* 5*d.*

N.B.—Henry VIII. was at this time sovereign of both shores and actual owner of both ferries.

This rent is paid to this day (1838) *by the owner of the Ferry and Estate.*

37 Henry VIII. 1545. Document 14.
Lease under the *Duchy Seal* from the King to Sir William Molyneux, on surrender of an existing lease of (inter alia) *the ferry boat and passage boat over the water of Mersey.*

1 and 2 Philip and Mary, 1554. Document 15.
Lease under the *Duchy Seal* from the Queen to Molyneux, of the town of Liverpool, and *the ferry boat and passage over the water of Mersey* for 21 years.

28 Elizabeth, 1586. Document 16.
Lease from the Queen under the *Duchy Seal* to Richard Molyneux, of the town of Liverpool, *the ferry boat and the passage over the water of the Mersey.*

37 Henry VIII., 1544. Document F.
The King's Minister for Cheshire in his account of this year states that he did not answer for the ferm and profits of the Priory Lands and *Ferry*, because they had been granted (as above) to R. Worsley, but he answered for 59*s.* 5*d.* the annual rent.

4 Edward VI., 1550. Document G.
The King's Minister in his account for Cheshire answered for the said reserved annual rent of 59*s.* 5*d.*

15 Elizabeth, 1572. Document H.
Inquisitio post mortem of Ralph Worsley, whereby it was found that he died seized of *the Manor of Birkenhead, and of one passage over the water of the Mersey in Birkenhead aforesaid*, and that being so seized he made a settlement of one moiety of the Birkenhead Lordship and Ferry on his daughter Alice, and her husband Thomas Powell, Esq., for their lives with remainder to Thomas Powell, their eldest son, with divers remainders over; and of the other moiety on his daughter Katharine Touchet and her husband for their lives, with remainder to their issue (if any) remainder to said Powells to accompany the other moiety.

23 Elizabeth, 1580. Document J.
The Queen's Minister for Cheshire in his account answered for the aforesaid reserved annual rent of 59*s.* 5*d.*

13 James I., 1615. Document K.
The King's Minister for Cheshire in his account answered for the aforesaid reserved annual rent of 59*s.* 5*d.*

2nd Charles I., 1626, to 6th Charles I.. 1630. Document L.

An information was filed by the Duchy Attorney General at the relation of Molyneux, as essee under the Duchy, of a Ferry between Liverpool and Birkenhead (both ways) and the adjacent places, against Thomas Powell, Esquire, and his Ferrymen Smith and Holt, for using ferry boats for the like purpose without giving a recompense to the said lessee.

The Defendant Powell's answer states—the creation of the Ferry by Edward III. and the grant thereof to his great grandfather R. Worsley by Henry VIII. that Relator's lease (if any) was void, that until lately the sole ferrying was by Defendant.

No final decree is recorded, but in 1627, *on an application by the Relator, and upon consideration of an affidavit filed by him setting forth the ancient practice of the two Ferries mutually accounting for certain profits,* THE COURT DID ORDER *that the Defendant should account to the Relator for profit of freight from Liverpool side to Cheshire side, and also that the Relator should account to Defendant for profit of freight from Cheshire side to Liverpool side.*

The suit was kept on foot by divers interlocutory orders until 1630, and various depositions were taken proving this ancient practice of *mutually* accounting, but in all probability the suit was terminated by private arrangement of the parties agreeing to account regularly according to the order of 1627, as no final decree is entered in the Register's books.

In 1628 *the King granted (inter alia) all that boat and passage over the water of Mersey to Ditchfield and Highlord, who conveyed them in* 1635 *to Lord Molyneux, whose descendant conveyed them in* 1777 *to the Corporation of Liverpool.*

The Plaintiffs in the present action do not bring evidence of the conveyances of 1628, 1635, *and* 1777. *This old Ferry right from the Liverpool side has not been exercised since the purchase by the Corporation in* 1777*; nor has there been any Ferry boat plying between Liverpool and the township of Birkenhead since such purchase, except by Mr. Price's tenants of Woodside, until the establishment of the Birkenhead Ferry in* 1818 *or* 1819.

Non-use of a fair, market, or other franchise for the use of others: The franchise will be forfeited,—Manu. 81 *Com. Dig. Title Liberty, C. I.*

7 Charles I. 1631. Document M.

The King's Minister in his account for Cheshire answered for the aforesaid annual rent of 59s. 5d.

11 Charles I. 1635. Document N.

Inquisition on the death of Thomas Powell, Esquire, who died possessed of "*One passage over the water of Mersey, in Birkenhead, held of the King by one-twentieth part of a Knight's fee and by payment of an annual rent of* 59*s.* 5*d,*" and that Sir Thomas Powell, Baronet was his son and heir.

18 October, 1644. Document C.

Sir Thomas Powell demised to Frances Norris, widow (his daughter) *the Ferry house and Ferry boats belonging to the Manor of Birkenhead, the Cottage wherein Holt lately dwelt and the old Ferry House for* 12years from the decease of Sir Thomas.

This lease is not in existence, but is recited in the next Indenture.

21 February, 1648. Document O.

Under lease by the said Frances Norris to Lawrence Whittaker of the said *Ferry house, boat and premises, for* 3 *years.*

24 Charles II. 1672. Document P.

The King's Minister in his account for Cheshire answered for the accustomed annual rent of 59s. 5d.

25 Charles II. 1673. Document Q.

The King's Minister in his account for Cheshire answered for the said reserved annual rent of 59s. 5d.

No further mention of this rent is found in the King's Receiver's yearly accounts, because the King, by virtue of an Act 22 *Car. II. cap.* 6, *authorizing the sale of Crown rents, did sell and convey the aforesaid reserved rent of* 59*s.* 5*d. to Mr. Dashwood and Mr. Roberts by Indenture dated* 31*st August,* 1672, 24 *Car. II. (Document* 17*); and the same annual reserved rent is in consequence now paid to the Revererd Nathaniel Poyntz, as representative (under divers mean assurances) of Dashwood and Roberts.*

The title of the fee-farm rent from this period is as follows:

Public Act 22 *and* 23 *Car. c.* 24 *vesting it in Trustees,* 31*st August,* 1672.—*Conveyance by the Trustees to Roberts and Dashwood. The Solicitor of Mr. Poyntz, the present owner, produces his conveyance.*

13 February, 1679. Document R.

Indenture of lease whereby Thomas Powell, Esq., of Horsley, demised to Ann

Williamson *the boat or Ferry house, and the boats or Ferries with the profits of the said Ferries* for one year.

2 July, 1728. Document S.

Lease from Ann Clieveland, Ralph Williamson, Esq., and Brian Blundell, Esquire, Trustees for John Clieveland, Esquire, and the said John Clieveland of *the Woodside House, and the Ferry or passage and Ferry or passage boats thereto belonging*, in the building of Pemberton, for 11 years at the rent of £30.

6 June, 1752. Document T.

Lease from Alice Price to William Wood *of the Ferry for 7 years*, subject to the rent of £42, and a covenant to pay the yearly sum of 40s. to the Hon. Thomas Molyneux *for the liberty of taking off passengers from Liverpool townside.*

29 November, 1765. Document U.

Mrs. Alice Price was Miss Alice Clieveland, daughter of the last-named Ann Clieveland; Mrs. Alice Price died leaving her son Richard Parry Price, Esquire, her Heir at Law, and under her *Will* sole Devisee of her estates for life, with remainder to her only grandson Francis Parry Price, Esquire.

1 and 2 Jan., 1783. Document V.

Indentures of settlement on the marriage of said Francis Parry Price, Esquire, with Francisca Wright, which settled *the Ferry, with the tolls, rights, &c., thereto belonging, called Woodside Ferry in Birkenhead*, in strict settlement on the issue of the said marriage; and recovery suffered in confirmation of settlement.

13 January, 1783. Document W.

Certificate of the said marriage.

18 March, 1785. Document X.

Certificate of the baptism of Francis Richard Price, Esquire, *the present owner of the Ferry*, as the son of Francis Parry Price, and Francisca his wife.

24 December, 1787. Document Y.

Certificate of the burial of Francis Parry Price, Esquire.

20 March, 1806. Document Z.

Deed to make Tenant to Precipe and Recovery vesting *the Birkenhead estate and the Woodside Ferry house with all tolls, &c., and the hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging*, in the present owner, Francis Richard Price, Esq., in fee.

31 August, 1835. Document ZZ.

Lease from the said Francis Richard Price, Esq., *of the Ferry* to the Plaintiffs.

Judge's Expenses on Circuit in 1707.

The following items of expenditure of two of the Judges who went the Norfolk Circuit, upwards of 130 years ago, may be interesting to the profession. The two Judges were Sir Edward Ward, who was appointed Lord Chief Baron, on the 8th June, 1695, and died in 1714, and John Smith, Esq., appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, in Trinity Term, 1702. The circuits to which these expenses relate were in the summer of 1707.

Norfolk Sum'er Circuit, 1707.

Lord C. B. Ward.
Mr. B. Smith.

Servants at Agmondesham	0	10	0
Cooke's and Porter's horses	0	3	8
	0	13	8

Buckingham Presents.
High Sheriff.

A veale, a sheep, a lamb, halfe a buck, 2 dozen of pidgeons, one dozen of chickens, six turkeys, fourr dozen of clarett, two dozen of white wine, one dozen of canary	1	1	6
Sir Edmund Denton:			
A buck and 1 dozen claret	0	12	6
Lord Bridegwater, a buck	0	10	0
Mr. Serjeant Selby, ½ a buck	0	5	0
Mr. Willis, ½ a buck	0	5	0
Mr. Page, a mutton	0	2	6
Mr. Rogers, a dish of ffish	0	2	6
Mr. Lownds, a dozen of wine	0	2	6
Baker's bill	1	7	0
Butcher's bill	0	2	11
House bill	2	14	6
Gardiner's bill	0	17	6
3 couple of rabbetts	0	4	0
Grocers' bill	1	3	6
Cooks' & Porters' horses	0	8	9
	9	19	8
Poore	0	5	0
Butler and maids	0	15	0
Helpers in ye kitchen	0	15	0
Sheriffs' coachman and postil	0	15	0
Under porter	0	2	6
	2	12	6
	9	19	8
	12	12	2

Huntingdon.
Corporation.

A sheep, 4 bottles of wine, and a sugar loaf	0	5	0

Mr. High Sheriff.

A sheep, a lamb, 3 dozen of clarett, 1 dozen of white wine, 1 dozen of canary	1	0	0
Mr. John Cotton, a brace of pikes, 6 pearch, and 6 tench	0	5	0
Mr. Porklington, 1 dozen of red wine	0	2	6
Mr. Pullen, a dozen of wine	0	2	6
Lord Manchester, a buck	0	12	6
Mr. Proby, a brace of pike, 6 tench, 6 pearch	0	5	0
House bill	0	13	4
Gardiner's bill	0	8	6
Baker's bill	0	19	0
For fruite	0	3	9
Grocer's bill	2	7	0
Cookes' and porters' horses	0	7	8
Butlers	0	10	0
Chambermaides	0	15	0
Kitchen-women	0	15	0
Old porter	0	2	6
Poore	0	5	0

Sheriff's coachman . .	0	5	0
Butcher's man	0	3	0
	10	7	3

Bury:

Mr. High Sheriff, The Corporation	0	10	0
A veale, a mutton, a lamb, 2 Westphalia hams, 6 tongues, 4 dozen clarett, canary, a hogshead of small beare, another of strong beare, and a barrel of ale . . .	1	0	0
Afterward 2 cheeses .	0	1	0
Serjeant Weld, a buttock and surloin of beef, jowle of sturgeon . .	0	5	0
Mr. Betts, 6 flasks of champaine	0	2	6
Sir Robert Davers, a buck	0	10	0
House bill	4	17	0
Gardiner's bill	1	15	0
Baker's bill	1	12	6
Farryer's bill, cooks' and porters' horses . . .	0	3	6
Grocer's bill	1	6	0
Coffee and tea . . .	0	1	0
Horses	0	10	0
Butlers	0	10	0
Maides	0	15	0
Women in ye kitchen .	1	0	0
Sheriff's coachman . .	0	10	0
Poore	0	5	0
	15	13	6

Agmondesham . .	00	13	8
Buckingham . . .	12	12	2
Huntingdon . . .	10	7	3
Bury St. Edmunds' .	15	13	6
	39	06	7
Received of Mr. Marsh Cotton	15	00	00
Glove money in 3 places	03	00	00
1 ffine and 2 admin. guard.	01	00	00
	19	00	00
Remained due . .	20	06	7

Women in ye kitchen .	0	15	0
Butlers	0	10	0
Poore	0	5	0
	1	10	0
	7	5	4
	8	15	4

Huntingdon:

Corporation.

A calfe, 4 bottles of wine, and a sugar loaf	0	5	0
Mr. Proby, a dish of ffish—viz., 2 pike, 3 brace tench, and 3 of perch	0	5	0
Sir John Cotton, a dish of ffish, a brace of pike, 3 of perch, and 3 of tench	0	5	0
Mr. Porklington, 1 dozen of red wine	0	2	6
Mr. Clerk of Assizes, 1 dozen flasks of red wine, ½ dozen bottles white	0	3	6
paid ye grocer's bill . .	1	16	6
The baker's	0	13	9
Butcher, cooks, &c. .	1	18	0
Gardiner's bill	0	5	0
Maids in ye house . .	0	15	0
Butlers	0	12	6
Helpers in the ye kitchin	0	15	0
Butcher's man	0	3	0
Poore	0	5	0
Coachman	0	5	0
Cookes' and porters' horses	0	5	4
	3	00	10
	5	14	3
	8	15	1

Cambridge:

Mr. High Sheriff.

A veale, a mutton, a lamb, 3 dozen red, and 1 white	1	0	0

Corporation.

A veale, a mutton, and dish of ffish—viz., 1 pike, 2 eels, 2 tench, and 2 perch . . .	0	11	0
Mr. Miller, 6 brace partridges	0	1	0
Mr. Serjt. Selby, 2 lambs	0	2	6

Paid grocer's bill . . .	0	12	0
The kitchen bill . . .	1	6	7
Gardiner's bill . . .	0	14	6
Cook's bill	0	18	2
Servants at ye colledge	3	10	6
Sheriffs' coachman . .	0	5	0
Baker's man	0	2	6
Lodgings and fire at the inn, &c.	0	15	8
Poore	0	5	0
Cookes, and porters' horses	0	8	6
	8	18	5
	1	14	6
	10	12	11

Thetford:
Corporation.

A calf, a sheep, a lamb	0	7	6
Mr. High Sheriffe, a quarter of beef, a veale, a mutton, a lamb, a ham, and 6 tongues, a rand of sturgeons, 5 dozen wine, 4 salt fish	1	0	0
Mr. Lovell, a brace of hares, 2 couple rabbetts, 2 couple partridges	0	2	6
Paid the cookes' and house bill	1	13	4
The baker's bill . . .	1	1	6
The grocer's	1	8	6
Gardiner's	0	6	0
Given ye maids . . .	1	0	0
Women in ye kitchen .	0	15	0
Butlers	0	12	6
Butler's man	0	2	6
Sheriffs' coachman . .	0	10	0
Poore	0	5	0
Cooks' and porters' horses	0	10	8
Housekeeper	0	5	0
	8	10	0
	1	10	0
	10	0	0

Bury St. Edmunds':
Corporation.

A hogshead of strong boar, a hogshead of small bear, a barrell of ale, a mutton, a veale, a lamb	0	10	0
High Sheriffe, a veale, a mutton, a lamb, 2, hams, 6 tongues, a hogshead of strong beer, a hogshead of small beer, a barrell of ale, 4 dozen clarett	1	00	0
	1	10	0
Mr. Serjeant Weld, a jowle of sturgeon, a round of powder'd beef, a sirloyne . .	0	5	6
Mr. Mayor, a brace of carps	0	1	0
Paid the grocer's bill .	0	19	0
House bill	3	6	6
Baker's	1	5	0
Gardiner's bill	0	15	0
Cook's bill	2	2	5
Given the maids . . .	0	15	0
Kitchen women . . .	1	00	0
Butlers	0	10	0
Horslers	0	10	0
Poore	0	5	0
Sheriffs' coachman . .	0	5	0
Paid ye cooks' wages .	6	0	0
The porters' wages . .	2	0	0
	19	19	5
	01	10	0

April 27th, 1708.

Evened and stated this account	21	9	5
Aylesbury	09	10	06
Bedford	08	15	04
Huntingdon . . .	08	15	01
Cambridge . . .	10	12	11
Thetford	10	00	00
Bury St. Edmunds .	21	09	05
	69	03	03
Received of Mr. Marshall Hays .	25	13	04
Glove money in 6 places	6	00	00
2 ffines, 1 guardian admin.	01	00	00
	32	13	04

Disburst. in total	69	03	03
Received in tot.	32	13	04
Remained due from both Judges	36	09	11
from each Judge	18	04	11½

April 27th, 1708.
Stated and evened this Account and received the balance from both Judges.
W. B.

Disburst by Ashton	093	13	2
by Braban	050	18	9
	144	11	11

Received by Ashton	054	13	4
by Braban	087	06	8
	102	00	00
Due from both Judges	042	11	11
from each Judde	021	5	11½

* These items to town corporations, and various persons of distinction for bucks, wine, fish, &c., evidently mean gifts to the servants who brought presents to the judges.

[*Legal Observer*, London, 29th December, 1838.]

Ancient Bills of Costs and Law Expenses.

Account of all the Cost and Charges laide out in the Lawe since vj. of June. Anno Domini, 1592.

Imprimis, to Mr Feylding, of Coventry, for his counsill	xs.		
Item to his man for writing the bill of in ditement	ijs.	vjd.	
Item at the privy seassions for the wyttnesses dinners	ijs.	vjd.	
Item at Marmas (Martinmas) next after. to Mr. Feylding and his man	xs.		
Imprimis the first of August, Anno Domini 1593, for ij. wornes (warnings) for James Ensey and Edward Wale	ijs.	iiijd.	
Item to Tinnsley for the declaration	iijs.	viiid.	
Item to Tinsley the next cowart (court) daye		xiiijd.	
Item to Tinnsley the next cowart daye	iiijs.		
Item to Tinnesley for writing	iiijs.	viijd.	
Item to Tinsley for *speaking at the bar* when the in ditements were pruved	vs.		
Item to Mr. Banister for ingrossing the billes	ijs.		
Item for the witnesses dinners		xxd.	
Item to the atturey (attorney) for going to the tearme	iijs.	ivd.	
Item to Mr. Suatnum for awnsering the suppleneis	ijs.		
For keeping of our grounde in possession By threatening of us, Thomas Deane, Robert Deane to bind us to the peach (impeachment or prosecution) did put us to the carge of a supersiddie, which did cost us	xijs.		
Besides they did binde Thomas Deane to the peache at Warwicke, whiche cost him	iiijs.		
Inprius to Mr. Emarsen for his counsill for drawing a answer in to the caunserie	xs.		
Item for his man for ingrossing of the answer	ijs.	vjd.	
Item for the commissnors dinners	vjs.	viijd.	
Item to Tinsley for returning the commission	iijs.	iiijd	
	£4	3	0

Upom Lamas-daye was a twelvemonth they did fors, breke, and cut up and strie xxx. or xl. peacht of heging, and they did put in to hundred of beas or their about, and they did take a hat and a pic-farke from Robert Deane, and the hat cost ijs. vjd. and the pick-farke cost viijd. and we ware not able to pound the beas; and then did Mr. Maire send Nale the sargund to them to knowne whether they would yelde their cattle to be pounded, and so to trie the lawe, or whether they woulde be content to take them out untille that Sur John Harrington and the masters of Coventry hade talked to see whether they could have a grenment with out lawe: And they ware content to take them out, and we ware at carges of making the moundes again; and they came one the Fridaye next following and did breke up the same moundes and heges againe to the number of thirtith or fortith pearch of heging, and put in their same cattle againe.

The ix. daye of May was a twelmounth they did breeke up the

hege of the nocket and pulled downe the diche, the ground being soend, did put in a hundred of beas or their about, and did strie the corne and grase up—the grase or corne.

Costs and charges against Sowe men as followith:

Item to Mr. Hurpell, for wrts out of the Star Chamber .		liijs.	4d.
Item in the Ogmentacion Cowart		iiijs.	
Item to Mr. Hurpoll, for drawyng the bill . . .		xs.	
Item to Mr. Harpoll, for a wryt for Cheany and Bott .		vs.	
Item to the Shreiff for breaking it up . . .			xvjd.
Item p'd to Farns the sargon, for sarving it . .			xijd.
Item for breaking up a wryt of tachement out of the Star Chamber to the Shreiff of Coventry , . .		ijs.	8d.
Item to the sargon, for sarving the tachement . .		ijs.	
Item for ij. commissunyonres dinners for the first commyssion out of the Star Chamber		xs.	
Item to Mr Copur, for his pains, being arbetrator . .		xs.	
Item for the second comysunyors dinner at the second comyssuyons in the Star Chamber . . .		xs.	
Item to Mr. Copur, for his pains		xs.	
Item to Mr. Marcon, for draying our in torgortryes (interrogatories)		xs.	
Item to his man, for in grosinge th in torgotries . .		v.	
Item to the Sheriff of Worwycksher, for iiij. specyall warrants for Bott		ixs.	4d.
Item to the Shreivs of Coventry, for the same . .		vjs.	8d.
Item for Thomas Deans chargis when his father was sarvid with a sirpeny out of the Chauncey, the 8th of February, An. Dom. 1595			xviijd.
		2	13 4
Item ffor tryinge of nisi prius with my Lord Barkley	vjl.	xiijs.	4d.
Item ffor an exemplificac'on . . .	vjl.	xiijs.	4d.
Item at Candelmas tearme, to Sargin Elverton .		xxs.	
Item the last siese, to Sargin Elverton . .		xxs.	
Item at the last ciese, to Mr. Marson . .		xs.	
Item paide for suplines to bringe in the witnesses .		vs.	
Item the charges for there diner at the sises .		vjs.	
Item to Master Marson, for drawing the in targitors at the comission in Chansey . .		xs.	
Item for my part of the charges at the last comission		xxs.	
The totall Sum	iiij.l		xijd.

Sute against Sowe men begain the first of November, 1593.

Imprimis, Received of my brother, Wellyam Deane, for the same sute as foloth:—		
Item ffor sartain sheep tat I am to ansswar him .	xl.	
Item mor he paid for me to Mistris Bear of Bubnell, that was my brathear's Jhon Dadleye's dettis	iiijl.	
Laid out by Rychard Dadley for the sute against Sowe men as foloueth:—		
Imprimis to Mr. Sargant Yellverton, ffor his ffees		xxs.
Item to Mr. Yell'ven, for engrosing our bill .		xxs.
Item delivered to Thomas Dean at his goyng to London		xxs.

Item ffor a copey of the ansswares of Edward Wall and Robart Ratleiff, at Candellmas tearme . xljs.
Item to Mr. Hurpoll, ffor comying to see our co-m'yssion sat . . . . . xxjs.
Item delevered the ixth of June to Thomas Deane xl.
Item paid to Jhon Bat, of Duson, for bringing atcefa . . . . . ijs.
Item paid to Mr. Hurpoll the 4 of Octobar . xjs.
Item paid him mor ffor renewyng of a wryt . ijs. ixd.
Item paid for his ffees . . . . iij. iiijd.
Imprimis paid the iiijth of Octobar at Londan, ffor a wryt in to Warwyckeshear . . iiijs. jd.
Item paid in the Checar ffor a the attornyes fees, and the counselars fees. . . . xiijs. iiijd.
Item paid for Mr. Faushawes hand, 6s. 8d.; pd. to Mr. Fallaway for the boke, iijs. iiijd. Ite' the making of hit, vs. Ite' the sele ijs. iiijd. . xvijs. 4d.
Item for assarche in the heras . . . xiij. iiijd.
Item for my own ordinary charges viij. daies, my horse and my selffe, ijs. a day . . . xvjs.
Paid for my brother Wellyam Dean, the xth of February Anno Do. 1595, as folowith:—
Imprimis paid to Mr. Hurpoll, ffor that wats dwe to him since last tearme, and it was for boles. xviijs. vjd.
ffor daies to plead in the King's Bench . . viijd.
paid for making upt the issuing bill' . . ijs.
Item dating hit, iijs. viijd.; for a copye of hit, with nam' of his attorney iijs. . . . vjs. 8d.
for the venires tecum and the returne of hit . iiijs. ixd.
for a copy of the wholl boke . . . ijs. 8d.
for the recordinge of the nyse prius . . viijs. vid.
Item for the clurke fees . . . . ijs.
Item for Mr. Hurpoles fees . . . . ijs. ixd.
Item for the copy of the ple'g & diting . . iijs.
Item for Mr. Hurpoles fees. . . . iijs. iiijd.
58l. 10s.

In the Starchamber.

Item to Mr. Mylles, for his fees . . . iijs. iiijd.
Item paid for an order to return the comysion . ijs.
Item paid for the copy of our bocke, with Mr. Mylesse's hand to hit . . . . xls.
Item paid to Mr. Rogers for the wrytyng of hit . iijs. iiijd.
Item paid to Mr. Hurpoll, for his ffees . . iijs. iiijd.

Item in the Chaunssay.

Item for Mr. Chamberlains ffees . . . iijs. iiijd.
Item for halff of the commyssion . . . iijs. iiijd.
Item for drawyng and ingrosing the . . iijs.
Item paid for filing hit to Mr. Puckar . . xijd.
Item for Mr. Hurpole's fees . . . iijs. iiijd.
Item for the replecaysion . , . . iiijs. viijd.
Imprimis ffor my own charges ordinary for xv. daies, my horsse and myselffee, at ijs. a day . xxxs.
Item for the hire of a horsse for iiij. daies . . iiijs.
This charges cost more that I spent, which I do not set down, 7s. each.

Sume of this terme is viijl. vjs. viijd. beside extraordinary fees.

Indorsed:—

The some of all the charges and expenses in lawe against Sowe men by computacion } xx iij,xiijl. vjs. viijd.

William Deane versus *Cheney & alis.*

Mich. xxxvo. and xxxvj. Elizabeth Regina.

ffor Mr. Shinburrowe's fee in the Chauncery . . iijs. iiijd.
ffor a coppie of the bill . . . . . vjs. viijd.
ffor ingrosinge of the de and the bill . . . vjs. viijd.
ffor the dedimus potestatum . . . . vijs. xd.
ffor the soliceter, his fee . . . . . iijs. iiijd.
ffor a coppie of Darlie's and other depositions . . xxd.

In the Starchamber.

Payed unto Mr. Thomas Mills, for his fee . . . iijs. iiijd.
ffor vj. subpenaes . . . . . xxvijs.
ffor drawinge and ingrosinge the bill . . . xxs.
ffor Mr. Yelverton's fee . . . . . xxs.
ffor Mr. Soliceter, his fee . . . . . iijs. iiijd.

Hill, xxxvo.

Payed to Mr. Mills, for his fee . . . . iijs. iiijd.
ffor a coppie of Wall and Ratcliffe's answers . . xvjs.
ffor drawinge and ingrosinge the intergatories . . xs.
ffor a coppie of Wall and Ratcliffe's answere upon the intergatories . . . . . xiiijs.
ffor the soliceter, his fee . . . . . iijs. iiijd.
ffor a lat out of the King's Benche . . . . vs. jd
ffor Thomas Deanes, his costs in travelinge to London . xxs.
ffor iiij. warrants, versus Cheney and alis . . . xvjd.
ffor the attorney, his fee . . . . . iijs. iiijd.
ffor drawinge the intergatories at Sowe . . . xxs.
ffor the attorney, his charges in comminge thyther . xxs.
ffor aparence in the Starchamber at the sute of Cheney and alis. . . . . vjs. viijd.
ffor the soliceter, his fee . . . . . iijs. iiijd.

xijl. xiijs. xij.

[*Legal Observer*, London, 1839, March 30.]

Circuit Receipts and Expenditure of the Judges in 1706—7.

Expenditure.

Lord C. B. Ward } Northern Sum-
Mr. J. Tracy. } mer Circuits.
July 12th, 1706.

Paid ye house bill at Newark	2	5	11
To ye servants in the house	0	5	0
To ye poore	0	1	6
Ffor the cooke's horses	0	2	4
Paid at Great Ashfford	0	14	0
To ye poore there	0	1	0
To ye poore on ye road to Durham	0	0	10
Durham :			
To ye musick at Durham	0	10	0
	0	10	0
To ye Deane's servants	0	10	0
To ye library boy	0	2	6
To ye man at the Minster	0	2	6
To ye Bishop's servants	10	0	0
Carlisle :			
To ye master gunner at Carlisle	1	0	0
To ye sheriff's cooke	1	0	0
To ye butler and yeoman of the wine cellar	1	0	0
To ye store house keeper	0	10	0
To ye maids	0	10	0
The porter	0	5	0
The musick	0	5	0
The poore	0	5	0
The coachman, sherriff	0	5	0
Ffor the cooke's horses	0	11	0
To ye centinells at ye doore	0	2	0
To Mr. Simpson's servants at Penrith	0	10	0
To ye musick there	0	5	0
To ye poore	0	5	0
Lancaster, presents.			
Corporason, a quarter of beefe, a veale, a mutton	0	10	0

(This and the following nine items, are gratuities to the servants of the persons who made presents to the judges.)

Mr. Metcalf, 2 doz'n red wine	0	5	0
Countess Derby, a buck	0	10	0
The sheriffe, 6 dozen wine	0	10	0
Lord Derby, a stag	1	0	0
Lord Powys, a buck	0	10	0
Lord Mountague, 2 dozen red	0	5	0
Collonel Grahme, a buck, 1 dozen claret, 6 bottles white wine, 4 bottles Caltavella, 4 pint bottles Smirna	1	0	0
Collonel Stanley, ½ a buck and 6 fowles, more game	0	5	0
	0	2	6
Paid Mr. Birthap for goods bought of Mr. Shield for ye circuite	0	8	0
Given the sexton	0	2	0
The servants	2	0	0
The poore	0	5	0
Paid ye cooke's wages	3	0	0
Paid ye house bills	19	6	0
Ffor cookes horses	0	12	6
Sherrift's Coachman	0	10	0
Given ye horslers	0	5	0
To old Hopwood, ye trumpeter	0	10	0
Preston :			
The house bill	4	3	0
The cookes' horses	0	2	6
To ye servants	0	5	0
To ye poore	0	2	6
To ye horslers	0	4	0
More after ye bill	0	4	0
Warrick :			
Cookes' horses	0	2	8
House bill	2	16	6
To ye servants	0	2	6
To ye horslers	0	2	6
To ye poore	0	2	6

Paid the cooke his expences to London from Lancaster .	1	17	6
	10	05	2
	32	16	0
	20	8	7
	63	9	9
Disburst by Mr. Dickeson	65	3	10
By Braban	63	9	9
	128	13	7
Received by D.	57	4	0
By B.	43	7	0
	100	11	0
Due in all	28	2	7
From each Judge	14	1	3½

Receipts.
West Lent Circuit, 1706, 7.

Gloves, double . . .	2	0	0
Southton:			
Admission Guard . .	0	6	8
Wilts:			
Admission Guardian .	0	6	8
1 ffine	0	6	8
Of Mr. Marshall Johnson	12	0	0
Somersett:			
1 ffine	0	6	8
nine items, are gratui-			
Of Mr. Marshall Johnson	20	10	0
Oakehampton:			
Admission Guardian	0	6	8
1 ffine	0	6	8
Launceston:			
Of Mr. Marshall Johnson	6	6	8
Gloves	1	0	0
3 ffines	1	0	0
1 Adm: Guard . .	0	6	8
Ex'on:			
5 ffines	1	13	4
1 Admission Guard .	0	6	8
Honiton:			
1 ffine	0	6	8
Axminster:			
1 Admission Guard .	0	6	8
	47	06	8
	47	06	8

Receipts.—Northern Summer Circuit.

Hillington:			
A ffine	0	6	8
Buckingham:			
Of Mr. Marshall Cotton	4	0	0
Of Marshall Cotton more	11	0	0
Glove money . . .	03	0	0
2 Admission of Guardians	0	13	4
	19	0	0

Receipts.—Norf' Lent Circuit, 1707, 8.

Aylesbury:			
Of Marshall Hayes .	3	0	0
Glove money . . .	1	0	0
Bedford:			
Of Marshall Hayes .	4	10	0
More of him . . .	1	1	6
Glove money . . .	1	0	0
Huntingdon:			
Of Mr. Marshall Hayes	3	0	0
Glove money . . .	1	0	0
j ffine	0	6	8
Cambridge:			
Of Mr. Marshall Hayes	jj	0	0
Glove money . . .	1	0	0
j ffine	0	6	8
Thetford:			
Of Mr. Marshall Hayes	3	j	jo
Glove money . . .	1	0	0
Bury:			
Guardian Admission	0	6	8

[*Legal Observer*, London, 1839, May, 25.]

Ancient Law Expenses.

Anno 34 Henrici VIII. HEREAFTER follows the costs, charges, and expenses, in purchasing of the King's grace certain parcells of the late Abbey Lands lying about and nigh unto ye Citty. Laid out and paid by Mr. Henry Over.

	li.	s.	d.
Imprimis. Paid to Mr. Chancellor of the Augmentacon for his reward	20	00	00
Item. Paid to Mr. Baker 20 angels	07	10	00
Item. Paid to Mr. Chancellor's Clerke	00	10	00
Item. Paid for the warrant	00	07	06
Item. to Mr. Burgoy for ye particulars	02	00	00
Item. to his clerk	02	00	00
Item. ffor the search of a lease in Dukes office	00	02	00
Item. To Mr. Morgan	00	02	00
Item. Spent at a breakfast upon ye officers for their speed and friendship in the matter	00	07	00
Item. In reward to Mr. Duke's clerk for makeing up ye paper book	00	15	00
Item. To How his clerk for extending the book	00	05	00
Item. To Morgan for mending the book	00	02	00
Item. To Mr. Duke for his ffine	03	00	00
Item. To Mr. Baron and Mr. Henley for extending and penning the book	02	05	00
Item. Paid for writing the book in parchment	01	00	00
Item. Paid to the officers for extending the same book	00	15	00
Item. Paid to Mr. Baron's clerk for his pains therein	00	05	00
Item. Paid alsoe to another clerk for the same	00	02	00
Item. Paid to Mr. Chancellor's clerk att the Court	00	07	06
Item. Paid to Mr Houneg, clerk at one time	00	07	06
Item. Paid to Edward for that he did not make the bill	00	05	00
Item. Paid to Mr. Bremly Graunt for his councell	00	05	00
Item. Given to Mr. Chancellor of the Tenths to call speedily for his book	01	02	06
Item. Given to Mr. Henege for his reward	02	05	00
Item. to his clerk	00	15	00
Item. Paid at the receiveing of the money	00	10	00
Item. Paid to Doctor Cromer	03	00	00
Item. To Mr. North treasurer for bearing to 7th 11 yards of Damask	04	02	06
Item. Paid to William Wightman	00	15	00
Item. Paid to Mr. Treasurer	00	15	00
Item. Paid for the Signet Seal	03	06	08
Item. Paid for the Priory Seal	01	16	08
Item. Accquittance for the money	00	05	00
Item. To Glascort	00	05	00
Item. To Water, Mr. Chancellor's clerk	00	05	00
Item. A recognizance with the ffee and making thereof	00	10	00
Item. Paid for the petty ffees	01	04	00
Item. The Clerk of the Chamber	00	06	08
Item. Paid for a writt of allowance	00	05	00

	li.	s.	d.
Item. Paid for wax and examining the book	00	03	04
Item. for enrolling the same	02	13	04
Item. ffor writing the book to the Great Seal	03	00	00
Item. ffor a tun of wine given to the Lord Chancellor	03	06	08
Item. Given another time to Graunt Bromley	00	05	00
Item. Paid to Marten	00	07	06
Item. Paid to Mr. Cowper	01	10	00
Item. Paid to Mr. Treasurer 40 angells	15	10	00
Item. To Mr. Cowpers Grants	00	11	03
Item. Paid to John Hill	07	00	00
Item. Paid to Mr. Marshall	00	13	04
Item. Paid to the Kings grace to the hands of Mr. Treasurer	1378	10	06
Item. Paid for 2 dozen of spoons	06	6	3
Sum Totall	1477	11	4

Towards which charge the said Mr. Over received these sums following, Anno 34, Henrici VIII:

Imprimis. He received at London of Mr. White, merchant taylor	1000	00	00
Item. He received out of the common box as appeareth	20	00	00
Item. He received a ring of gold	00	05	08
Item. He received of the citty's goods being in his own hands and in Mr. Warren's hands	400	00	00
Item. He received for half a year's rent of the same lands purchased 15s. due at Michaelmas last	40	00	08
Sum Totall received	1466	03	08
And soe is oweing to the said Mr. Over	11	07	08
Allowed alsoe to the said Mr. Over for his charges in being Burgesse of the Parliament	8	00	00
Of the which he remitted in recompense of such money he had in loan	5	00	00
And soe was oweing to him	14	7	8
Whereof was paid unto him out of the common box by the hands of Mr. Mayor the 12th day of January Anno 34 Henrici VIII.	14	00	00
And he remitted the odd	00	7	08

[*Legal Observer*, London, 29 June, 1839.]

Legal Antiquities.

Writ of Protection to a common Attorney of the King's Bench.

Richard, by the grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland.

To the Mayor and Bailiffs of the City of Coventry, and every of them, greeting:

Whereas, on the part of William Bristowe, one of the attorneys of our Court of the Bench, it has been often shewed to us, that whereas he is a common attorney in the Bench aforesaid, and divers matters of many of our liege subjects in the same Bench prosecuting and defending, he as their attorney is prosecuting, and the same William, and all other attorneys in the Bench aforesaid prosecuting or defending for their masters and clients, ought not to be drawn or compelled to answer before any secular Judges for any pleas, except before our Justices of the Bench aforesaid (felonies, and appeals and pleas of free tenement, only excepted;) neither from the time where there is no memory have they been accustomed: And that certain malevolent people, ignorant of the privilege of our aforesaid Court, forced him, the same William, to plead before you, as we have learned; and by your ministers caused him to,be attached, to the great damage of him the said William, and several of our liege subjects in our aforesaid Court prosecuting and defending, whose attorney the same William is, are manifestly endangered, whereof he has supplicated us to provide to him a fit remedy in this behalf: And willing to do to the same William what is just and consonant to reason, and to cause to be observed inviolably the liberties and privileges of our Court aforesaid, we have oft times commanded you, and every of you, that you no longer claim to hear any manner of pleas and plaints against the aforesaid William by any persons whomsoever moved or to be moved before you, or any of you, by whatsoever names the parties aforesaid may be called in the same, except as before excepted . . . . . and him the same William, together with his pledges and manucaptors from that Court, where so before you, or any of you, he has been forced to plead, without delay you freely permit to depart, saying to the complainants in those suits that they may prosecute their complaints aforesaid in our Court of the Bench aforesaid, demanding justice there against the aforesaid William, if to them it shall seem expedient. You nevertheless, slighting our aforesaid commands to you, and every of you, so often therefore directed, in the pleas aforesaid before you moved and pending, ... to the no small and heavy damage of the said William, and the manifest peril, unjustly, of many of our liege subjects prosecuting and defending in our aforesaid Courts, whose attorney the same William is, of which we understand that many are still depending.

We command you, and every of you firmly enjoining, that all manner of pleas and plaints towards the aforesaid William, by whomsoever moved or to be moved before you, or any of you, by whatsoever names the parties aforesaid may be called in the same, except as be-

force excepted, . . . you no more claim to hear, and him the said William, together with his pledges and manucaptors from that Court, where so before you, or any of you he has been forced to plead, without delay you freely permit to depart, saying to the complainants in those suits, that they may prosecute their suits in our Court of the Bench aforesaid, there to follow up justice against the aforesaid William, if to them it shall seem expedient; or that you yourselves, before our Justices at Westminster, in the Octaves of St. Hilary, shewing wherefore our commands aforesaid, so often to you thereupon directed you refuse to follow; And have there this writ. Witness, T. Bryan, at Westminster, the 28th day of November, in the first year of our reign.

CONYNGESBY.

[*Legal Observer*, London, 1839, August 31.]

Bill of Costs in 1608.

Imprimis my ffees in the cause w'ch was dependinge sundry and divers termes in the King's Bench, betweene Will'm Hickman, pl't, and Mr. Davenport, defend't, for counsell in drawinge three sev'all pleas att three sev'all tymes, beinge the like ffees, w'ch Mr. Crooke had besyde sundrye tymes attentant at Mr. Serjant Hearnes chambers . . xxxs

It'm the like cause in the said Court betweene Mr. Pritchard, pl't, and Mr. Davenport, defend't beinge the like ffees w'ch Mr. Crooke had . . . . xxxs

It'm in the like cause, wherein Mr. Crooke was pl't, and Mr. Davenport defend't . . . .

It'm for drawinge a petic'on to the Lord Chiefe Justice, to certefie him the true estate of the said where causes, uppon he would not suffer anye further p'ceedings in the said Court . . . . . xs

It'm for ingrossinge of the said petic'on . . ijs

It'm for drawinge of a petic'on to my Lord Stanhoppe, to sett down the true estate of the said causes, where uppon he wrott to my Lord Chiefe Justice . . xs

It'm for engrossinge of the said petic'on . . ijs

It'm in the action in the Comon Plees, wherein Will'm Hickeman was pl't, and Mr. Davenport defend't . xs

It'm in the same Court in the acc'on wherein Mr. Pritchard was pl't, and Mr. Davenport defend't . . xs

It'm my ffee touchinge the said cause to attend Mr. Justice Chawdye at his chamber, beinge then as I take it, Lord Chiefe Justice of the Comon Plees, to answeare to such causes as weare objected agaynst Mr. Davenport touchinge the said cause . . xs

It'm my ffee for the cause wherein Massie is pl't against Mr. Page, in wh'ch suit Mr. Aston is attorney . xs

It'm my fee for the cause wherein is pl't against Mr. Clarke, in w'ch suit Mr. Aston is attorney . . xs

It'm a petic'on drawne to my Lord Chiefe Justice, to move him touchinge the makinge of clothes, and to streche them and transport them . . . xs

It'm for engrossinge of the same petic'on. . . ijs

It'm for drawinge of a petic'on to my Lord Chancellor, in answeare of the objection of my Lord Bartlett and others, which they made against Mr. Maior and his brethren, touchinge the justices of peace w'thin this countie, w'ch they would be w'thin this countre xs

ffor thengrossing of the same petic'on . . . ljs

It'm my stay w'th twoe men and three horses in London, at the least x dayes and more, to have awnswearc of my lord's petic'on, and to attend the judges, that both p'ties might be harde touching the said cause of justices of peace and when thother p'tie came not, I makinge the justices acquainted with the poyntes

of the ch'res, and shewing them the same, vidz; for my two men xid. a day a-peace, and my selfe ijs. a day, and my three horses xviij a day . . lvs

It'm to my Lord Chancellor's secretaire for expedic'on to p'cure the petic'on answeared, and for the coppie of my lorde lettere sent to the judges touching the said causes, and his paines in hastinge p'curiage the the saide letters . . . . . xxs

Item to Mr. Justice Walmesley man for examininge p'te of the ch're according to the direction of my Lord Chauncellor and the Judges . . . . vs

Item to twoe of Mr. Justice Warburton's men for examininge of the whole ch're, by Mr. Justis Warburton's appoyntem't, because it was objected that the Judges could not judge upon the matter in question unless the whole charter was perused, wherein they spent the best part of ij dayes . . . . xiijs iiijds

Item for drawing of sev'all formes of p'ceedinges, peticions, notes, and other wrightinges towching the p'ceedinges for the ch'res wherein it shoulde have bin renewed, and my attendants , w'ch according to the like ffees as Mr. ffuller had cometh to iiijli., is not soe much as Mr. ffuller had . . . . . iiijli

Item for the coppinge out of such coppies and draughts which were draune . . . . . xs

Alsoe Mr. ffuller had after as I remember of my selfe, after their going fourth of the towne . . .

Item for coppinge out of the ch'res which amount to 130 sheets, or there aboutes, canne be noe lese then . xis

Item to Mr. Wolland in the Crowne Office for the Kinges Bench, being behinde for yeares after xxs a yeare, w'ch I have given my worde shall be sent him p'csently which cometh to at leaste, for 4, 5, or 6 yeares, as I take it vli

Item for drawing the deade of feofement for Bablake-lande . . . . . xs

Item for drawing of the indenture of covenants, and for the declaration of the trust of that feofment . xs

Item for drawing the deade of feofment for ould ffillonglye lands . . . . . xs

Item for the drawing of the indenture of covenant, and the trust for the same lands . . . . xs

Item for the drawing of the deede of feofment for the priory land . . . . . xs

Item for the drawing of the indenture of covenant, and the declarac'on of the truste. . . . xs

Item for the drawing of the deede of feofment for Coxon's land . . . . . xs

Item for drawing the indenture of covenant and the declarac'on of the trust . . . . xs

It'm for the matter dependinge in the King's Bench against Mr. Mills and Shewell, w'ch concerne the wryt of restituc'on for the counsell in makinge of the returne . . . . . xs

It'm for counsell in joyninge the issue . . . xs

It'm for two sev'all motions in the Kinge Benche for the same causes . . . . . xxs
It'm for my ffee at the tryall . . . . . xs
It'm for counsell for the plea in the replevynge for the rent fourth of Mr. Warran graunde . . . . xs
It'm for Mr. Welland, his ffee, beinge Clarke of the Crowne Office, when informac'on was given that a quo warranto was drawinge against the cittie . iijs iijd
It'm to Mr. Serjeant Nicholas for his counsell touchinge the charter for and concernynge the royall amercements . . . . . xs
Besyd my contynuall attendinge fourth of my chamber at Mr. Tippers, touchinge the late extended agreement for the parke . . . . . .
Besyd my attendinge fourth of my chamber uppon the Judges of Assices, touchinge informinge of them the poynt of our charter, touchinge the justice of peace, beinge many and sundry dayes and tymes .
It'm for drawinge of the deede touchinge the graunt of the rent charge from Mr. Barker to the maior, bailiffe, and comonnaltie of the cittie . . . xs
Besyde the pursuinge of all the charters to advise to answeare the objections which the Lord Bartlett and others did objecte, touchinge the justice of peace in the cittie of Coventry, whereas I found sufficient matter to satisfie the judges, w'ch spent me sundry dayes . . . . . .
I have given Mr. Tipper my word for satisfyenge him for his paynes, which if you do not, I must.
I have given Mr. Auditer Kinge's man my word for satisfyinge of him for his paynes for surchinge about the 97li rent going fourth of the pryory lande, further than that w'ch Mr. Shewell did give him.
It'm the serch for the copie of the will by w'ch the 1000li is given to the Cittie, and a coppie of soe much of the will as concerneth that pay'nt.
Item my attendinge to serch in the Tower and perusinge the recorde there touchinge Chillsmore, for and consernynge the Duke Dome of Cornewell.
It'm to the lad that brought the wrytt from Warwick.
It'm to Mr. Kinge, the under sheriff's deputie, for the copie of the wrytt touchinge the rent of the subposed Earle's part.
It'm for drawinge of another feoffment to Mr. Barker of the said lande, for the payment of vli. xs
Item for th' engrossinge of the said indentures and deede of ffeoffme't for Bablacke's lande; viz. for the payre of indentures xiijs. iiijd., and for the deede of ffeoffm't vs., cometh to . . . xviijs iiijd
It'm for th'engrossinge of the said indentures and deede of ffeoffem't for old ffillongley lande; viz. for the payre of indentures xiijs. iiijd., and for the deede of ffeoffem't vs. . . . . xviijs iiijd
It'm for th'engrossinge of the said indentures and deede of ffeoffem't for the Pryorye lande; viz. for the

payre of indentures xiijs. iiijd. and for the deede of ffeoffem't vs. . . . . xviijs iiijd

Item for th'engrossinge of the said indenture and deede of ffeoffem't for Cookeson's lande; viz. for the payre of indentures xiijs. iiijd., and for the deede of ffeoffem't vs. . . . . xviijs iiijd

Note that some of these indentures or deedes weare, as I take it, twyce written, in respect of some parties dyed before the state weare executed.

It'm for drawinge of a l're of atturney from Mr. Letheaborowe to make lyverie and seison, because he could not goe himselfe . . . . . xs

It'm for drawinge of sev'all petic'ons to the sev'all Lords of the Counsell beinge Commissioners to have theire furtherance for the pke, att such tyme as you weare sent for before the Lo: of the Counsell from Mr. Tipper . . . . . xs

It'm for the wrytinge of the sev'all petic'ons being att least five or six . . . . . viijs

It'm for the ingrossinge of the indentures from Mr. Barker to the Cittie, and the letter of atturney to receave livery and seison . . . . . vs xviijd

It'm for the ingrossinge of the indentures from the Cittie to Mr. Barker, and the letter of atturney to receave livery and seisin . . . . . vs

Sm' totall bysyd the things whereof no particular sume is sentt downe £38 10 4

M'd.—That Mr. Stapleton is to paye xiijli for the rent of his howse a litle Podingcorst, due at Mich. 1608, for one whole yere past.

(Indorsed) Mr. Stapleton's bill, 1608.

[*Legal Observer*, London, 1839, September 28.]

The Prince of Monaco.

October 2, 1841. At his Hotel in Paris, Honoré Grimaldi, Sovereign Prince of Monaco, Duke of Valentinois, in France, Peer of France, Grandee of Spain of the first class, and a Noble of Genoa.

The Prince was in the 68th year of his age, and succeeded to his father, the Prince Honoré IV., in 1819. He has left no issue, and is succeeded by his brother Count Florestan Grimaldi, now Prince Florestan I.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for December 1832, is an account of many members of this family, and in that for October, 1834, is an account of a long continued litigation between the Grimaldis of Antibes, and the Princes of Monaco, for the right to this ancient principality.

The late Prince's mother was a daughter of the Duke d'Aumont and Mazarin. His father, Prince Honoré IV., suffered greatly by the French Revolution, being long confined in prison; his Princess, from whom he had been divorced, perished by the guillotine, in 1794. His beautiful castles of Monaco and Mentoni, the former scarcely surpassed in Europe, were pillaged, and are at present unrepaired, whilst his fine chateau at St. Lo, on the road to Cherbourg, is still in ruins. On Buonaparte's landing from Elba, near Monaco, he met the Prince, then restored, after an absent life of wretchedness, and he insulted a Prince of grey hairs and enfeebled understanding, with even vulgar brutality.

The grandfather of the late Prince was Honoré III. He was born in 1720, and married Maria, daughter of Joseph Brignoli, a a Genoese patrician, in 1757, from whom he was divorced in 1770. The Princess married subsequently the Prince de Condé (Gentleman's Magazine," vol. lxxxviii., part i., page 564), and died at Wimbledon, aged 75 years, in 1813 (Gentleman's Magazine," vol. lxxxiii., part i., page 393); but her remains were removed to France on the return of the Royal Family to their kingdom. This Prince (Honore III.) was an inmate of the Bastile in 1748, and the lettre-de-cachet committing him is curious; it is as follows:

"My Cousin,—Being by no means satisfied with your conduct, I send you this letter, to apprize you that my intention is, that as soon as you receive this, you proceed to my Castle of the Bastile, there to remain till you have my further orders. On which, my cousin, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping. Given at Versailles, the 25th June, 1748.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Countersigned) D'Argenson."

This same principality has been in the possession of the house of Grimaldi (sprung from Grimoald, great uncle to Charlemagne), from the tenth century, having been granted to them by the Emperor Otho I., in the year 920. It is surrounded by the states of the King of Sardinia, and the Mediterranean, and has only a surface of twenty-one and a half square miles, and a population of six or seven thousand inhabitants. The revenues, prior to 1789, were estimated at no more than 80,000 francs, but the father of the late

Prince greatly increased them. From the year 1605, Spain had a garrison at Monaco, and the family had long previously connected themselves intimately with that kingdom, having had a personal friendship with the Emperor Charles V., who granted to one branch of them, in addition to other reminiscences, the liberty of using his own arms on a chief of the shield of their own, and the title of Cavalleroni, or hereditary knights; but in 1641, in consequence of the insolence of the Spanish garrison, the Prince Honoré II., aided by a few of his subjects, drove them from his territories, and put his principality under the protection of Louis XIII., by a treaty made at Perpignan. The Prince's Spanish estates in the Milanese, and the kingdom of Naples, having been confiscated by this conduct, Louis, in order to recompense him, erected in his favour the Duchy Peerage of Valentinois, with the Marquisate of Beaux and the County of Carladez, the Baronies of Buis and Calvinet, and Lordship of St. Remy,—possessions which, before the Revolution, produced 270,000 francs annually. The King also elected him one of his Council, and nominated him and his successors hereditary governors of the French garrison at Monaco, with a rent of 24,000 francs annually; and with his own hands the King invested the Prince with the order of the Golden Fleece. At the French Revolution the then Prince lost Monaco, but on the fall of Buonaparte in 1815, the Allied Sovereigns, by the general treaty of peace, placed Monaco under the protection of the King of Sardinia, who, in 1817, by a declaration, acknowledged that the Prince was a Sovereign, and that Sardinia had no other privilege to exercise than that of having a garrison and naming a commander.

The scenery of this territory and its neighbourhood is unrivalled, and indescribably picturesque and beautiful. Large rocks covered with aloes, groves of palm trees, olive, orange, lemon, and cypress trees, arbutus, myrtle, and jessamine, in wild profusion, on each side of the roads, and the turf imbedded with wild thyme, and innumerable odoriferous plants and heaths, from which the most grateful odours are inhaled at every step, as the foot crushes the blossoms. The present Prince Florestan I. was born in 1785, and married, in 1818, Mademoiselle Rouiller.

[*Gentleman's Magazine.* London, January, 1842.]

Memoir of the Misses Noyes.

On the 9th of December last, at her residence in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, in the 77th year of her age, Miss Ann Noyes, and on the 19th of April following, at her house in Montague-square, her sister, Miss Sarah Noyes, in the 79th year of her age.

They were the daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Buckeridge Noyes, Esq., of Southcot, near Reading, who died in 1797, by Sarah, the daughter and eventually the heiress of Robert Hucks, Esq., of Aldenham, co. Herts. (M.P. in 1722 for Abingdon, and who died in 1745) by Sarah, only surviving child of Henry Coghill, Esq., of Wigborne, Aldenham; and which Robert was the only son of William Hucks, Esq., (M.P. for Abingdon, in 1708, and for Wallingford in 1714 and 1722), also of Aldenham, and of Bloomsbury parish, Middlesex, where he contributed, at his sole expense, the statue of King George I., now surmounting the steeple of the church of St. George. The family of which these sisters were the last of the name, has been resident at Andover and at Reading for many centuries; their pedigree was entered in the Heralds' Visitation for Berks, in 1664; and in a Martyrology, published in 1678, is an account of "Master Noyes, a young gentleman of good family, not far from Reading, in Berkshire."

Thomas Buckeridge Noyes, Esq., was the only surviving son of George Noyes, Esq., of Basingstoke, of Andover, and of Southcot, in the parish of St. Mary's, Reading. He was Receiver-General of Land Tax for the county of Southampton, and died in 1752; having married, in 1730, Miss Anne May, sister and co-heiress of Daniel May, Esq., of Sulhamstead (whose mother was an heiress of the ancient Berkshire family of *Noke*, recorded in the Heralds' visitations of Berkshire, from 1533 to the latest visitation in 1664); and leaving issue, in addition to his said son, Anne, who married in 1770 Edward Benton, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Master of the King's Bench; Sarah, who married Jerome Knapp, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Clerk of Assize of the Home Circuit, whose death and memoir appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for June, 1792.

The before-named George Noyes was son of George Noyes, of Andover, who, in 1693, married Sarah, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Richard Buckeridge, of Kingsclere, in the co. of Southampton, clerk, son of Thomas Buckeridge, of Baseldon (who died in 1651), by his wife Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Goddard, of Clive Pipard, and nephew of John Buckeridge, Bishop of Rochester in 1611, and of Ely in 1628, the sons of William Buckeridge, of Basildon, who married in 1562 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Kibblewhite, of Basildon, of kin to Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and which last-named George Noyes was also son of a George Noyes, of Andover. These two deceased sisters became thus the representatives of the families of Noyes, Kibblewhite, Buckeridge, Goddard, May, Noke, Hucks, and Coghill, most of whose armorial bearings are depicted on the family hatchments and monuments or grave stones in St. Mary's church, Reading, and in Aldenham church.

Their valuable estates at Aldenham, at Clifton Hampden (where Miss Ann Noyes endowed with a residence the perpetual curacy, of which she held the advowson), and their other estates in Oxfordshire and Berkshire, have descended to the next heir, and their large residuary personal estate to their next of kin.

They were buried with their family at St. Mary's, Reading.

[*Gentleman's Magazine.* London, June, 1842.]

Family Birthdays.

1842.

January 2nd	HENRY KNAPP.
8th	ANNA MARIA KNAPP.
8th	Alexander Beaufort Grimaldi.
22nd	MARY ANN GRIMALDI.
30th	CHARLES TURNER.
February 4th	THOMAS GEORGE KNAPP.
4th	SARAH ANN TURNER.
10th	Augusta Ann Knapp.
12th	Emma Celia Turner.
14th	Hambly Knapp.
22nd	Henry Beaufort Grimaldi.
25th	Louisa Beaufort Grimaldi.
March 12th	William Beaufort Grimaldi.
14th	CHARLES KNAPP.
May 13th	George Wyatville Wynford Knapp.
June 18th	Henry Knapp.
22nd	SARAH ELIZABETH KNAPP.
July 5th	Blanche Beaufort Grimaldi.
7th	Charles Beaufort Grimaldi.
August 1st	EMMA KNAPP.
9th	Mary Beaufort Grimaldi,
September 30th	Stacey Beaufort Grimaldi.
October 12th	Wynford Beaufort Grimaldi.
18th	STACEY GRIMALDI.
31st	Emma Sophia Knapp.
November 28th	Helen Louisa Knapp.
December 21st	HAMBLY KNAPP.
29th	Thomas Lloyd Knapp.

Family Birthdays.

THOMAS GEORGE KNAPP	4th February, 1766.
SARAH ELIZABETH KNAPP	22nd June, 1777.
Hambly Knapp	21st December, 1796.
Sarah Ann Turner	4th February, 1802.
Mary Ann Grimaldi	22nd January, 1803.
Henry Knapp	2nd January, 1811.
Charles Knapp	14th March, 1814.
HAMBLY KNAPP.	
EMMA KNAPP.	
Hambly Knapp	14th February, 1825.
Emma Sophia Knapp	31st October, 1827.
Augusta Ann Knapp	10th February, 1830.
Helen Louisa Knapp	28th November, 1831.
George Wyatville. Wynford Knapp	13th May, 1836.
CHARLES TURNER	30th January, 1794.
SARAH ANN TURNER.	
Emma Celia Turner	12th February, 1840.
STACEY GRIMALDI	18th October, 1790.
MARY ANN GRIMALDI.	
Stacey Beaufort Grimaldi	30th September, 1826.
William Beaufort Grimaldi	12th March, 1828.
Mary Beaufort Grimaldi	9th August, 1829.
Henry Beaufort Grimaldi	22nd February, 1831.
Wynford Beaufort Grimaldi	12th October, 1832.
Louisa Beaufort Grimaldi	25th February, 1834.
Blanche Beaufort Grimaldi	5th July, 1835.
Charles Beaufort Grimaldi	7th July, 1837.
Alexander Beaufort Grimaldi	8th January, 1839
HENRY KNAPP.	
ANNA MARIA KNAPP	8th January, 1810.
Henry Knapp	18th June, 1840.
Thomas Lloyd Knapp	29th December, 1841.

T. G. Knapp, Esquire.

January 5, 1843. At his residence, Norwood, Surrey, in the 77th year of his age, Thomas George Knapp, Esquire.

The family of Knapp is of Saxon origin, and, as is evidenced by the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror, gave their name to their lands in Hampshire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Gloucestershire, and Hertfordshire; in Sussex, also, King John resided at Kneppe Castle; and the name is found as appertaining to territory in Somersetshire, although not recorded in Domesday. As the Saxons were not only despoiled of all their lands on the Norman Invasion, but kept in much subjection for several generations, it is in vain to expect any accurate account of this family during the early periods of English history, yet the name occasionally appears. John Knapp, mayor of the city of Bristol in 1386, and four times afterwards, founded two Chantries there; and there is at Great Kimeridge, in Dorsetshire, a very ancient effigy in brass, without date, of John Knapp the younger. About the time of Henry VII. branches of the family were seated in Sussex, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire: the former had a grant of arms in 1576. (*or*, in chief three close helmets, in base a lion passant, *sable;* crest, an arm embowed in armour, grasping a broken sword and branch of laurel.) The Oxfordshire and Berkshire families were seated within a very few miles of each other, and that of Oxfordshire had a grant of arms in 1669, similar to the Sussex grant, but reversing the colours of the field and charges, and is now represented by the Duke of Buckingham, whose ancestor, Sir Richard Temple, of Stowe, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Knapp, Esquire. The Duke quarters these arms on his shield. From this marriage are descended the families of numerous Peers, including the late Right Honourable William Pitt. The Berkshire family, from whom the subject of this memoir was descended, commence their pedigree with Thomas Knapp, who flourished in 1539 (30 Henry VIII.), and was tenant of the monastery at Reading, of land at Sulhampstead, and of the tythes of Motehall, in Tylehurst. His son Nycholas, also of Tylehurst, died in 1565, making a nuncupative will, and leaving a son Thomas, who resided at Chilton, in the same county, and whose estate in that parish is enjoyed by the family at this day. He and Amaye, his wife, dying respectively in 1593, and 1605, were buried by their testamentary directions in the parish church at Chilton. Their son Richard purchased in 1603 the ancient seat and estate of the family of Latton, at Chilton and West Ildesley, called Latton's Place; but he resided at Baldon, in Oxfordshire. He died and his will was proved in 1614. He had three sons, all owners of land in Chilton, of whom George the eldest was father of John, baptized at Chilton in 1623, who by his marriage with Alice, the daughter and co-heiress of Adam Cox, of Chilton, became entitled to a portion of the manor of Synnous, in Chilton. By his will, dated 1693, he directs to be buried at Chadleworth, in Berkshire. His son George, born at Chilton in 1652, married, in 1682, at St. Botolph's, London, Mary, daughter of Jerome Clutterbuck. In 1677, he became a citizen and haberdasher of London, since which time his descendants have always been intimately connected

with that company. His son, Jerome Knapp, Esquire, was born in 1687, and in 1728 elected clerk of the Haberdashers' Company, which office he resigned in 1739, on account of ill-health, to Thomas Rutherford, Esquire, who had married his sister, Sarah Knapp. Mr. Jerome Knapp was in 1724 appointed, under the Great Seal of England, a member of the Lieutenancy of the City of London, and in 1709 married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Preston, Esquire, of Bromley, Middlesex, and of St. Magnus the Martyr, London, and sister and co-heiress of Alderman Thomas Preston. He died in 1740 at his residence at Chieveley, near Chilton, and was buried there, leaving an only son, also named Jerome, born in 1722, entered as a member of the Middle Temple, 1737, called to the Bar 1749, elected clerk of the Haberdashers' Company in 1754, and appointed Clerk of Assize of the Home Circuit in the same year, elected a bencher in 1778, and treasurer of the same Inn 1789. He married, first, Isabella, daughter and sole heiress of the Reverend William Ducros, by which marriage he acquired the patronage of the vicarage of Swaton-cum-Spanby, and estates in Lincolnshire, but had no issue by her. He married, secondly, at Reading, in 1758, Sarah, the daughter, and eventually the sole heiress of George Noyes, of Southcote, near Reading, whose mother was Sarah, daughter of the Reverend Richard Buckeridge, of Kingsclere, nephew of John Buckeridge, Bishop of Rochester and Ely in 1611 and 1628, and of kin to Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford. He died at Bath in 1792, and a short memoir of him appears in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of that year. An extremely fine full-length portrait of him by Gainsborough is at Haberdashers' Hall, and two of Sir Joshua Reynold's least faded portraits are of him and his second wife. There was issue by his second marriage with Miss Noyes, 1. Jerome William, 2. Thomas George, the subject of this memoir; and nine other children, all of whom died unmarried, except Mary Ann, married to William Draper Best, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, created, on his retirement, Baron Wynford, by whom she had a numerous family. Jerome William, the eldest son of Jerome and Sarah Knapp, born in 1762, was elected fellow of St. John's, Oxford, as founder's kin, and called to the bar in 1787. He was a member of the Middle Temple, and died October 24, 1815, at his house in Bedford Row, to which he had been taken from court on the preceding day, where he was seized with his fatal illness. He married Eleanor, daughter and at length surviving child and heiress of Edmund Robinson, Esquire, of Plymouth, by Eleanor, daughter and heiress of William Hambly, Esquire, and by this marriage he had three children, Jerome-William, born in 1803, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, as founder's kin, in 1816, barrister-at-law, B.C.L. in 1823, D.C.L. in 1829, who died unmarried in 1836, and of whom a memoir appeared in this magazine; 2. Edmund, born 1805, also of St. John's College, who died unmarried whilst travelling at Trieste, in Greece, in July, 1841, in the 36th year of his age; and 3. Eleanor, married in 1816, to Abel Ram, Esquire, of Ramsford Goree, in the County of Wexford, Ireland, and has a son and daughter. Thomas George Knapp, the subject of this memoir, was born at Haberdashers' Hall, February 4, 1766, and educated under Mr. Bishop, at Merchant Taylors' School. In 1787, he was admitted a solicitor in the four courts at Westminster. In 1790, on the resignation of his father, he was elected clerk of the Haberdashers' Company, and re-

tained that situation until 1826, when he resigned in favour of his eldest son. In 1792, on the death of his father, he was appointed Associate of the Home Circuit, and on the death of his brother, Jerome William, in 1815, he succeeded him as Deputy Clerk of Assize, which office he resigned in 1826. In 1824, on the promotion of his brother-in-law, Mr. Justice Best, to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, he was appointed Associate of the Court, which he retained until the resignation of the Chief Justice. In 1795 he married, at St. Michael, Wood Street, Sarah-Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Hambly, Esquire (cousin of the before-named William Hambly), of Ivinghoe, in the county of Buckinghamshire, and afterwards of Ashtead, Surrey, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom seven attained majority, 1. Hambly, born at Haberdashers' Hall, in 1796, married Emma, the surviving child and heiress of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, and has issue, Hambly, born in 1825, Emma Sophia in 1827, Augusta-Ann in 1830, Helen-Louisa in 1831, and George-Wyatville-Wynford in 1836. 2. Thomas-George, born in 1799, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, who died at Hastings of consumption, unmarried, in October, 1834. 3. Henry, born in 1811, of St. John's College, Oxford, M.A., Vicar of Swaton-cum-Spanby, in Lincolnshire, on the presentation, in 1840, of his aunt, Mrs. Eleanor Knapp; he married, in 1836, at Overton, Flintshire, Anna-Maria, third daughter of the late George Kenyon, Esquire of Cefn, in the county of Denbigh, and has issue, Henry, born in 1840, Thomas-Lloyd, born in 1841, and Anna-Maria, born in 1842. 4. Charles, born in 1814, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and unmarried. 5. Sarah Ann, born in 1802, married, in 1837, at Norwood, to the Rev. Charles Turner, minister of St. Luke's Church, Norwood, and has issue. 6. Mary Ann, born in 1803, married in 1825, at St. Michael, Wood Street, to Stacey Grimaldi, Esquire, F.S.A., of Maize Hill, Greenwich Park, Kent, and has issue. 7. Emma, born in 1812, died of consumption at Norwood, May 26, 1840: one much beloved, and highly blessed with sweet Christian graces, and loveliness of countenance and person. In February last, the subject of this memoir, Thomas George Knapp, Esquire, succeeded as sole next of kin, to the large residuary personal estate of his first cousin, Miss Sarah Noyes, of whom a memoir appeared in the pages of this magazine; whilst the extensive landed estates of that lady and her sister, in Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Middlesex, in part descended, and were in part devised, to their heir-at-law (ex parte maternâ) George Henry Gibbs, Esquire, of Bedford Square, London (nephew of the late Chief Justice, Sir Vicary Gibbs), who has also since departed this life.

Mr. Knapp was taken ill at church on Christmas-day, but was not confined to his chamber until the day preceding his decease, and he closed a long life of active and honourable employment, and unusual health, without disease or pain. He was buried in his daughter's grave, at All Saints, Norwood.

[*Gentleman's Magazine.* London. 1843. February.]

Memoir of Lord Wynford.

From various sources, we are enabled to present our readers with an authentic memoir of the late Right Honourable William Draper Best, Baron Wynford. (See Wilson's Biographical Index to the House of Commons; Foss's Grandeur of the Law; Whishaw's Synopsis of the Bar, &c.). He was born at Hasselbury Plucknutt, near Crewkerne, in the county of Somerset, on the 13th December, 1767. He was the son of Thomas Best, Esquire, and it is believed that the early name of the family was Basset, abbreviated, in progress of time, to Best. He was connected by marriage with Sir Fletcher Norton, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, afterwards Lord Grantley. and descended from Sir William Chapple, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. In the female line, he was allied to an ancestor of the great Earl of Chatham, and his mother was the daughter of Sir William Draper, so well known as the opponent of "Junius."

He received the rudiments of his education at Crewkerne School, and from thence, at the early age of fourteen, he proceeded to Wadham College, Oxford. It was intended, on his entering the university, that he should obtain a fellowship; with the view of entering the church; but after he had resided there for two years, he became entitled, by the death of a first cousin, to the remaining part of an estate, the whole of which had once appertained to his family, and he then relinquished his intention of seeking for college preferment or entering the clerical profession.

After leaving Oxford he entered the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar on the 6th November, 1789, and went the Home Circuit.

He was an instance of an advocate's success without any previous preparation in oratorical experience; for, though a member of the Crown and Rolls Society, which was frequented by many students of the bar, he could never be prevailed on to speak. He first attracted notice in the cause of *Peppin* v. *Shakespeare*, the brief in which happened to be delivered to him in consequence of the absence of the gentleman for whom it was originally designed. The question turned on the rights of a lord of the manor in respect to the appropriation of wastes, and when he afterwards argued the point in the Court of King's Bench, Lord Kenyon paid many compliments to his talents and industry. After an eulogium so flattering to a young counsel he soon got into full practice, both in Westminster Hall and on the circuit. In Hilary Term, 1800, he took the degree of Serjeant at Law, and chose for his motto *Libertas in Legibus*, from the principle of which, it has been truly said, he never departed. He soon advanced to the first rank in extent of practice, and received the honour of an appointment as one of the King's Serjeants in Easter Term, 1806. He was contemporary with Serjeants Cockell and Shepherd, and with them, on one side or other, was engaged in almost every cause in the Common Pleas, and he frequently took the lead in other courts.

In order of time, we may here notice the entrance of Mr. Serjeant Best into parliament, which took place at the general election in the year 1802, when he became member for Petersfield, and the

following particulars are extracted from the publications of the time :—

"On May 24, 1803, soon after the message from his Majesty relative to France had been delivered, Mr. Serjeant Best observed, "That in his opinion, too much time had been occupied in discussing the papers before the house ; for although it was admitted on all hands, that they contained abundant and legitimate causes for war, yet they were still discussing whether they should agree to the address to his Majesty, upon the justice of hostilities.

"If he were asked, would he go to war for Malta? he would answer, 'No ;' he would not go to war for Malta, or a much more extensive possession in the abstract ; but it was the manner in which France demanded Malta ; it was the disposition she had shewn ; it was the designs which she had openly avowed, that, in his opinion, justified this country in going to war. If the smallest spot of earth were demanded of us, in the manner, and under the circumstances that France demanded Malta, he would refuse it, because he would consider it as essentially connected with the safety and the interests of the British empire."

"In July 1803, he opposed the Magistrates' Protection Bill ; on which occasion he delivered his opinion in length. Some of the measures adopted towards the latter end of Mr. Addington's administration were also disapproved by him ; and on the 18th of June 1804, we find his name in a minority of 222 to 264, on Mr. Pitt's Additional Defence Bill ; he also divided with 106 to 313, on Mr. Grey's amendment to the address to the throne, on the Spanish war, on the 12th February, 1805. On the 8th April 1805, we find him voting in conjunction with 217 members who pronouneed on the culpability of Viscount Melville.

"A few days after, he vindicated the conduct of the Commissioners for Naval Affairs ; and on the 26th of the same month, he moved for certain papers relative to the sale of neutral ships, with a view to detect abuses supposed to be committed by Mr. Claude Scott, the agent, a member of that house, who had executed certain contracts for corn during the former administration of Mr. Pitt. These were ordered accordingly ; and in reply to some justificatory observations on the part of the gentleman alluded to, the learned serjeant candidly remarked, 'that he hoped the fact would turn out as stated ; in which case, his informant would be called to the bar of the house, to be chastised for a practise which he did fear existed, namely that of individuals misinstructing members of parliament on special grievances.'"

"He next moved 'for an account of all pensions granted by the crown, from the 1st of May 1804, to the 1st of April 1805 ; and an account of all augmentations of salaries by sign manual, letters patent, or warrant.'"

"On May 22d, he moved for the appointment of a Committee on the eleventh report of the naval commissioners, and in an able introductory speech, maintained that some of the fundamental laws of the constitution had been grossly violated, as appeared from the facts disclosed in that important paper. Among other matters of serious import, he stated, that money had been raised by the executive government, without the consent of parliament, by means of exchequer bills. The member for Petersfield also introduced, and carried through parliament, a bill for improving the livings of the clergy in the metro-

polis, who signified their gratitude and approbation, by the donation of a piece of plate with a suitable inscription."

Such was the career in parliament of Mr. Serjeant Best; and we shall now advert to the professional appointments which he received.

In March 1809 he was elected Recorder of Guildford. In Michaelmas Vacation, 1813, he was appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. In Hilary Term, 1818, he became Chief Justice of Chester; and in Michaelmas Vacation in the same year he was promoted to the judicial bench, on the elevation of Mr. Justice Abbott to the head of the King's Bench. The honour of knighthood was, as usual, conferred on the learned judge.

In Hilary Vacation, 1824, he succeeded Lord Gifford as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and continued in that high office till June 1829, when he was succeeded by the present excellent Chief Justice, Sir Nicholas Tindal. The office of judge had been kindly pressed on him by the Prince Regent, when his health was scarcely equal to the arduous duty of a leading counsel. He was also the intimate friend and confidential adviser, on many important occasions. of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William the Fourth, and of the present King of Hanover.

It has been well said in *The Times* that

"The learning and talents which secured his success at the bar did not desert him when he rose to the bench. In those days, as now, a very great proportion of the business of Westminster Hall was attracted to the Court of Common Pleas; and, sitting *in banco*, Chief Justice Best was not surpassed by many of his contemporaries, and probably by no great number of his learned predecessors; but there are those who think that at *Nisi prius* his great ability in eliciting truth became most apparent; it was there, likewise, that persons not learned in the law could best appreciate the rapidity with which he separated the material from the unimportant parts of a case, as well as the perspicuity and brevity with which, in the course of an hour, he would sum up the business of an entire day."

He was raised to the peerage on the 9th June, 1829, by the title of Baron Wynford, of Wynford Eagle, Dorsetshire.

He derived his title of Wynford from the old estate of Wynfrith Eagle, in Dorsetshire, formerly the property of the Sydenhams, which he purchased about the year 1810. From the same journal, we avail ourselves of the following account of his lordship's exertions in the upper house.

"In the year 1824 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and appointed a deputy speaker of the House of Lords. His elevation to the hereditary branch of the legislature has often been attributed to a variety causes;—for example, to the influence of the King of Hanover; to the desire of inducing the learned judge to resign in order to make room for the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; to anything rather than the obvious and avowed reason—the necessity of conferring on a retiring judge of his eminence some distinguished mark of royal approbation; besides that an addition to the law lords was then required by the state of the appeals before the upper house. Till age and infirmity pressed hard upon him, his lordship always took his due proportion of judicial business both in the Privy Council and the House of Lords.

"Although Lord Wynford almost always acted with the Con-

servatives, yet he never entirely surrendered his opinions to any party. On the Reform Bill he always opposed the second reading, for he appeared to think that the bills brought to the House of Lords from the Commons were more likely to increase than diminish bribery, and although they might get rid of some close boroughs, they would in a short time create many more. But when the last of those bills was read a second time, he pressed the heads of the Conservative party to consent to the passing of schedule A; to divide the representatives of the boroughs it included between the counties and large towns; to enlarge the towns in schedule B, so that none of them should have less than 1,000 constituents; and to extend them beyond that number if a majority of the voters were tenants of one man, as well as to increase the qualification for voting in proportion to the amount of the population of towns, on the ground that the inhabitants of houses rated at £10 per annum were not sufficient to secure a respectable class of voters in a large town, although quite sufficient in a smaller one. It must be recollected, that after Lord Grey's postponement of the committee on the bill, many Conservative peers withdrew from the house, and would offer no further opposition to it, apprehensive that there would be an immense creation of peers, or that dangerous results would occur, if the ministry were prevented from carrying their bill in the shape they wished. Lord Wynford would not withdraw from the house, although pressed to do so by the highest authority; but he found it was in vain to attempt his amendments. He, however, continued his attendance in the house, and endeavoured to make every amendment that he could hope to carry."

His family were anciently of considerable station, and the remainder of large estates devolved upon him, which had been enjoyed by his ancestors for many centuries. He married Mary Anne, the second daughter of Jerome Knapp, Esq., a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He has left four surviving children. William, the eldest, was called to the bar, but never practised; he is married and has several children. Samuel, the second son, is in the church, and has a family; he married a daughter of Mr. Justice Burroughs. Thomas, a captain in the royal navy, married a daughter of Lord Kenyon, and has no family. Grace, the eldest daughter, married Phillip Gadsall, Esq., now of Iscoid, Flintshire, and has a family. There was also a daughter named Ann, who married Captain Byam Martin, R.N., and died leaving two infants.

Lord Wynford died at his seat called Leesons, in Kent, on Monday, the 3rd March, having attained his 77th year in December last.

So assiduous was he in his duties whilst on the bench, that his life has frequently been hazarded by his sitting in court when he should have been confined to his room. On one occasion, his carriage was at the door of his house in Bedford Square, to take him to the Warwick Assizes, when his medical attendant accidentally visited him to take leave, and found him in such a state of illness that he immediately proceeded to the Secretary of State, and obtained authority for his lordship's remaining in London: it was stated, that had he not been thus prevented, he would have entered Warwick a corpse.

The kindness of his heart was strongly marked in his countenance; and to an eye of the most extraordinary brilliancy he added a voice of unusual melody. No judge ever presumed less on his elevation than Lord Wynford; to personal vanity he was a perfect stranger, and in

his earliest days, he could never have shewn more courtesy to the solicitors and attorneys of his profession than in his latest years, and he spoke of them as friends in whom "he would never hesitate to trust his fortune, his family, and his honour."

To this we add the following just tribute to the memory of the deceased, extracted from an able writer in the Times:—

"Lord Wynford was a man of many and varied accomplishments —a scholar, an orator, and a lawyer; a man as highly distinguished for his conversational as for his parliamentary talents. He was a man of sudden impulses, but of kindly feelings; of very warm temper, but in general of most amiable deportment. It is no flattery to say of him, that he was an able advocate, an upright though hasty judge, in many respects an enlightened senator, and most certainly an accomplished gentleman. Though endowed with great intellectual power, he never trampled on a fallen opponent. No man better understood or seemed more heartily to love that of which Englishmen are justly proud—their maintenance of 'fair play.' Easily excited to indignation against crime, he always seemed to regard the offender with feelings of deep compassion. The bench where he presided was one of justice, but it was also one of mercy."

Until after he had passed his 74th year he continued to take an active part in the business of the House of Lords, but the weight of declining years warned him to seek that repose which befitted his advanced age, and to enjoy that leisure to which, by a long and laborious life, he had become honourably entitled. Full of years and honours, he has left behind him an example which many men of his profession may endeavour to imitate, but which very few can hope to excel."

["*Legal Observer*," London, 15 March, 1845.]

The Bertie Family.—I.

FIVE GENERATIONS OF A LOYAL HOUSE. Part I. Containing the Lives of Richard Bertie and his son, Peregrine Lord Willoughby. By LADY GEORGINA BERTIE. London, Rivington, 1845.

Light are the labours of the reviewer, whose task is to peruse this interesting volume; and much have our readers to regret that the limits of a newspaper can afford but inadequate space to make them sufficiently acquainted with the contents of this biographical treatise.

The family of Bertie, of Saxon origin, and giving name to Bertielands and Bertiestead, now Berstead, in Kent, were raised to great eminence in the reign of Henry VIII., by the marriage of Richard Bertie, son of Thomas Bertye, Captain of Hurst Castle, with Catharine Duchess of Suffolk, daughter and heiress of William Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and widow of Charles Brandon Duke of Sussex, whose preceding wife was Mary Queen of France, and sister of Henry VIII.

The lives of this Richard Bertie, and of his son Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby, occupy the present quarto volume of above 500 pages; and the work increases the debt which literatures owes to the females of these realms.

Richard Bertie was born in 1518, educated at Oxford, and obtained a fellowship at Corpus Christi as a Hampshire man, which fellowship he retained until his marriage, in 1552, with the Duchess of Suffolk. The Duchess had two sons by her first husband Charles Brandon; and her sentiments on the subject of an early engagement between one of them, then aged only 14, and a daughter of the Protector Somerset, are well worthy of extracting. In assuring the Protector of her friendship, she expresses herself reluctant to cement it, or prove it to world, by engaging their children to each other before they were old enough to judge for themselves:—

No unadvised bonds," she writes, "between a boy and a girl, can give such assurance of good-will as hath been tried already. I cannot tell what more unkindness one of us might show the other, or wherein we might work more wickedly, than to bring our children into so miserable a state as not to choose, by their own liking, such as they must profess so strait a bond, and so great love to, for ever."

These distinguished youths were not, however, destined to figure long in this sublunary world. The elder (Henry) spent the years of infancy by the side of his young sovereign Edward the Sixth.

At a very early age (the youngest being only twelve years old) they were removed to Cambridge, and the widowed duchess also took up her residence there, watching their daily improvement in science, but chiefly longing that they should possess the wisdom which makes "wise unto salvation." Even at meals the system of education was continued; but, in the year 1551, the same day saw the untimely end of both these promising youths, the sweating sickness leaving the Duchess childless.

The Duchess's letter to Cecil on this sad bereavement is beautiful for its resignation and humility.

Many were, of course, the suitors for the fair and rich hand of

the Duchess; it is said that Sigismund, King of Poland, was not unmindful of her position and merits, but her choice fell on Richard Bertie, of Berestead, who proved himself worthy of her selection.

The marriage took place in 1552, and in a letter written by the Duchess in June of that year, alluding to her intention, is a singular notice of the hours of rising then in use:—"From Grimsthorpe, this present Wednesday, at six o'clock in the morning, and like a sluggard in my bed."

Bishop Gardiner's persecution of the new married pair is so fully set out in Holinshed and Fox, that it must not be repeated, though full of interest and instruction; and the escape to Brabant, as well as the sufferings of Mr. Bertie and the Duchess, in 1554, to avoid the persecution of the Roman Catholics, are so much matters of history, that they must be familiar to most of your readers. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth they returned to England, and the Duchess's letter to her sovereign on receiving the joyful tidings that the days of persecution were passed, is replete with sentiments of piety, and concludes with an expression of anxiously waiting to be again able "to sing a song to the Lord in her native land."

In 1563 Mr. Bertie was, with Cecil, elected representative in the county of Lincoln.

In 1567 the Lady Mary Gray, granddaughter of the Duchess's first husband, Charles Brandon, was committed to her charge as a sort of state prisoner, in consequence of her marriage with Mr. Thomas Keys, sergeant porter at Court. The Duchess wrote to Cecil in behalf of her charge, and, after complaining of her poverty since her return from the other side of the sea, which had prevented her from furnishing her own house at Grimsthorpe, she begs that Lady Mary may be allowed the furniture of one room for herself and her maid, "some old silver pots to fetch her drink in and ij lyttle coupes to drinke in. A basin and ewer I fear were too much, but all these things she lacks, and it were meet she had; and has nothing in the world."

It may be mentioned that the town residence of Mr. Bertie and the Duchess, was in the Barbican, near Smithfield, and their country residence often at Greenwich, where the Queen constantly resided.

About 1572 Mr. Bertie laid claim to the title of Baron Willoughby of Eresby, in right of his wife; and the difficulty attending the proceedings shows that honours were not given with inconsiderate haste in this Queen's reign.

The matter was first debated between four of the judges then in London. They thought Mr. Bertie could not challenge to have the title until after his wife's decease, but wished to confer with the rest of the judges. Also that the Queen should consult some of her nobility, and the Officers of Arms.

The Attorney General then changes his opinion (being the opinion of the Judges as stated), and thinks Mr. Bertie might bear the title during his life.

The Queen referred the matter to three Commissioners.

The Commissioners reported to the Queen, and Mr. Bertie waited (by direction) on the Queen at Theobalds, where he was told to see the Queen at Kenilworth.

Accordingly Mr. Bertie was one of the splendid pageant at that castle; and, on the eve of the Queen's departure, the Commissioners again appealed to her on the subject, when, addressing the petitioner,

she said, "Bertie, nunc tua res agitur; and then added, "Quod defertur non aufertur." In conclusion, she observed that she was now on her journey, "that after her progress she would resolve."

Amongst Lord Burghley's papers in the British Museum is the draft of a "decree for Mr. Bertie to be Lord Willoughby, of Willoughby and Eresbie," but it was not carried into effect. Collins, in his "Baronies by Writ," seems to have been ignorant of this "decree," although he published the proceedings on this claim.

The closing years of Mr. Bertie's life are considered to have been devoted to literary pursuits and pleasures. He was renowned for virtue, learning, and proficiency in the study of languages, and was an encourager of literature and learned men. He also made some historical collections for the county of Lincoln.

The Duchess closed her earthly career in 1580, and Mr. Bertie survived her two years only. Their son, Peregrine, succeeded to the mother's title of Willoughby, and to the estates of both his parents.

The life of Peregrine Bertie must be the subject of a future paper; the short notices we have extracted from the first of the lives contained in this volume, can afford but slight knowledge of the excellent way in which the whole of this biography has been treated. Every page shows by its notes laborious research, and every remark gives evidence of a cultivated and graceful mind; the arrangement is clear and methodical, whilst the text and notes are alike free from those very minute details which are more curious than interesting, though not always unworthy of publication.

The preface, though brief, is deserving of much admiration, and inferior to no one within our recollection. We wish we could afford space to transcribe it entirely. It commences with the following extract from the 49th Psalm:—

"And yet they think that their houses shall endure for ever, and that their dwelling-places shall endure from one generation to another, and call their lands after their own names. This is their foolishness, and their posterity praise their saying."

The preface, after remarking that such passages may appear singularly chosen, states that the treatise was not undertaken without a due consideration in submission to the sacred warning of the fleeting nature of all earthly tenures, and that partiality had not thrown a veil over the evil deeds of members of the family in recording the good and great.

[*The Patrician.* London. 1845.]

The Bertie Family.—II.

FIVE GENERATIONS OF A LOYAL HOUSE. Part I. Containing the lives of Richard Bertie, and his son, Peregrine Lord Willoughby. By LADY GEORGIANA BERTIE. London, Rivington, 1845.

We resume our notice of this work.

Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby, succeeded to his mother, the Duchess of Suffolk's, honours at her death, and, at the death of his father, to their vast possessions. He was born at Lower Wesel, in the Duchy of Cleves, in 1559, during the refuge of his parents from religious persecution; and he received the name of Peregrine (since so eminent in the Bertie family) from his birth taking place during the wanderings of his parents in foreign parts. He was brought up chiefly under the care of Cecil Lord Burghley. Eresby was a barony before the Conquest; at the Conquest it was given to Pinzon, who thereby became Lord of Eresby, whose daughter and heir married Walter Bec, and brought the barony into that family, whence it passed by marriage to the Willoughbys, ennobling them, as they subsequently did the Berties, and as the Berties since ennobled the Burrells, who have taken the name and arms of Willoughby.

Immediately after the death of his father, the hero of this second piece of biography commenced the duties of his active life, and never ceased his services to his sovereign and country until the day of his death, in the year 1599.

His claim to his mother's barony of Willoughby was admitted in two months after her decease, and he was installed at the Star Chamber, where the peers drank to him by the name of Lord Willoughby.

Before the death of his mother he had married Lady Mary de Vere, sister and heir of the whole blood to Edward, seventeenth Earl of Oxford, by which alliance the hereditary office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, which the De Veres had enjoyed since the time of Henry I., came subsequently into his family.

In 1582 he was of those who escorted the Duke of Anjou back to Antwerp.

In the next year he was ambassador to the King of Denmark to instal him as a Knight of the Garter, and to complain of the exaction of new tolls from English merchants. The details of this embassy are very curious, the King declining to wear the robes appertaining to the order. "It was a thing so contrary to his nature to have any strange attire or superfluities to come on his back, that he could by no means away with it."

In 1585 Lord Willoughby was again sent on a mission to the King of Denmark to obtain succours for the King of Navarre, afterwards Henry Quatre. There was no immediate success attending this journey, but much civility to the ambassador and flattery to Elizabeth. "The King (Lord Willoughby writes) commanded her Majesty's letters to be translated into Dutch (Danish ?), and keepeth them in his own secret coffer as the specialist jewels he hath. He beareth about him Her Majesty's picture in a tablet of gold, in which he hath much contentment,"

Lord Willoughby was next employed in the wars of Flanders, where it may be truly said, in the language of his "scrivener," whose

letters appear in this volume, that his zeal and prosperous success were such that many men did thank God, and his praises were in every man's mouth. He was with Lord Audley, Lord Norreis, and Sir Philip Sydney, attacking a convoy, throwing supplies into Zutphen, when the latter received the fatal wound which deprived his country of its brightest ornament.

Lord Willoughby pre-eminently distinguished himself, and with his lance in his rest, unhorsed George Cressiac, the leader, and was, after the battle, created by the Earl of Leicester a knight banneret, together with Lord Audley, and Lord North.

In 1587 the Queen appointed Willoughby general of her forces in the Low Countries in the place of Leicester,—an unenviable position, for Leicester and the States had been at variance, dissensions and discontent reigned on all sides, and the English name was in bad odour. He applied to the Queen to make some better choice, but his appointment was not cancelled.

We have not space to follow the General through all his labours of mind and body, however interesting it would be to show the success which was in nearly all cases attendant upon him, and of which the following letter from the Queen bears witness :—

"Good Peregrine, suppose not that your travail and labours are not graciously accepted, and shall ever be kept in good memorye."

In little more than two months the Queen again writes to Lord Willoughby :—

"After thus much written, we could not but add our gracious acceptation of your care and diligence, which we well understand you have showed in furtherance of this service, with our thanks for the same, which being here placed, though they may make these our letters appear somewhat disorderly written, as setting the cart before the horse, yet proceeding from our thankful accepting of your most dutiful endeavours in the charge committed to you, cannot, we assure ourselves, be but most welcome unto you."

Lord Willoughby now closed his career in Holland,—he had earned great fame, but at great private loss; his expenses during the campaign had swallowed up his whole income, "about £2,200 or £2,300 per annum saving what was allowed to his lady; he had sold "great store of woods, and all the stock his father left him," amounting to a very large sum; he had pawned his plate silver vessell, and all his own and his lady's jewels; had mortgaged his land in Norfolk to supply his want in these wars, and by the same means had run into a debt of at least £4,000.

In 1589, the Queen intrusted to him an army of 4,000 to assist Henry the Fourth of France in obtaining that throne. Of the troops of those days we find scattered notices in Willoughby's letters, of much interest :—"Our Sussex and Hampshire companies," he says, "are arrived, ill furnished, ill chosen, and badly armed." And in another letter—"Those that had money, means, or apparel, yea, saving your honour, even to shoes, have consumed all; to get, borrow, or to procure any thing here, there is no hope, for from the meanest to the King's person they seem all needy."

The assistance which Henry derived from the valour and counsel of his English coadjutor so enchanted Elizabeth, that she despatched to Lord Willoughby the following letter :—

"By the Queen. My good good Peregrine,—I bless God, that

your old prosperous success followeth your valiant acts; and joy not a little that safety accompanieth your luck.

Your loving sovereign. Elizabeth R."

As to the army, notwithstanding their brilliant successes, Captain Leveson, of the Kentish companies, writes from Alencon,—

"Since our departure from Dieppe, I dare not avouch upon my credit, that we have lost in fight 100 men, but by death and sickness, procured through continual travail, cold, wetness of weather, ill diet, want of hose, shoes and apparel, I dare boldly affirm that our companies are so weakened, that when as heretofore we marched some companies with 80 or 90 pikes, at this instant the best company hardly hath 30 pikes; in the same case are our harquebusiers. That I may not be tedious, except the king do put us into some good garrison, where our men may have rest, be succoured and relieved of their wants, or that Her Majesty do call us home, the tenth man will never return into England."

Lord Willoughby increases this miserable picture by stating that the country was infected with sickness, and the troops wanted arms, and were forced to forage the country to sustain life.

The King having greatly succeeded in his wars, and perceiving the English troops to have become weak gave them license to depart, and Lord Willoughby, having received a present of a diamond ring from the King, returned to England in the commencement of the year 1590.

In June of that year he writes to Lord Burghley, urging a settlement of his accounts, and asking "but that justice which the poorest captain hath, which is, that he may be present, &c.," purposing to the payment of his debts to appoint the best part of his land; towards the maintenance of his wife and children, family annuities, reparation of houses and such like, one other part; and lastly, a little bare portion to maintain himself privately in Germany, having chosen this as the only means not to be chargeable to Her Majesty and helpful to restore his state—subject to loss by his folly for having made himself an unprofitable soldier.

Four years after he was at the spa in Lukeland in Germany, to which place the Queen wrote to her "Good Peregrine" a letter of flattery, and of desire to have the benefit of his services again.

In 1597-8 he was, at his own request, appointed Governor of Berwick, and Warden of the Eastern March on the borders of England and Scotland, a scene of perpetual feud, and of much unquiet, to Willoughby, and into which our limits entirely forbid us to enter. During this period the rebellion of Essex took place, and Lord Willoughby's letter to Cecil is replete with kind expressions towards the rebel, though of indignation at the rebellion. He writes—

"I must confess I loved his person and good parts—I may freely say I loved him; I could have wished his religion had brought him to the provident humility of David, who scorned to have possessed himself but of the lapp of Saul's garment, though it were the witness of his fidelity."

The Queen also writes upon this painful subject:—

"And now by the way We will only touch thus much of that, whereof We are sure an angel of heaven could hardly have made you a believer, that it appeareth now by one's example more bound than all or any other, how little faith there was in Israel."

But in the midst of his active duties, and of what might have been considered the prime of life to one of such unsurpassed spirit, this

gallant and vertuous soldier was seized with a fever brought on by cold, which in a few days terminated all that was glorious in his earthly career, and he died on the 25th day of June, 1601, in the 46th year of his age. His last will and testament was dated in 1599, and the conclusion (which we here extract) is a more valuable proof of the Christian character of this hero than any testimony we can give, however favourable, after a perusal of this biography.

"Thus acknowledging myself most bound unto God, that neither made me abound with worldly trash, nor yet suppressed me with poverty, expecting richer joys that never fail in his highest kingdom, whereunto, through his mercy, I have by the seal of faith set forward on foot, and apparently discerned the difference between heaven and earth, and so apprehend stedfastly the joys of one, by what I have temporally here observed. For I am sure my Redeemer liveth; and He shall stand the last day upon the earth; and though after death worms shall destroy this body, yet shall I see God in my flesh, whom I myself shall see; and mine eyes shall behold, and no other for me, though my reins are consumed with me. So to his mercy I commend you all, beloved race, and friends."

We take leave of this work with a regret that we are not justified in dwelling longer upon it; and where there is so much for which all who read its pages will acknowledge themselves indebted.

We must request a lady's forgiveness in stating that instead of the woodcuts of chivalry which adorn the work (excellent though they be), we should much have preferred portraits of Peregrine Bertie and the Duchess of Suffolk. It would be a convenience to have the date of the year at the top of each page in the future volumes.

[*The Patrician.* London. 1845.]

The Reverend John Edmeads.

May 3, 1849. At Preshute, Wilts, the Reverend John Edmeads, Vicar of Preshute.

He was born at Maidstone, in Kent, May 23, 1779, was son of John Edmeads, Esquire, banker, of that town, and was married in September 1809, to Louisa Frances, daughter of William Grimaldi, Esquire. In December, 1817, he was ordained at Chester Cathedral by the bishop of that diocese; and, having been appointed to the curacy of Over, in that county, he restored the vicarage house from a labourer's cottage to a residence, and built a school. In April, 1826, he undertook the cure of the parish of Shorne, in Kent. In March, 1827, he was instituted to the rectory of St. Mary Cricklade, in Wiltshire, by the collation of Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, having performed the duties of that parish from 1822, and of the adjoining parish of St. Sampson from 1821. Whilst at St. Mary's he rebuilt the rectory house. In September, 1834, the bishop appointed him Vicar of Preshute, when he resigned Cricklade, as also Lyddiard Milicent, of which he had been curate from 1828. At Preshute he obtained from the Marquess of Ailesbury directions that a house should be built for his residence as vicar, which it is to be hoped may henceforth become, by purchase or otherwise, the vicarage house. In all these places he has left ample testimony of the zeal with which he strove to make known the glad tidings of the Gospel. His death was occasioned by paralysis, originating probably from over exertion in performing the duties of his extensive though not over-populous parish.

[*Gentleman's Magazine.* London. June. 1849.]

Agricultural Labourers. E.

To the Editor of the "Times."

14th June, 1849.

SIR,

I very unwillingly intrude upon your columns, but I so constantly see statements from my agricultural friends made at public meetings, and in public letters, as well as in our Senate, respecting the ruin and misery occasioned by the free trade in corn, so entirely at variance with all which is around me, that I consider it a duty to acquaint you, and through you the public, with the following facts. On one of the finest estates in one of our home counties, I represent the owner, whose residence is in the metropolis. I have no connection with commerce or trade, and my own private income is almost entirely derived from land, so that my anxiety for agricultural prosperity, is as reasonably great as that of any gentleman in this happy and enviable land.

Although I wish on the present occasion to place before you the situation of the labourer on an English Gentleman's estate, and confine my remarks principally to them, yet must not let my friends, the honest and substantial yeomen of England make their complaints of the ruin which is sure to overtake them by the present free trade measures without acquainting them that, in the last ten months three large farms, the lime and brick kiln on the estate, and a piece of meadow land, forming five tenancies, have, by death, and old age, and accidental circumstances, changed tenants, or will do so next week, and in every case there has been an increase of more than ten per cent. in the rent, and the applications for the vacant farms and properties have in all cases been made by persons of capital.

When the present owner took possession of his estate eighteen months since, he required that every cottager on the estate should hold his cottage immediately from himself, and not through any middleman; and the rents of the whole were reduced according to the age and sex of the tenants, and size of the cottages, to 9d., 6d., and 3d. per week, instead of 2s., 1s., and 6d. per week, which had been previously paid. The cottages were then put in order and such few as have not good gardens are now having their gardens increased, so that every tenant shall have from 20 to 30 poles of ground adjoining his dwelling, which is infinitely preferable to distant and more extensive allotments. I need not say there is no profit intended in such management as this, beyond the approving conscience of striving to do right; but I have to state that though profit was not the motive, yet the result is daily shewing itself to be advantageous in a worldly view, by the improvement in the conduct of the labourers, and in their character.

In consequence of the cheapness of bread, the wages have been generally reduced to 8s. a week, though some receive 9s. Our baker's best bread is 5½d. the 6lb. loaf, and 4½d. for the second best; but nearly all the cottagers eat the best wheaten bread, considering it cheaper in the end; and I believe they are right.

The bread which they have is the same description as that which

comes to my table, and I assert without fear of contradiction, that better bread cannot be eaten at the Queen's table.

Thus much for quality. If we take the average of five as the number of a cottager's family, and allow ten loaves for each family per week, we shall have an expenditure of 4s. 7d. per week for bread, leaving 3s. 5d. per week over, as it is worth some 4s. 5d. per week in their hands after the payment of their weekly supply of bread. To what period of history will you refer for such a state as this? But the benefit is only half told, for the small balance is capable of purchasing (in consequence of free trade) nearly double the quantity of tea and clothes which such a sum would have purchased in ancient times—in the good old ancient times.

To what page of history am I to turn for the like of this?

When bread was at 1s. 10. the quartern loaf, wages were at 12s. per week, and the guardians of the poor gave every family in the parish an additional sum, as the 2s. would not buy bread; more recently wheat was at 11½d. our wages were 4s., which just paid for the bread.

This much for the quantity.

But I see it stated that the poor rates are increased and the labourers are not increased, because the farmers cannot afford to pay for the labour. There is strange delusion and error in this view, and as far as my experience goes it is not the fact. In the first place my poor rates are not increasing, as I understand, and in the next place, my farms are being better and more highly cultivated than at any former period, for every tenant knows that if he cannot make his rent by the most perfect cultivation, he never will make it by a half cultivation, and it follows that the better a tenant farms his land, the more labourers he must employ; and I believe that truth to be not only here but elsewhere, that, allowing for the diminution in some cases of manual labour by the introduction of machinery, there are more labourers now employed on farms properly cultivated than have been at any preceding time, and that there are more farms properly cultivated.

To suppose that there are no unemployed able bodied men, or that there will ever be a time when there will be none such in England, would be absurd.

No legislature can find employment for the population of a thickly peopled land, where youths and maidens are free to marry whenever they please; but I know not at what period I can look except the present, when the labourer's lot was not the maximum of labour and the minimum of reward; and I conclude by asserting my conviction there has never been a time from the Conquest by William the Norman when the English labourer has been so well fed, clothed, housed, protected, and watched over, as at the present time of free trade.

Truly yours,

S.

[*Times.* London. 15th June, 1849.]

Agricultural Labourers.—II.

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,— In consequence of the erroneous statements at agricultural meetings of the depressed state of the English labourer, I wrote to you a few hasty lines in June last, showing, so far as facts within my own observation authorized me, that more labourers were now employed on farms than at any time heretofore, and that "there never had been a time, from the conquest by William the Norman, when the English labourer had been so well fed, clothed, housed, protected, and watched over as at the present time of free trade in corn."

Notwithstanding the facts of the low price of bread (by which at least, the labourer must benefit, even though it ruin every other person), the wages (when I wrote) of 9s. a week; and many other minor points which I took notice of, the statement still continues to be made that the labouring classes are in a very reduced condition; and at the late Surrey agricultural meeting it was asserted, on the authority of a work which I have not an opportunity of referring to, that the labourer in the time of Alfred and of Henry VIII. was better clothed and fed than the labourer of the present day. This is a tangible assertion, and as it is at direct issue with the opinion in my letter, and as the statement was made by a gentleman of high position and character in the county, and who must be interested in no longer countenancing an error, I send you an authority showing that we are not justified in placing the condition of our agricultural labourers as lower than the labourers of the time of Alfred or Henry VIII. in respect to their food and clothing. Alfred became King in the year 872; Henry VIII. in 1509.

I quote from *Henry's History of Great Britain*, third edition, 1799; and in the period from the year 449 to the landing of William the Conqueror, 1066, I find the following:—"The very ancient and barbarous practise of body painting was not quite unfashionable in the present period, as there was a necessity for making a law against it A.D. 785." Body painting shows a want of all clothing. "We know of no very remarkable change in the dress of the Scots and Picts in this period, among whom the arts were still in a very imperfect state. The posterity of the ancient Britons of the south after their retreat into Wales were not in better circumstances in this respect, being but very imperfectly and coarsely clothed. They are said to have despised linen, and to have had their heads, feet, and legs uncovered, with nothing on their bodies but coarse rough breeches, a kind of jacket next their skin, and a mantle or plaid over all, which served to sleep in by night, and protected them from cold and rain by day.

"The common people among the Anglo Saxons for the most part had no stockings nor any other covering on their legs, and even the clergy celebrated mass with their legs naked, till a law was made against that practise A.D. 785.

"The greatest princes of Europe in the ninth and tenth centuries

wore wooden shoes, which are now esteemed the marks of the most deplorable indigence and misery." As to food:—

"The ordinary drink of the common people in Scotland and Wales was water or milk." "Common ale was an article of luxury among the Welsh, which could only be obtained by the great and opulent." "Wine seems to have been quite unknown, even to the Kings of Wales," (it is now given to sick poor in the workhouses). "Some kinds of provisions were then used (even at the feasts of the great) which would not now be touched but in the greatest extremities of famine."

A century later than the Conquest Dr. Henry writes,—

"The common people had bread made of the meal of rye, barley, or oats." "Simnel and wastel cakes were made of the finest flour, and seldom seen, except at the tables of kings, prelates, barons or monks." In the period embracing the reign of Henry VIII., Dr. Henry writes:—"The dress of the pesantry consisted generally of trunk-hose and a doublet of coarse and durable fustian. The diet of the peasantry is subject in different periods to few alterations, because it consists of the common produce of the soil prepared in the simplest manner for food. Their bread corn in England was rye or barley, sometimes oats mixed with pulse, a food preferred for its nutrition to wheat, which, till rendered by a better cultivation cheap and abundant, was usually confined to the tables of the wealthy."

Speaking of the delicacies of feasts, Dr. Henry says,—

"Vegetables were sparingly provided."

"The diet of the Scots was worse and more penurious than that of the English. The peasants subsisted chiefly on oatmeal and cabbages, for animal food was sparingly used, even at tables of substantial gentlemen." I am writing at a distance from any library containing books of early English customs and habits, but there can be no difficulty in confirming such information as I have extracted from the only volumes now at hand, and I have no doubt that a reference to the original authors from which the Doctor obtained his knowledge would show by their particulars a much greater state of depression and wretchedness in the labourers of the times of Alfred and Henry VIII. than his short extracts demonstrate. "Famines (says the author, under the date of Alfred's period) were very frequent and very severe, owing to the imperfect state of agriculture; gardens, orchards, and well cultivated fields lay neglected, and the whole country wore a dreary uncomfortable aspect during a great part of this period (449 to 1,066). The greatest part of the labourers groaned under the yoke of slavery at the conclusion of this period (1066); they, with their wives and children, were the property of their masters. These unhappy people formed an article of internal and foreign commerce, only if the slave were a Christian he was not to be sold to a Jew or Pagan. They were transferred with the lands from one owner to another—when one was killed by his master no mulch was paid. In a word, slaves were considered merely as animals of burden and part of the owner's living stock."

I have now only to ask of gentlemen who assert the superiority of the half naked slave of Alfred's time, or the coarsely fed and clothed peasant of Henry VIII's reign, over the labourer of the present day, whether such misrepresentations are just toward themselves, their tenants, their labourers, or their country. If these be times of

great severity to the agriculturist and those depending on him (which I do not admit), we want courage instilled into the faint heart, and gratitude inculcated for the many blessings left to this country; and no rational individual ought to doubt that such a course will do more towards procuring the punctual payment of rent than fables at a festive board of the utopia of a naked slave in the days of relative barbarism.

Although I have not done with this subject, your valuable columns must not be further trepassed upon at present.

October 31, 1849. S. G.

Grimaldi Armorial Bearings.

GRIMALDI (as borne by STACEY GRIMALDI, of North Court House, near Abingdon, Marquess Grimaldi, of Genoa), Lozengy argent and gules. *Crest*, A demi griffin, segreant, proper. *Supporters*, two griffins proper. *Motto*, Deo Juvante,—originating from Grimoald, Duke of Benevento, son of the King of Italy, who, being presumptuously summoned by Pepin, son of Charlemagne, to submit to him, replied :—

"Liber et ingenuus sum natus utroque parente ;
Semper ero liber credo—Deo Juvente."

The history of the Grimaldi family was published at Paris, in 1647, in a folio volume, entitled, "Genealogica et Historica Grimaldæ Gentis Arbor"—it is also found in that valuable and extraordinary work of Henninge's, "Theatrum Genealogicum," printed at Magdeburg, 1598, being, perhaps, the first book *ever* published on the subject; it is likewise in Le Pere Anselme's "Histoire Genealogique de la Maison Royale de France et des Paris," 1728; and, amongst many others, in Anderson's "Royal Genealogies," published in London, in 1736; and, at great extent, in the Marquis Adorno's "Genealogie delle Famiglie Nobili di Genova," published at Genoa, in 1825.

From these works it appears that this family is descended, in the male line, from the Merovingian Kings of France, having for ancestor, Pharamond, King of the West Franks in 420: it possesses the Sovereign Principality of Monaco, in Italy—it ranked, until the French Revolution, as the third foreign princely house of France, in which kingdom it had the Duchy Peerage of Valentinois,—it ranks as Ducal in Spain, where in 1720 and in 1783, the Marquesses Giuseppe and Hieronimo Grimaldi were Prime Ministers; it has thrice married into the Imperial House of Lorraine, by one of which marriages it obtained the Principality of Lixein—it possessed the Principality of Saint Catherine in Sicily, and those of Hierace and Salerno (the latter being now in the Royal Family), in Naples, and it ranks as Ducal in Genoa, where it has given several Doges to the Republic, and ruled in ancient times as Consuls.

The ninth in descent in the male line from Pharamond, King of the West Franks, in 420, was Grimoaldus (Major Domus of his kinsman, Childebert III., King of France), the brother of Charles Martel, who was grandfather of Charlemagne. Grimoaldus was slain in 714; his wife was Theodilinda, daughter of Rabotus, Duke of Frisia.

The fifth in male descent from Grimoaldus, was Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, who obtained that Sovereignty for his valour from the Emperor Otho, in 920, in chief and perpetual demesne. This small Principality is situated at the confines of Nice, on the banks of the Mediterranean; it has descended in direct succession, and is held by the family at this day, ranking as one of the Sovereign Principalities of Europe. This Prince Grimaldi married Crispina, the daughter of Rollo Duke of Normandy, and from their younger son sprung the house of Bec Crispin, of Normandy—five members of which accompanied their kinsman William the Conqueror, into England, in 1066, and survived the Battle of Hastings—three of whom are recorded in Domesday Book as Tenants in chief.

The Grimaldi family, of Italy, consider their arms, *lozengy argent and gules*, to have been borne by them hereditarily from a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest. A branch sprang from the parent stock of this family, about fifty years prior to the invasion of England, and settled in Normandy, in consequence of their kindred to the Duke of that country. Three individuals of this branch who accompanied their cousin to England, on his invasion, are named as Tenants in Capite in Domesday. (See *Burke's Peerage*, edition 1850. Title, "Grimaldi—Foreign Noblemen"—and "Gentleman's Magazine," 1832, volume 102, part i. page 25.) The Earl Fitzwilliam is the descendant of one of these Tenants in Capite. The Earl's charters have seals with the arms—lozengy argent and gules—from the year 1117. These arms have been borne by the Fitzwilliam family to the present time. (See *Collins's Peerage*—all editions. Title "Fitzwilliam.") The Grimaldis of Italy have used these same arms, lozengy argent and gules, from the earliest time to which their records ascend. The evidence of their seals does not ascend to a more remote date than the 13th century, but the genealogy of that family published in folio at Paris in 1647, offers evidence of their use of these arms in 1087, from sculpture on their castle then erected by them.

It seems difficult to deny that the foregoing statement affords evidence of the usage of these arms by a common ancestor of the Italian and English families. And if so that they have been hereditary from a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest.

[*Heraldic Register*, Burke, London, 1850, ii.-iii., 54-55.]

Descent of the Grimaldi Family.

STACEY GRIMALDI, MARQUESS GRIMALDI, of Genoa, *b.* in St. James' parish, Westminster, 18 October, 1790, only surviving son of William, Marquess Grimaldi, who *d.* in 1830; *m.* at St. Mary Staining, London, 18 November, 1825, to Mary Ann, dau. of Thomas George Knapp, Esq., of Norwood, Surrey, and niece of Mary Ann, Baroness Wynford, by whom he has—

STACEY-BEAUFORT, *b.* 30 September, 1826.
William-Beaufort, *b.* 12 March, 1828.
Henry-Beaufort, *b.* 22 February, 1831.
Wynford-Beaufort, *b.* 12 October, 1832.
Charles-Beaufort, *b.* 7 July, 1837.
Alexander-Beaufort, *b.* 8 January, 1839.
Mary-Beaufort. Louisa-Beaufort. Blanche-Beaufort.

LINEAGE.

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principality is situated at the confines of Nice, on the banks of the Mediterranean; it has descended in direct succession, and is held by the family at this day, ranking as one of the sovereign principalities of Europe. This Prince Grimaldi married Crispina, the daughter of Rollo, Duke of Normandy, and from their younger son sprung the house of Bec Crispin, of Normandy, five members of which accompanied their kinsman, WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, into England, in 1066, and survived the battle of Hastings; three of whom are recorded in Domesday Book as tenants in chief. His descendant was,

GUIDO I., Prince of Monaco, who flourished in 980. He greatly assisted the Emperor HENRY with ships and three-oared galleys, belonging to the Republic of Genoa, and to himself. He married Rolanda, daughter of the Count d'Alencon. His descendant was,

GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, who obtained many victories over the Saracens, and built the tower and town of Sinus Grimaldi, on which former the Grimaldi arms (lozengy, argent, and gules) still remain carved. It is observed in the small but interesting history of the Clifford family, that these arms, and the lozengy shield of the Kings of Bavaria, are as ancient as any in Europe; a manuscript essay is in existence, tracing them higher than any other arms now borne as hereditary. He married Alexia-Comnene, niece of the Emperor COMNENUS of Constantinople; and was *succeeded* by his son,

GUIDO II., Prince of Monaco, admiral of the Emperor HENRY IV., against the Milanese, in 1120. He married Arasima, daughter of the Marquis of Savona, and Final. He was *s.* by his eldest son Grimaldi. His younger son, Otholino, was captain of the archers to HENRY I., King of England, and to LOUIS, King of France, in the wars between Pope ALEXANDER and the Emperor FREDERICK I. Guido *m.* Louisa of Lorraine.

GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, was consul or supreme chief of the Republic of Genoa in 1162, 1170, and 1184. He was prefect of the army of the Emperor LOTHAIRE II., admiral of the Republic of Genoa, and having joined many of his own ships to the fleet of the Republic, he fought and vanquished the Saracens, and Pisanese. He was twice ambassador from Genoa to the Emperor FREDERICK, and in 1169, was ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco. He *m.* Antonia Pia, dau. to the Count of Provence. He was *s.* by his son OBERT; his younger son, Frederic, was councillor, chamberlain, and great master of the cross-bowmen of the King of England. The elder son,

OBERT-GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, was major-domus of the Emperor BARBAROSSA and ambassador from him to King PHILIP of France, and to RICHARD I., King of England, in 1189, to induce them to join the Emperor in the enterprise of delivering the Holy Land. This occasioned the first parliament ever held since the Conquest, to be holden at Westminster in that year, being an assembly of bishops, earls, and barons, convened by RICHARD, to consider the proposal, which was readily agreed to. Obert built the church of St. Luke at Genoa, for himself and his successors, which is used by the family at this day, and in which most of their baptisms and marriages have taken place. He was consul of Genoa in 1197, and admiral. He *d.* in 1223, or 1232, having *m.* Conradina, dau. of Obert Spinola, a Genoese patrician, by whom he had, amongst others,

GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco,

INGO, of whom hereafter.

Luchineta, *m.* to James, nephew of MICHAEL, Emperor of Constantinople.

The posterity of the last-named Grimaldi has continued in possession of the principality of Monaco to this day, and it is not necessary to notice them otherwise than as connected with England.

REYNER II., GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, who *d.* in 1314, was a celebrated admiral, adding fifteen of his own galleys to the fleet of the Republic, or to that of any sovereign with whom he entered into alliance.

This appears by a record in the Tower of London, being a petition to the Lords Auditors deputed by the kings of England and France, to redress the damages done by "Monssieur Reyner Grimbaud," who is stated to have taken upon him sovereign jurisdiction in the seas of England, as admiral of the French King, taking the people and merchants of England and other nations, and carrying them into France, where he caused them to abide his judgment and award concerning their goods and merchandize.

CHARLES GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, is mentioned by Hume, in his "History of England," to have commanded the Genoese archers in 1346, at the battle of Crecy, so fatal to the French. He was also, according to Froissart, frequently engaged against the English, and at Vannes, in Britanny, captured four, and sank three of their vessels. He was admiral of France, and assisted Philip with thirty of his own three oared galleys of Monaco.

REYNER III., GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, was commander, both by sea and land, of the forces of the Kings of Naples and France.

It appears, from Rymer's "Foedera," that King EDWARD III. issued letters patent in 1375, authorizing the purchase, from Ralf Basset, of Drayton, for 12,000 francs of gold, of his prisoner, Rayner Grimaldi, a Genoese, taken in the wars, in the last voyage which the king's dear son, the King of Castile, and the Duke of Lancaster, made in his service there.

In 1441, JOHN GRIMALDI, Lord of Bueil, obtained by a decree of the parliament of France, the fief of the Courtship of Saucerre, for his valour in an engagement with the English.

In 1485, King RICHARD III. granted letters patent, making JOHN GRIMALDI, of Genoa, a denizen.

In 1615, PETER-FRANCIS-GRIMALDI, of Genoa, Lord of Bueil, visited England. There is an interesting letter in the Sydney Papers, from Sir John Throgmorton to Viscount Lisle, acquainting him with the arrival in England of Signor Petro Grimaldi, in order that the king might be informed thereof, as the said "Italian gentleman braggeth infinitely of our dear master's favour unto him, and produceth a letter which he sayeth his majesty wrote lately unto him."

In 1697, the two COUNTS GRIMALDI arrived in England with the embassy to congratulate WILLIAM III. on his accession.

In 1708, the MARECHAL GRIMALDI opposed Marlborough at the siege of Oudenarde.

In 1723, the MARQUIS GRIMALDI of Genoa, was ambassador from the Republic to the King of England.

In 1767, the Duke of York, brother of King GEORGE the Third,

died, whilst on his travels, at the Castle of Monaco; the Prince soon after visited the King in England, by invitation.

The French Revolution drew many members of this family to England—as the Bishop of Noyon, the Count Charles Philip-Augustus Grimaldi Prince Joseph Grimaldi, of Monaco, and the Princess of Monaco, who *m.* 2ndly, the late Prince de Condé and *d.* in England.

We return now to INGO, second son of Obert, Prince of Monaco.

INGO GRIMALDI, Lord of Carross, Aymer, Stella, and Campastra, was one of the eight nobles governing Genoa in 1225, ambassador to Pavia in 1229, and to the King of Sicily in 1237. He *m.* 1st Theodora Doria; 2ndly Faustina dau. of the Count of Ventimiglia. He had issue,

BOARELLO GRIMALDI, one of the eight nobles governing Genoa in 1262; ambassador to Provence in 1252, to France in 1263, to the Pope in 1269, and to Naples in 1272. His son was,

CONRADO GRIMALDI Cavaliero; prætor of Bologna in 1306. His son was,

BOARELLO GRIMALDI, counsellor of ROBERT, King of Naples. He *d.* in 1343, having *m.* Ginevra dau. of Domenico Salvago, a noble Genoese. Their son was,

CONRADO GRIMALDI Lord of Stella, Antient of Genoa in 1327—1364. He *m.* Isabella, the dau. of Leonardo Doria. Their son was,

LUKE GRIMALDI, Lord of Novi and Stella; ambassador from Genoa to the King of Arragon, and Admiral of a small fleet, of which he was owner. He *m.* about 1364, Maria, dau. of Ansaldo Lomellino, a Genoese noble. Boccacio, who wrote his "Decameron" at this period, makes the rich Signor Grimaldi, of Genoa, the hero of the eighth novel. Luke was *s.* by his son and heir,

ANSALDO GRIMALDI, Antient of Genoa in 1400—1416. He was made captive in the wars with the Venetians, and regained his liberty in 1405. He *m.* Argenta, dau. of Percival Grimaldi, of the Lords of Policastre; she *d.* about 1445. Their son was,

LUKE GRIMALDI, ambassador from Genoa to Burgundy in 1455, to Milan in 1471—1474. He *m.* Theodora Manfredi, and died, leaving most ample sums to the Bank of St. George, to be distributed annually to the poor. Their son and heir was,

JOHN BAPTIST GRIMALDI, Antient of Genoa in 1465, 1480, 1503; governor of Corsica in 1481, ambassador to the Pope and Naples in 1477, and to France in 1510. He *m.* Pellegra, dau. of Baptist Pinello, a Genoese noble. Their issue was,

BENEDETTO, of whom hereafter, and

ANSALDO GRIMALDI, surnamed the Great, whose statue was decreed by the Republic of Genoa to be placed in the Hall of St. George (where it still remains) and as a mark of additional honour, to be in a *sitting* posture. He was a great benefactor to his country, and died, leaving an only daughter, making his nephew JEROME GRIMALDI, his heir to his immense riches.

BENEDETTO, already named, held high offices in the Republic of Genoa, in 1499, and in 1504, about which time he died. He *m.* Palegra, *dau.* of Bendinelli Sauli, a Genoese noble. She *d.* about 1520. Their son and heir was,

JEROME GRIMALDI. He filled the most important situations in the Republic, but having lost his wife, Francesca, dau. and heiress

of Christopher Cattaneo, a Genoese noble, he embraced the ecclesiastical life, and was made cardinal by Pope CLEMENT VII., in 1527. He was Bishop of Venafri and Barens, Archbishop of Bari, and the Pope's legate to Genoa in 1543. He *d.* in 1543 or 1547, and was buried at Boschetta, near Genoa where his bust and monument still remain. His son was,

LUKE GRIMALDI, Lord of Beaufort, in Naples, in right of his wife, Pellina, Lady of Beaufort, the dau. and heiress of Battina Spinola, doge of Genoa in 1531, (named the Great and Good,) by his wife, Jacobina, dau. and heiress of Paolo Doria, of Genoa. She *d.* in 1591. This nobleman (Luke Grimaldi) was ambassador from Genoa to Spain, and in 1554, was sent as ambassador extraordinary to England to be present on the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip, the original credentials (a letter of introduction from the Republic to the Queen) being still preserved with the Ashmolean MSS. at Oxford. His name was inscribed in the Book of Nobles of Genoa, called the Golden Book, and he was created a Marquess by the Emperor Charles V., whose regard for the family was further shown by creating another branch Counts Palatine, as also Cavallerones, or perpetual knights, and granting them permission to bear the imperial eagle in chief on the shield of the Grimaldi arms. His son was,

JEROME GRIMALDI, Marquess Grimaldi, Lord of Beaufort, whose name was inscribed in the Golden Book of Nobles. He was one of the great council of Genoa and *m.* Pellegra, dau. of John Baptist Imperiali, a noble Genoese. He *d.* in 1613, and she survived until 1639. Rubens, who visited and resided at Genoa in 1606, found so great patrons in the Grimaldi family, that he dedicated to them his Views of the "Palazzi di Genova," and painted several of their portraits *con amore.* Those of the Marchesa Isabella Grimaldi, and of the Marchesa Maria Grimaldi, were exhibited in London in 1841, and on one of them is inscribed "Petrs Paulş Rubens, pinxit et cum singulari Devotione D. 1606." The son of Jerome, by his wife Pellegra, was,

ANSALDO GRIMALDI, Marquess Grimaldi, Lord of Beaufort; senator of Genoa in 1622 and 1639. He *m.* in 1594, at St. Luke's, Genoa, Battina, the dau. of Ambrose Lomellini, a Genoese noble and descendant of the Doge Lomellini in 1533. She *d.* in 1644; he *d.* at Genoa, in 1643, leaving his son and heir,

ALEXANDER Grimaldi, Marquess Grimaldi, *b.* at Genoa, 1598; inscribed his name in the Golden Book of Nobles in 1618. He *m.* Francesca de Clerque, a Spanish lady. Their son was,

JOSEPH-MARIA GRIMALDI, Marquess Grimaldi, whose name was inscribed in the Golden Book of Nobles in 1667. He was *b.* at Genoa, in 1632, and *d.* there in 1683; having *m.* Maria Sulpizia, by whom he had a son, named,

ALEXANDER GRIMALDI, 6th Marquess Grimaldi, baptized at St. Luke's, Genoa, 1 June, 1659. He was "Il commandante" of the Spanish troops at Genoa, and opposed the French on the bombardment of that city by command of LOUIS XIV, in 1685; and after its partial destruction and surrender, (his own palace and two other palaces of the Grimaldis being destroyed,) he was compelled, with others, by an edict of LOUIS, to quit Genoa in three days. He was resident in England for many years prior to 1705, when he *m.* Dorcas, the dau. and co-heiress of Henry Anderson, Esq. (son and heir of Sir Francis Anderson, M.P., from whom descend many of the families of

the peerage, a noted loyalist, who was taken in arms against the parliament, and fined £1200; his rental being £986 per annum, besides personals, of Bradley Hall, Durham, and of Jesmond, Northumberland. He *d.* May 28, 1732, and was buried at St. Pancras, Middlesex. Their eldest son was,

ALEXANDER GRIMALDI, 7th Marquess Grimaldi, *b.* Nov. 5, 1714, and baptized at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Middlesex. He *m.* 1st, Miss Mary Barton, who *d.* in 1744; and 2ndly, in March, 1745-6, Esther, the dau. of Mr. John Barton, of Gloucester, and cousin of the Very Rev. Dr. Barton, dean of Bocking. She *d.* in 1744, and he *d.* 31 March, 1800, leaving issue,

WILLIAM GRIMALDI, 8th Marquess Grimaldi, *b.* in Middlesex, 26 Aug. 1751. He *m.* at Maidstone, in Kent, in 1783, Frances, dau. and heiress, of Louis Barker, Esq., of Rochester, by Frances, dau. and coheiress, with her sister Mary, the wife of Sir John Stirling, of Glorat, Bart., of Robert Willis, Esq., of Strood, Kent. She *d.* 8 June, 1813; and he *d.* 27 May, 1830. Their issue were,

I. William, *b.* 8 Dec. 1786, in St. Margaret's, Westminster; an officer in the 3rd regt. of Bombay infantry; *d.* in London, 5 Nov. 1835, without issue.

II. STACEY, present and 9th Marquess.

III. Henry, *b.* in St. James, Westminster, 16 March, 1792; *d.* 21 March, 1806.

IV. Louisa-Frances, *b.* at Maidstone, Kent, 15 April, 1785; *m.* 13 Sept. 1809, at St. George's, Hanover-Square, to John Edmeads, afterwards vicar of Preshute, Wilts, who *d.* May, 1849, without issue.

Creation—August, 1529.

Arms.—Lozengy, argent and gules.

Crest.—A demi-griffin, segreant, ppr.

Supporters—Two griffins, ppr.

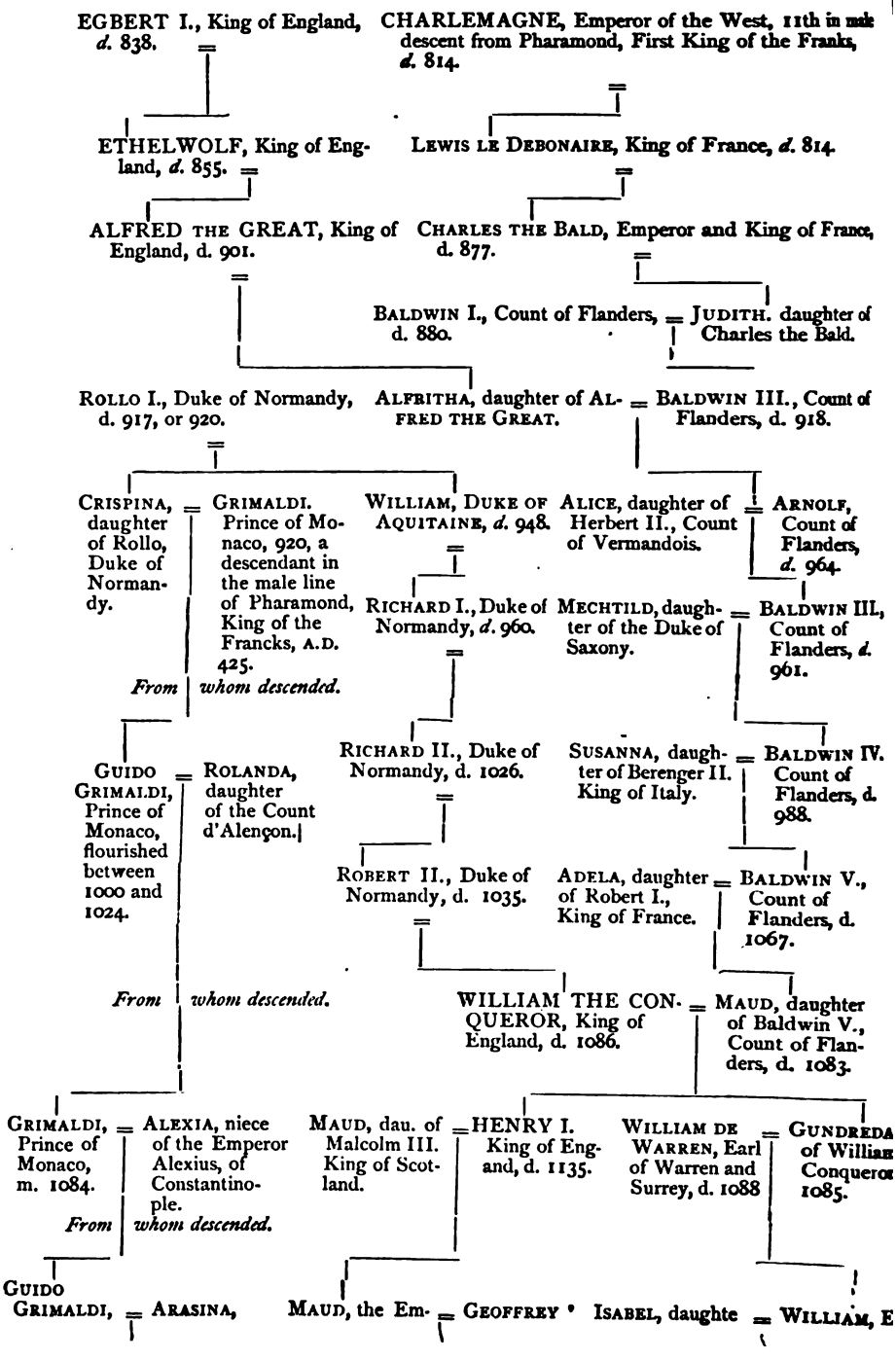
Motto.—Deo juvante. Originating from Grimoald, Duke of Benevento, son of the King of Italy, who being presumptuously summoned by Pepin, son of Charlemagne, to submit to him, replied—

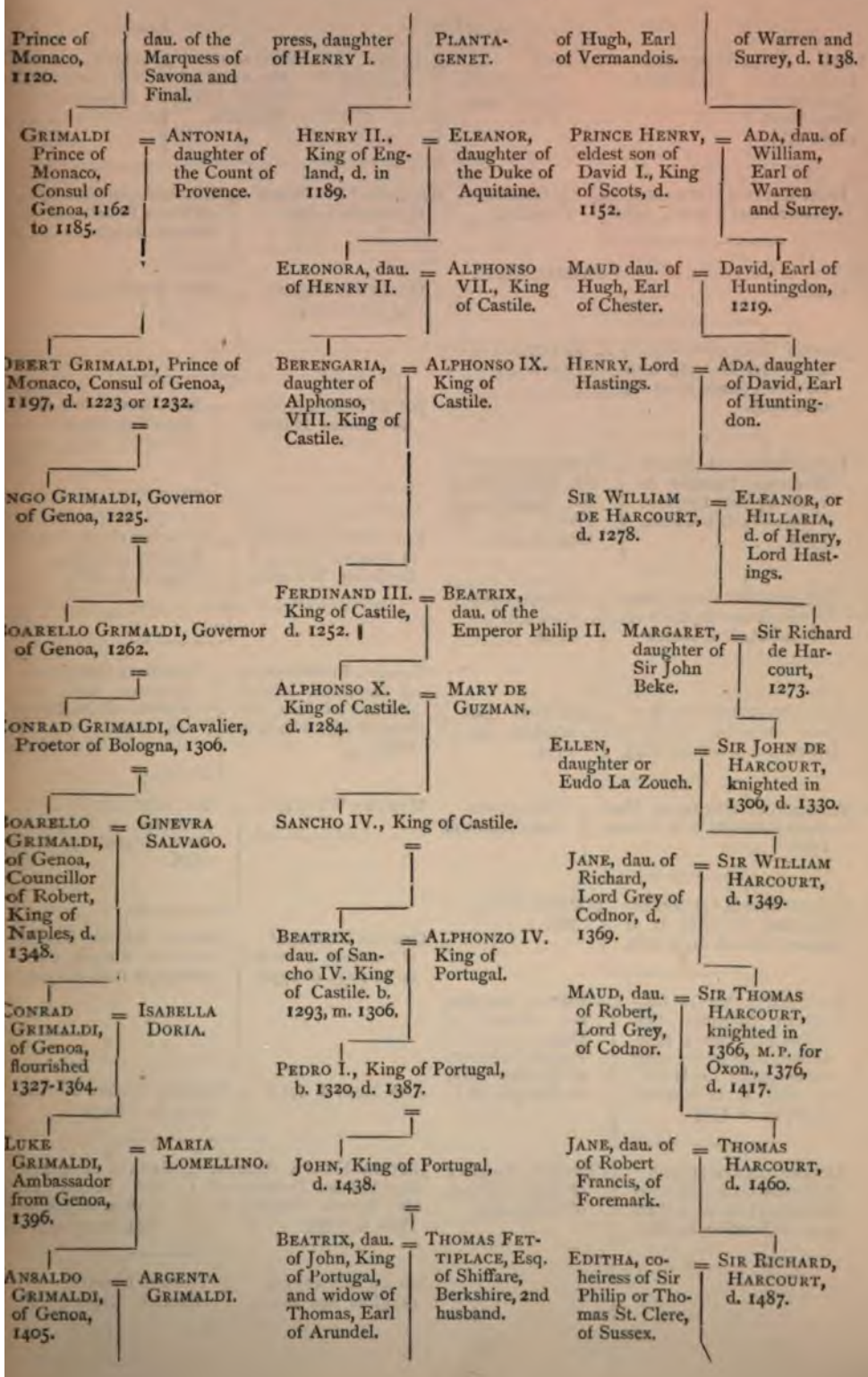
"Liber et ingenuus sum utraque parente,
Semper ero liber credo—Deo juvente."

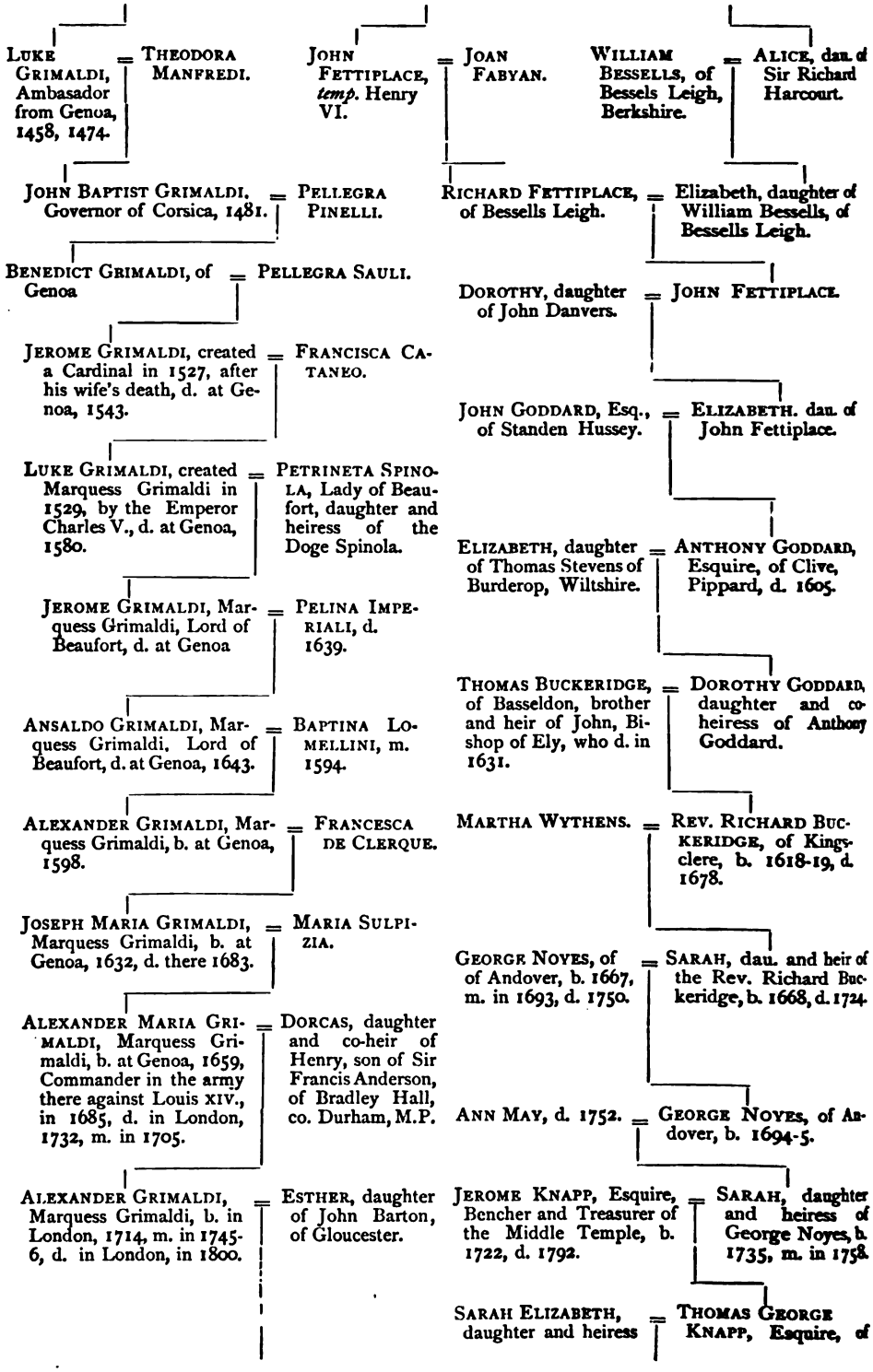
Residences.—Maize Hill, Greenwich Park, Kent; and North Court House, near Abingdon, Berks.

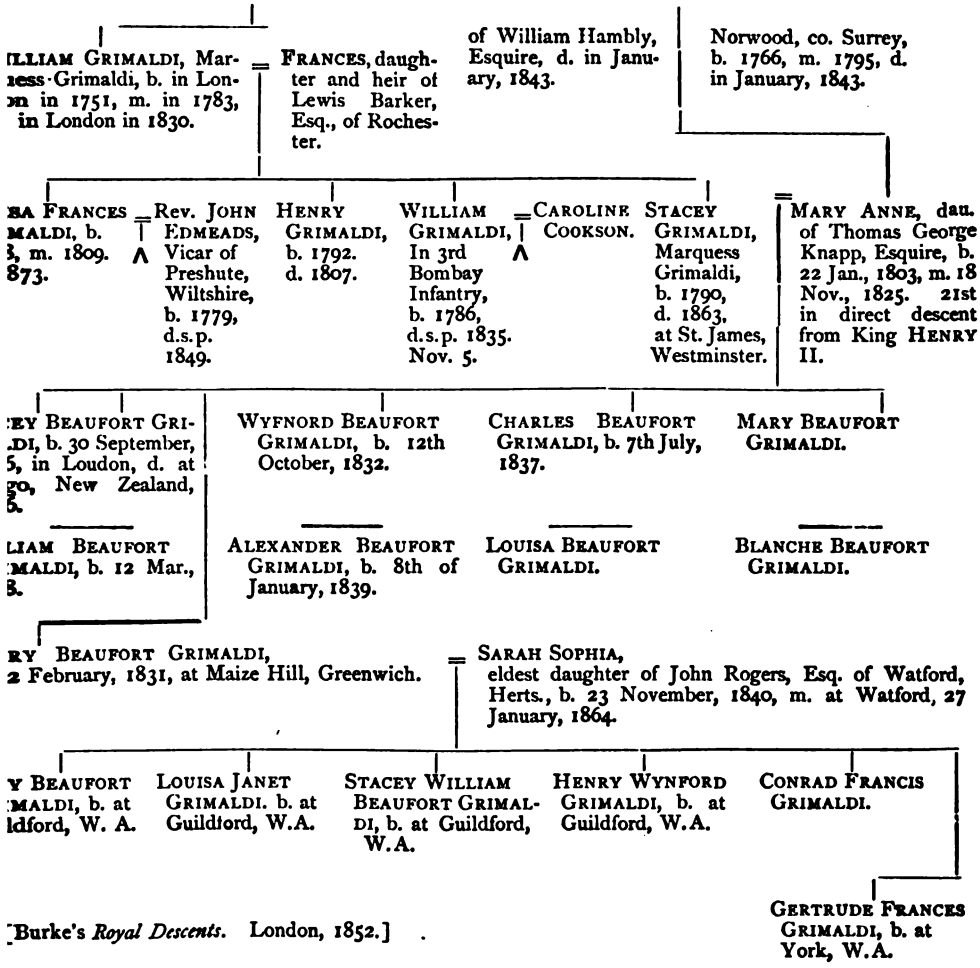
[Burke, *Peerage of England*, London, 1852.]

Royal Descent of the Marquess Grimaldi.


EGBERT I., King of England, d. 838.
CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor of the West, 11th in male descent from Pharamond, First King of the Franks, d. 814.
ETHELWOLF, King of England, d. 855.
LEWIS LE DEBONAIRE, King of France, d. 814.
ALFRED THE GREAT, King of England, d. 901.
CHARLES THE BALD, Emperor and King of France, d. 877.
BALDWIN I., Count of Flanders, d. 880.
JUDITH, daughter of Charles the Bald.
ROLLO I., Duke of Normandy, d. 917, or 920.
ALFRITHA, daughter of ALFRED THE GREAT.
BALDWIN III., Count of Flanders, d. 918.
CRISPINA, daughter of Rollo, Duke of Normandy.
GRIMALDI. Prince of Monaco, 920, a descendant in the male line of Pharamond, King of the Francks, A.D. 425.
From whom descended.
WILLIAM, DUKE OF AQUITAINE, d. 948.
ALICE, daughter of Herbert II., Count of Vermandois.
ARNOLF, Count of Flanders, d. 964.
RICHARD I., Duke of Normandy, d. 960.
MECHTILD, daughter of the Duke of Saxony.
BALDWIN III., Count of Flanders, d. 961.
GUIDO GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, flourished between 1000 and 1024.
ROLANDA, daughter of the Count d'Alençon.
RICHARD II., Duke of Normandy, d. 1026.
SUSANNA, daughter of Berenger II. King of Italy.
BALDWIN IV. Count of Flanders, d. 988.
ROBERT II., Duke of Normandy, d. 1035.
ADELA, daughter of Robert I., King of France.
BALDWIN V., Count of Flanders, d. 1067.
From whom descended.
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, King of England, d. 1086.
MAUD, daughter of Baldwin V., Count of Flanders, d. 1083.
GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, m. 1084.
ALEXIA, niece of the Emperor Alexius, of Constantinople.
From whom descended.
MAUD, dau. of Malcolm III. King of Scotland.
HENRY I. King of England, d. 1135.
WILLIAM DE WARREN, Earl of Warren and Surrey, d. 1088
GUNDREDA of William Conqueror 1085.
GUIDO GRIMALDI,
ARASINA,
MAUD, the Em-
GEOFFREY
ISABEL, daughte
WILLIAM, E


Prince of Monaco, 1120.
dau. of the Marquess of Savona and Final.
press, daughter of HENRY I.
PLANTAGENET.
of Hugh, Earl of Vermandois.
of Warren and Surrey, d. 1138.
GRIMALDI Prince of Monaco, Consul of Genoa, 1162 to 1185.
ANTONIA, daughter of the Count of Provence.
HENRY II., King of England, d. in 1189.
ELEANOR, daughter of the Duke of Aquitaine.
PRINCE HENRY, eldest son of David I., King of Scots, d. 1152.
ADA, dau. of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey.
ELEONORA, dau. of HENRY II.
ALPHONSO VII., King of Castile.
MAUD dau. of Hugh, Earl of Chester.
David, Earl of Huntingdon, 1219.
BERENGARIA, daughter of Alphonso, VIII. King of Castile.
ALPHONSO IX. King of Castile.
HENRY, Lord Hastings.
ADA, daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon.
SIR WILLIAM DE HARCOURT, d. 1278.
ELEANOR, or HILLARIA, d. of Henry, Lord Hastings.
FERDINAND III. King of Castile, d. 1252.
BEATRIX, dau. of the Emperor Philip II.
MARGARET, daughter of Sir John Beke.
Sir Richard de Harcourt, 1273.
ALPHONSO X. King of Castile. d. 1284.
MARY DE GUZMAN.
ELLEN, daughter or Eudo La Zouch.
SIR JOHN DE HARCOURT, knighted in 1300, d. 1330.
SANCHO IV., King of Castile.
JANE, dau. of Richard, Lord Grey of Codnor, d. 1369.
SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, d. 1349.
BEATRIX, dau. of Sancho IV. King of Castile. b. 1293, m. 1306.
ALPHONZO IV. King of Portugal.
MAUD, dau. of Robert, Lord Grey, of Codnor.
SIR THOMAS HARCOURT, knighted in 1366, M.P. for Oxon., 1376, d. 1417.
PEDRO I., King of Portugal, b. 1320, d. 1387.
JANE, dau. of of Robert Francis, of Foremark.
THOMAS HARCOURT, d. 1460.
JOHN, King of Portugal, d. 1438.
BEATRIX, dau. of John, King of Portugal, and widow of Thomas, Earl of Arundel.
THOMAS FETTIPLACE, Esq. of Shiffare, Berkshire, 2nd husband.
EDITHA, coheiress of Sir Philip or Thomas St. Clere, of Sussex.
SIR RICHARD, HARCOURT, d. 1487.
BERT GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, Consul of Genoa, 1197, d. 1223 or 1232.
NGO GRIMALDI, Governor of Genoa, 1225.
OARELLO GRIMALDI, Governor of Genoa, 1262.
ONRAD GRIMALDI, Cavalier, Proetor of Bologna, 1306.
OARELLO GRIMALDI, of Genoa, Councillor of Robert, King of Naples, d. 1348.
GINEVRA SALVAGO.
ONRAD GRIMALDI, of Genoa, flourished 1327-1364.
ISABELLA DORIA.
UKE GRIMALDI, Ambassador from Genoa, 1396.
MARIA LOMELLINO.
NSALDO GRIMALDI, of Genoa, 1405.
ARGENTA GRIMALDI.


LUKE GRIMALDI, Ambasador from Genoa, 1458, 1474.
= THEODORA MANFREDI.
JOHN FETTIPLACE, *temp.* Henry VI.
= JOAN FABYAN.
WILLIAM BESSELLS, of Bessels Leigh, Berkshire.
= ALICE, dau. of Sir Richard Harcourt.
JOHN BAPTIST GRIMALDI, Governor of Corsica, 1481.
= PELLEGRA PINELLI.
RICHARD FETTIPLACE, of Bessells Leigh.
= Elizabeth, daughter of William Bessells, of Bessells Leigh.
BENEDICT GRIMALDI, of Genoa
= PELLEGRA SAULI.
DOROTHY, daughter of John Danvers.
= JOHN FETTIPLACE.
JEROME GRIMALDI, created a Cardinal in 1527, after his wife's death, d. at Genoa, 1543.
= FRANCISCA CATANEO.
JOHN GODDARD, Esq., of Standen Hussey.
= ELIZABETH. dau. of John Fettiplace.
LUKE GRIMALDI, created Marquess Grimaldi in 1529, by the Emperor Charles V., d. at Genoa, 1580.
= PETRINETA SPINOLA, Lady of Beaufort, daughter and heiress of the Doge Spinola.
ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas Stevens of Burderop, Wiltshire.
= ANTHONY GODDARD, Esquire, of Clive, Pippard, d. 1605.
JEROME GRIMALDI, Marquess Grimaldi, Lord of Beaufort, d. at Genoa
= PELINA IMPERIALI, d. 1639.
THOMAS BUCKERIDGE, of Basseldon, brother and heir of John, Bishop of Ely, who d. in 1631.
= DOROTHY GODDARD, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Goddard.
ANSALDO GRIMALDI, Marquess Grimaldi, Lord of Beaufort, d. at Genoa, 1643.
= BAPTINA LOMELLINI, m. 1594.
MARTHA WYTHENS.
= REV. RICHARD BUCKERIDGE, of Kingsclere, b. 1618-19, d. 1678.
ALEXANDER GRIMALDI, Marquess Grimaldi, b. at Genoa, 1598.
= FRANCESCA DE CLERQUE.
GEORGE NOYES, of of Andover, b. 1667, m. in 1693, d. 1750.
= SARAH, dau. and heir of the Rev. Richard Buckeridge, b. 1668, d. 1724.
JOSEPH MARIA GRIMALDI, Marquess Grimaldi, b. at Genoa, 1632, d. there 1683.
= MARIA SULPIZIA.
ANN MAY, d. 1752.
= GEORGE NOYES, of Andover, b. 1694-5.
ALEXANDER MARIA GRIMALDI, Marquess Grimaldi, b. at Genoa, 1659, Commander in the army there against Louis XIV., in 1685, d. in London, 1732, m. in 1705.
= DORCAS, daughter and co-heir of Henry, son of Sir Francis Anderson, of Bradley Hall, co. Durham, M.P.
JEROME KNAPP, Esquire, Bencher and Treasurer of the Middle Temple, b. 1722, d. 1792.
= SARAH, daughter and heiress of George Noyes, b. 1735, m. in 1758.
ALEXANDER GRIMALDI, Marquess Grimaldi, b. in London, 1714, m. in 1745-6, d. in London, in 1800.
= ESTHER, daughter of John Barton, of Gloucester.
SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter and heiress
= THOMAS GEORGE KNAPP, Esquire, of


ILLIAM GRIMALDI, Marquess Grimaldi, b. in London in 1751, m. in 1783, in London in 1830.
FRANCES, daughter and heir of Lewis Barker, Esq., of Rochester.
of William Hambly, Esquire, d. in January, 1843.
Norwood, co. Surrey, b. 1766, m. 1795, d. in January, 1843.
RA FRANCES MALDI, b. 3, m. 1809. 873.
Rev. JOHN EDMEADS, Vicar of Preshute, Wiltshire, b. 1779, d.s.p. 1849.
HENRY GRIMALDI, b. 1792. d. 1807.
WILLIAM GRIMALDI, In 3rd Bombay Infantry, b. 1786, d.s.p. 1835. Nov. 5.
CAROLINE COOKSON.
STACEY GRIMALDI, Marquess Grimaldi, b. 1790, d. 1863, at St. James, Westminster.
MARY ANNE, dau. of Thomas George Knapp, Esquire, b. 22 Jan., 1803, m. 18 Nov., 1825. 21st in direct descent from King HENRY II.
EY BEAUFORT GRI-DI, b. 30 September, 5, in Loudon, d. at go, New Zealand, 5.
WYFNORD BEAUFORT GRIMALDI, b. 12th October, 1832.
CHARLES BEAUFORT GRIMALDI, b. 7th July, 1837.
MARY BEAUFORT GRIMALDI.
LIAM BEAUFORT MALDI, b. 12 Mar., 3.
ALEXANDER BEAUFORT GRIMALDI, b. 8th of January, 1839.
LOUISA BEAUFORT GRIMALDI.
BLANCHE BEAUFORT GRIMALDI.
RY BEAUFORT GRIMALDI, 2 February, 1831, at Maize Hill, Greenwich.
SARAH SOPHIA, eldest daughter of John Rogers, Esq. of Watford, Herts., b. 23 November, 1840, m. at Watford, 27 January, 1864.
Y BEAUFORT MALDI, b. at ldford, W. A.
LOUISA JANET GRIMALDI. b. at Guildford, W.A.
STACEY WILLIAM BEAUFORT GRIMALDI, b. at Guildford, W.A.
HENRY WYNFORD GRIMALDI, b. at Guildford, W.A.
CONRAD FRANCIS GRIMALDI.
GERTRUDE FRANCES GRIMALDI, b. at York, W.A.

[Burke's *Royal Descents.* London, 1852.]

The Unity of Scripture:

Shewn by the Corresponding Revelations of the Divine Will in all the Authors of the Holy Bible during a period of 1600 years, on various subjects. July 9, 1852.

1. On the Guardianship of Man by God's holy Angels.
2. On God's never-failing Mercy.
3. Against Worldly Prosperity. Psalm xlix.

1. On the Guardianship of Man by God's holy Angels:

Genesis iii. 24.

"So He drove out the man; and He placed at the East of the garden of Eden cherubim, and a flaming sword, which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life."

Genesis xviii. 1, 2.

"And the LORD appeared unto him in the plains of Mamre; and he sat in the tent door in the heat of the day; and he lift up his eyes and looked, and, lo, three men stood by him: and when he saw *them*, he ran to meet them from the tent door, and bowed himself toward the ground."

One of these Angels is believed by most Jews and Ancients to have been the Son of God.

Genesis xix. 1.

"And there came two angels to Sodom at even; and Lot sat in the gate of Sodom, and Lot seeing *them* rose up to meet them; and he bowed himself with his face toward the ground."

Genesis xxi. 17.

"And God heard the voice of the lad: and the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, 'What aileth thee Hagar? fear not; for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he *is*.'"

Genesis xxii. 10, 11, 12.

And Abraham stretched forth his hand, and took the knife to slay his son. And the angel of the LORD called unto him out of heaven, and said, 'Abraham, Abraham:' and he said, 'Here *am* I.'"

And He said, 'Lay not thine hand upon the lad, neither do thou anything unto him, for now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son, from me.'"

Genesis xxviii. 12.

"And He dreamed, and, behold, a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven; and behold, the angels of God ascending and descending on it."

According to the sense of the best Interpreters, the Angels going up and down show that they are the great Ministers of Providence, always employed in the preservation of the Just:—daily and hourly sent forth from God's presence, to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation.

Genesis xxxii. 1.

"And Jacob went on his way, and the angels of God met him."

Joshua v. 13, 14.

"And it came to pass, when Joshua was by Jericho, that he lifted up his eyes and looked, and, behold, there stood a man over against

him with his sword drawn in his hand: and Joshua went unto him, and said unto him, '*Art* thou for us, or for our adversaries?' And he said, 'Nay; but as captain of the host of the LORD am I now come.' And Joshua fell on his face to the earth, and did worship, and said unto him, 'What saith my Lord unto his servant?'"

Commentators are not agreed who this person was, some supposing him to be a created Angel, others a divine, not a created Being.—The Ancient Jewish Church considered him "The Word."

Judges ii. 1.

"And an Angel of the LORD came up from Gilgal to Bochim, and said, 'I made you to go up out of Egypt, and have brought you unto the land which I sware unto your fathers; and I said, I will never break my covenant with you."

This was not a created but an uncreated Angel, the Angel of the Covenant.

Judges vi. 11, 12, 20, 21.

"And there came an angel of the LORD, and sat under an oak which was in Ophrah, that *pertained* unto Joash the Abi-ezrite: and his son Gideon threshed wheat by the winepress, to hide it from the Midianites. And the angel of the LORD appeared unto him, and said unto him, 'The LORD is with thee, thou mighty man of valour.'" "And the angel of God said unto him, 'Take the flesh and the unleavened cakes, and lay *them* upon this rock and pour out the broth.' And he did so. Then the Angel of the LORD put forth the end of the staff that *was* in his hand, and touched the flesh and the unleavened cakes; and there rose up fire out of the rock, and consumed the flesh and the unleavened cakes. Then the angel of the LORD departed out of his sight."

The Jews look upon this Angel as the Son of God himself.

Judges xiii. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

"And the Angel of the LORD appeared unto the woman, and said unto her, 'Behold now thou *art* barren, and bearest not: but thou shalt conceive, and bear a son; Now therefore beware, I pray thee, and drink not wine nor strong drink, and eat not any unclean *thing:* for, lo, thou shalt conceive, and bear a son; And no razor shall come on his head: for the child shall be a Nazarite unto God from the womb: and he shall begin to deliver Israel out of the hand of the Philistines.'

"Then the woman came and told her husband, saying, 'A Man of God came unto me, and his countenance *was* like the countenance of an angel of God, very terrible: but I asked Him not whence He *was*, neither told He me his name: but He said unto me, Behold, thou shalt conceive, and bear a son; and now drink no wine nor strong drink, neither eat any unclean *thing:* for the child shall be a Nazarite to God from the womb to the day of his death.'

"Then Manoah intreated the LORD, and said, 'O my Lord, let the man of God which thou didst send come again unto us, and teach us what we shall do unto the child that shall be born.' And God hearkened to the voice of Manoah; and the angel of God came again unto the woman as she sat in the field. And the angel of the LORD said unto Manoah, 'Of all that I said unto the woman let her beware.'

"And Manoah said unto the angel of the LORD, 'I pray thee let us detain thee until we have made ready a kid for thee.' And the angel of the LORD said unto Manoah, 'Though thou detain me I will

not eat of thy bread: and if thou wilt offer a burnt offering thou must offer it unto the LORD.' For Manoah knew not that he *was* an angel of the LORD."

1 Kings xix. 4, 5, 6, 7.

"But he himself went a day's journey into the wilderness, and came and sat down under a juniper tree: and he requested for himself that he might die; and said, 'It is enough; now, O LORD, take away my life; for I *am* not better than my fathers.' And as he lay and slept under a juniper tree, behold, then an angel touched him, and said unto him, 'Arise *and* eat.' And he looked, and behold, *there was* a cake baken on the coals, and a cruse of water at his head. And he did eat and drink and laid him down again. And the angel of the LORD came again the second time, and touched him, and said, 'Arise *and* eat; because the journey *is* too great for thee.'"

2 Kings i. 15.

"And the angel of the LORD said unto Elijah, 'Go down with him: be not afraid of him.' And he arose and went down with him unto the king."

2 Kings vi. 15, 16, 17.

"And when the servant of the man of God was risen early, and gone forth, behold, an host compassed the city, both with horses and chariots. And his servant said unto him, 'Alas, my master! how shall we do?' And he answered, 'Fear not: for they that *be* with us *are* more than they that *be* with them.' And Elisha prayed, and said, LORD, I pray thee, open his eyes, that he may see.' And the LORD opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and, behold, the mountain *was* full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

2 Kings xix. 34, 35.

"For I will defend this city, to save it,
For Mine own sake, and for My servant David's sake.
And it came to pass that night, that the angel of the LORD went out, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred fourscore and five thousand: and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they *were* all dead corpses."

1 Chronicles xxi. 15, 16, 18, 27.

"And God sent an angel unto Jerusalem to destroy it: and as he was destroying, the LORD beheld, and He repented Him of the evil, and said to the angel that destroyed, 'It is enough, stay now thine hand.' And the angel of the LORD stood by the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite. And David lifted up his eyes, and saw the angel of the LORD stand between the earth and the heaven, having a drawn sword in his hand stretched out over Jerusalem. Then David and the elders *of Israel who were* clothed in sackcloth, fell upon their faces."

"Then the angel of the LORD commanded Gad to say to David, that David should go up, and set up an altar unto the LORD in the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite."

"And the LORD commanded the angel; and he put up his sword again into the sheath thereof."

Psalm xxxiv. 7.

"The Angel of the LORD encampeth round about them that fear Him,

And delivereth them."

Psalm xci. 9, 10, 11.

"Because thou hast made the LORD *which is* my refuge,
Even the Most High, thy habitation:
There shall no evil befall thee,—
Neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.
For He shall give His angels charge over thee,
To keep thee in all thy ways."

Isaiah xxxvii. 36.

"Then the angel of the LORD went forth, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians a hundred and fourscore and five thousand: and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they *were* all dead corpses."

Florestan I., Prince of Monaco.

JUNE 20, at Paris, Tancred-Florestan-Roger-Louis Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, Duke of Valentinois, reigning as Sovereign Prince of Monaco, under the title of Florestan I. He was the son of Honore IV., Prince of Monaco, was born October 10, 1785, succeeded his brother Honore V., Prince of Monaco, October 2, 1841; married November 27, 1816, the Princess Marie-Louise-Caroline-Gabrielle, daughter of Gilbert de Lamerty, (born July 18, 1793). Florestan has two children, 1. Charles-Honore Grimaldi, born December 8, 1818, Duke of Valentinois, Grandee of Spain of the first class, who succeeds him, and who was married on September 28, 1846, to Antoinette Ghislaine Countess of Merode, by whom he has a son Prince Albert Honore Charles, born 13 November, 1848, and secondly Florestine Gabrielle Antoinette Grimaldi, born 22 October, 1833; on the death of the last Prince in October, 1841 (Honore V.) a memoir of whom appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1833. On the death of the last Prince in October, 1841 (Honore V.) a memoir of whom appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine," January, 1842, with an account of the Principality, and in the same Magazine for December, 1832, and October, 1834, are accounts of many members of this family and of the long-continued litigation between the Grimaldis of Antibes and the Prince of Monaco for this small but ancient Principality.

The attention of the public having of late years been frequently called to the contentions respecting Monaco, and those disputes being more likely than ever to create an interest, we subjoin a short history of this romantic territory.

It is said in the "Histoire de Verifier le Dates" and other works to have been given to Grimaldi Lord of Antibes, by the Emperor Otho I. in the tenth century, and hence it is considered a fief of the empire, not inheritable by females; and to ascertain this point is the cause of the long-pending litigation already alluded to.

Other Historians doubt this early acquisition of it by the Grimaldis, and state that the Emperor Henry V. conceded it to the Genoese in 1191, and that they forfeited it and built the castle in 1215, the Grimaldis then ruling in Genoa.

It is probable that in those unsettled times the Grimaldis were occasionally dispossessed of the Castle, but for many centuries they have held the territory without interruption.

Its situation at the confines of France and Sardinia, and proximity to the borders of Italy, and Spain, have made it necessary that it should in modern times be under the protection of one of those powers.

Prior to 1524, the title of sovereignty used by the Grimaldis was "Supremus Monæci," but in that year the Emperor Charles V. erected it into a principality, in favour of Honore Grimaldi, to whom he was much attached. In 1561, Sir Richard Wotton (our ambassador) writes: "The Emperor is gone in solace to Monaco, and hunteth."

In 1605, a Spanish garrison was introduced to garrison it, but their insolence compelled the Prince Honore II., to expel them, and he admitted a French garrison in the year 1661. Having by this step lost his Spanish possessions, Louis XIII. gave him the Duchy of *Valentinois*, the County of Carladey, and Baronies of Buis, Calvinet,

and Saint Remy; and the Prince adopted the French fleur-de-lis for his crest, in the place of the ancient crest, a demi monk.

The revolutionary spirit of France having reached Monaco, at the time of the French revolution, the inhabitants of the Principality, though they had nothing to complain of, formed a convention, which was engaged in drawing up a constitution to render them happy, and establish a republic, next in rank to that of San Marino, when one morning some troops arrived from Nice planted the tree of liberty, made them vote their union to the department of the Maritime Alps, and thus ended the operations of the convention of Monaco.

The Prince (Honore IV.) was imprisoned, and the Princess guillotined; and the Prince's residence, which from the beauty of its situation, recalled to mind the fabled gardens of the Hesperides, became the property of a citizen of Mentoni (a small place within the Principality) who knew as little of the Hesperides as of their golden apples.

By the definitive treaty of peace with France, in 1814, it was stipulated that the Principality of Monaco should be placed under the protection of Sardinia.

In 1848, the King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, by a provisional decree, united two of the towns of Monaco (Mentoni and Roccabruna) to his States, having previously occupied them by his troops; and in 1849, the Piedmontese Government presented a project of law to the Chamber of Deputies for the definitive union of these two towns; this was adopted by the Chamber, and carried to the Senate, in January, 1850; but the examination of the matter has been ever since suspended owing to the protests which the Prince addressed to the powers who signed the treaties of 1814 and 1815.

In 1852, it was stated that Prince Florestan had offered to sell his little Principality to Austria; but, of course, neither France nor Sardinia would consent to such an agreement.

In April, 1854, the present Prince, then using the title of Duke of Valentinois, endeavoured to regain possession of Mentoni, the inhabitants on his arrival unyoked the horses of his carriage, and drew it through the street of St. Michael, crying, "Long live the Prince!" and hoisting the flag of the house of Grimaldi, but the troops of the King of Sardinia placed the Prince in the Sardinian fortress of Villa Franca, whence, after a few days, he was liberated and returned to France, the Intendant General stating that the confinement was solely to protect the Prince's person.

In the autumn of 1854, the German papers endeavoured to excite trouble by stating that the United States had purchased Monaco from Prince Florestan, at that period the question at issue between the Prince and the said government had been submitted by common consent to the arbitration of M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The Prince wished to retain possession of the fort and town of Monaco, and he proposed to cede to Sardinia the towns of Mentoni and Roccabruna for a sum of 4,000,000 francs, or 200,000 francs annually.

He demanded, moreover, that the Sardinian garrison of Monaco should be replaced by French troops.

The Piedmontese Minister in Paris was not satisfied with these propositions, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys has not yet made known his decision.

At the congress in Paris, in April, 1856, Baron Huber (the Aus-

trian Plenipotentiary) in reply to the complaint of Sardinia, of the French and Austrian occupation of Rome, Ancona, and Bologna, remarked that in Italy it was not only the Roman States that were occupied by foreign troops, that the communes of Mentoni and Roccabruna, occupied by troops of the King of Sardinia, contrary to the wishes of the Prince of Monaco, and maintained themselves there, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the sovereign of the country.

To this Count Cavour, the Sardinian Plenipotentiary declared that Sardinia was ready to withdraw the 50 men who occupied Monaco, if the Prince should be in a condition to return to the country without the most serious dangers; but he did not consider Sardinia could be accused of having contributed to the overthrow of the ancient government in order to occupy those States, and where the Prince had not been able to maintain his authority in the single town of Monaco, which Sardinia occupied in 1848, in vertue of treaties.

[" *Gentleman's Magazine*," London, 1856, 3rd S. I. 242, 243.]

Rev. Charles Mayo, B.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE Reverend Charles Mayo was the youngest son of the late Reverend Herbert Mayo, D.D., Rector of St. George-in-the-East, Middlesex, who was much respected as being an active and diligent incumbent of that important and populous parish. He was born 24 March, 1767, and died 10 of December, 1858, and had therefore attained the advanced age of 91. He was educated at Merchant Taylor's School, and having acquitted himself there with great credit, was appointed a probationary scholar, and eventually a fellow on that noble foundation at St. John's College, Oxford. There he applied himself with becoming zeal to his academical studies, and evinced considerable talent in the acquisition of the knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon language, and was the first who held that professorship in the University.

In 1801 he married the youngest daughter of James Landon, Esquire, of Cheshunt, a lady much beloved for her amiable and accomplished mind, with whom he had the happiness to be united for the lengthened period of 50 years. He was appointed one of the Whitehall Preachers, and he was unsolicited made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and subsequently was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians; and on the conclusion of his ministry there, when the new church was built, he contributed the painted glass which now adorns the beautiful altar window in that church.

He was for many years examiner of Merchant Taylor's School. In 1825 he succeeded to an old family estate at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, which he became entitled to as descendant from the Shaw family, which had been held under the crown by Cardinal Wolsey as one of his princely residences, the hall still existing having been built in the same style as Wolsey's palace at Hampton Court. But he always observed that his highest distinction was his connection with Merchant Taylor's School, and the position which he thereby acquired at Oxford, which so amply provided for his maintenance at College, and which would have rendered him independent of any other provision in after life, if he had continued a member of the foundation.

His amiable and benevolent manners obtained for him the esteem and regard of his numerous friends, by whom he was considered a Christian gentleman, and his generosity and liberality to the poor will cause the remembrance of him to be long affectionately cherished in the neighbourhood in which he has so long resided. And in his declining days, when the closing scene of life approached, he was enabled to exercise a reverent faith on that Divine Redeemer in whom he confided as in the Saviour of poor sinners.

[*Gentleman's Magazine*, London, 1859, February, 210.]

Five English Generations of an Italian Sovereign House—1659 to 1859.

IT has been the practice of the Grimaldi Family, for upwards of 500 years to compile from time to time genealogical accounts recording the several histories of the entire Family, or of particular branches —and the extinction of the name in Genoa, by the deaths of the Marquis Giuseppe Grimaldi, in 1820, and of the Marquis Luigi Grimaldi della Pietra, and the Duke Francisco Maria Grimaldi, in 1834, without leaving male issue, as also the earlier decease of Anthony Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, in 1731, without male issue, seemed to make it desirable that the ensuing slight memorials should be compiled of a branch, which is now the representative of the Grimaldis of Genoa.

In 1333, Rabella, the son of the Lord Gabriel Grimaldi of Genoa, compiled an Account of all the members of the Grimaldi family then living, amounting to 110 individuals, showing their respective descent.

In 1430, the Lord Nicholas Grimaldi compiled a genealogy of the whole of the Grimaldi family.

In 1448, an enumeration of the whole of the family of Genoa, then living, in number about 70, with their immediate ancestry, was made in the Acts of Aggregation of the Oliva and Ceba Familes to the Grimaldis.

In 1554, the Lord Francis Grimaldi. caused a list to be made, as well of those Grimaldis dwelling in Genoa, as elsewhere with their descents,—containing 79 individuals of the family then living.

In 1634, Francis Grimaldi, son of Luke Grimaldi, Doge of Genoa, compiled a minute and clear description of the family, according to their several branches

In 1647, the genealogy and history of the family, with its several branches, was published at Paris in a folio edition, by the Sieur de Venasque, the Secretary of the Prince of Monaco, a work of 20 years' labour.

In 1765, the Marquis Francis Anthony Grimaldi published, at Naples, the genealogy of the Grimaldis of Seminaru in Naples, with the proofs of their descent from the House of Genoa and Monaco.

In 1834, the Grimaldis of England published their descent, with that of the Princes of Monaco, and of the Marquis Luigi Grimaldi della Pietra, of Genoa, in order to shew at Turin and Genoa, that the Grimaldis of England were the eldest branch of the Grimaldis of Genoa.

In 1856, the Marquis Grimaldi, of Antibes, published at Paris the genealogy of this branch of the family.

The origin and ancient history of the family, with the genealogy, will be found very fully set forth in the following works :—

"Theatrum Genealogicum," by Henniage. Madgeburgh, 1598.

"Genealogicæ et Historicæ Grimaldæ Gentes arbor. Anthone Carolo de Venasque. Paris, 1647.

Moreri's "Grand Dictionaire Historique." Amsterdam, 1724, &c.

Anselme's "Histoire Genealogique de la Maison Royale de France et des Paris." Paris, 1728.

Anderson's "Royal Genealogies." London, 1736.

"El gran Diccionario Historico de Luis Moreri con amplissima Adiciones. Par don Joseph de Meravel casa de valla." Paris, Lyons, 1753.

"Genealogie delle Famiglie Nobili di Genova. Genoa, 1826—1833.

"The Gentleman's Magazine." London, 1832.

"Burke's Peerage of the British Empire," 1852.

From these authors it appears that the Grimaldi family is descended in the male line from the Merovingian Kings of France, having for ancestor King of the Franks, in 420; that the name was first used by Grimaldus, Duke of Brabant who died in the year 658, that like other families, whose termination is in "*Aldo*," they derive their origin from the Lombards, who were in the suite of Charlemagne when he overran Italy; that they filled the office of Consol or Ruler of Genoa so early as 1162 (the Genoese National Records commence only about this period); that at an early period they took possession of Monaco, which the Emperor Charles 5th, in 1525, erected into an independent principality, and that they continued amongst the highest nobles of the Genoese Republic until the extinction of the last of the branches residing there in the year 1834, a period of, perhaps, one thousand years.

In addition to the independent sovereignty of Monaco, the family became Princes of Salerno in Naples; of St. Catherine in Sicily; of Lixein in Loraine; and of Teleza in Naples, and they obtained dukedoms in France, Spain, and Naples.

The Cardinal Girolamo Grimaldi (whose portrait precedes this account) was the common ancestor from whom all the branches, of late centuries existing at Genoa, excepting that of the Duke Francesco Maria Grimaldi have descended.

The Cardinal was 12th in descent from Grimaldo, Consul of Genoa, 1162, and the Cardinal's ancestors may thus shortly be stated: Oberto, son of Grimaldo, was ambassador to England in 1189, and Consul of Genoa in 1197; Ingone, his son, one of the eight nobles governing Genoa, 1225; Boarello, his son, one of the governing nobles in 1262; Conrado, his son, Prætor of Bologna in 1306; Boarello, his son, one of the Council of Robert, King of Naples, he died in 1343; Conrado, his son, Lord of Stella and Antient of Genoa in 1364; Luca, his son, Lord of Novi and Stella, and Ambassador from Genoa to the King of Arragon, 1364—1388—1396; Ansaldo, his son, Antient of Genoa, 1416; Luca, his son, Ambassador to France, Rome, and Milan, 1461—1466—1473; Giovanni Battista, his son, Governor of Corsica, 1481; Ambassador to Rome, Naples, and France, 1477—1510; Benedetto, his son, flourished in 1504, and was the father of the Cardinal Girolamo.

The Cardinal Girolamo Grimaldi was one of the most important persons of his time in Genoa. He was the heir of his uncle, Ansaldo Grimaldi, to whom two marble statues were erected, and who bequeathed to him and to his country immense riches, he married Francisca, the daughter and heiress of the Doge Cattaneo, and after the death of his wife, he embraced the ecclesiastical state and was made Cardinal by Pope Clement 7th, in 1527, in consideration of 20,000 crowns paid to the Pope to aid in relieving him from the impositions of the Emperor Charles 5th.

He died in 1543 or 1547, and was buried at Boschetta, near

Genoa, where his monument and bust still remain. His son, Luca, married Pellina Spinola, Lady of Beaufort, and daughter and heiress of the great and good Battista Spinola, Doge of the Republic in 1531. He became entitled to the rank of marquis by virtue of an edict of the Emperor Charles 5th, granting that dignity to the nobles of Genoa in 1529, and which title is inherited by all his descendants: he was sent as ambassador, in 1554, to Queen Mary of England to be present at the celebration of her nuptials with Philip of Spain. He died in 1580, and was succeeded by his son, Girolamo, as Lord of Beaufort and Marquis Grimaldi, whose statue is in the Albergo del Povere at Genoa, he died in 1620, and was succeeded by his son Ansaldo, Lord of Beaufort and Marquis Grimaldi; he died in 1643, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander Marquis Grimaldi, born in 1598; who was succeeded by his son Giuseppe Maria, Marquis Grimaldi, born in 1632, and who died in 1683, leaving several sons, of whom the eldest, Alexander Maria, was born in 1659, and settled in England, as hereafter stated.

The Arms of the Grimaldis.

The Armorial Bearings of the family of Genoa are "Lozengy argent, and gules"—crest a demi Benedictine monk, holding a strait sword in his right hand, in the other a scroll inscribed with the motto. Supporters two griffins, being the supporters of the arms of the Genoese Republic. Motto, "Deo Juvante," originating from Grimoald, Duke of Benevento, son of the King of Italy, who, in the 8th century, being presumptuously summoned by Pepin, father of Charlemange, to submit to him, replied, Liber et ingenuus sum, natus utroque parente semper ero liber credo. Deo Juvente. Heraldic writers state these arms to be amongst the oldest hereditary arms in Europe.

The English family is entitled to quarter the arms of the Doge Spinola, the Doge Lomellini, the Doge Cattaneo, and of the Doria and Vivaldi families, whose heiresses they married. Of English families, they bear the Anderson, Dent, and Barker arms.

Alexander Maria Grimaldi, The Commander, Marquis Grimaldi,

Born at Genoa, 1659; died in London, 1732.

This ancestor, who quitted the land of his sires for England, was born at Genoa, and baptized in the Grimaldi Church of St. Luke on the 1st of June, 1659, being described as son of Joseph Maria Grimaldi and Maria Sulpizia, his wife.

His father died in 1683, when he was 23 years of age, and in 1684, when the war broke out between Genoa and Louis 14th, he was commander, "Il Commandante" of Spanish forces opposing the French. The Grimaldis had been for many reigns attached to the Spanish Kings, and their connexion, which was very strong at all times on account of their fiefs in Naples and Sicily, had become increased by this ancestor being the grandson of a Spanish lady. To this Spanish connexion may be attributed the expatriation of Il Commandente from Genoa, since the wars between France and Spain, and the bombardment and partial destruction of Genoa by Louis 14th, in 1684, ruined a great portion of the inhabitants, and compelled many who were of the Spanish faction to quit their country, amongst whom was this ancestor.

The following account of the bombardment of the city is taken from the histories of the period.

1683. Ten years of continued tranquillity in the midst of all the wars of Europe induced the Genoese to forget the regard, if not the neutrality, they owed towards France, for the sake of preserving the inviolable attachment they had vowed to Spain, then invariably at war with France, and they actually sent succours to Spain, and insulted the French ambassador.

A war with France being inevitable, the Spanish Minister at Genoa, promised the Genoese great aid, and they received the Spanish auxiliaries from the Milanese into their city.

1684. Louis 14th having required an apology from the Doge and Senators, which they refused, bombarded the city, and in less than two hours it was on fire in several places. The bombardment continued all night, and both the horror and danger were increased by the darkness.

Orders had been given for the inhabitants to keep in their houses to prevent any tumult, and that their terror might not intimidate the soldiers, thus they were continually in danger, liable to be buried either under the ruins, or consumed in the flames. No order could be observed in such danger, for most of them carried off their best effects to those parts which were less exposed, or even out of the city. Many went into the houses which they found empty and under pretence of putting out the fire, plundered them of everything which the flames had spared.

The disorder and pillage rose to a height by the retreat of the Doge and chief citizens, who were obliged to quit their houses and shut themselves up in the Albergo without the city; the populace rose to arms under pretence of plundering any effects which belonged to the French, but very soon all the shops and stone houses were indiscriminately broken open, afterwards the palaces of the nobility felt their fury, and not without execrations against their persons.

It was with great difficulty the regular forces quelled the mutiny in which Genoa began to feel from its own citizens, what it had apprehended from its enemies, besides its tendency to a revolt more dangerous than any rapine. From the 17th to the 22nd May, 1684, the bombardment had been vigorously carried on, not a small part of the city had been reduced to ashes, the finest edifices, the palace of the Doge and several others, many churches and monasteries, the custom house, the exchange, and the arsenal were totally demolished, and several ships were shattered to pieces in the ports.

On the 20th of May two English vessels left the harbour of Genoa, and gave the following account. The bombs fell at first on the Quarter de la Pree, where they made great disorder, and entirely ruined the Palace Rebufe, that of the Prince Doria was greatly damaged, and the Strada Nuova quite disfigured. The conflagration passed afterwards to the Ducal Palace, the walls of which alone remained, having resisted the fire on account of their solidity, the Church of St. Augustin, three convents of nuns close by the monastery of the Dominicans of the Castle, and of St. Francis, were visited with this desolation; the palaces of the two Grimaldis and Doria, of the two Brignola, of Alexander Spinola, of Lercaro, and of Palavicini,

were overturned. The free port and the custom house were destroyd, and all the merchandize consumed by the flames.

The magazine of arms and the churches of St. Amboise and St. Andrew were reduced to ashes. When the bombardiers saw the city on fire in any one part they threw additional bombs there to increase the embarrassment and to prevent succour; there were some places so exposed that no one would venture to risk his life there. No less than 200 bombs were seen falling at one time in those quarters where the fire had kindled. Between the 17th and 19th the bombs had undermined all quarters of the city, from Carignan to Banchi, most of the inhabitants had fled to the mountains, abandoning their houses to the pillage of the Spaniards.

The French admiral having suspended the bombardment with the hopes that the Genoese would now make the required submission, was again refused, the Upper Council of 150 members having, with only 4 dissentient voices, rejected the proposal, this desperate obstinacy was entirely the work of Spanish intrigues, the minister of that court daily promising succours.

The Council now removed the treasure of the Bank of St. George out of the city. The Spanish soldiers employed in it, behaved with great probity; fresh Spanish troops continuing to arrive were posted in various parts of the city, and the French admiral, having calculated that there were not above 3000 Spanish troops there, made a landing and burned the stately palaces of the suburbs of St. Pietro d'Areva, each party losing about 200 men. So terrible had been the effects of the bombs in Genoa, that all the families of any distinction, women, priests, monks, and nuns, fled into the country, with their most valuable effects, and there lived in tents and huts, but as this opulent spot was likely to be attacked by a landing from the French the senate ordered all the people within the walls. The bombs still continued pouring upon the city, and the defection continued so terrible that if the bombardment had not abated, the whole city would soon have been in a flame for want of resolution to extinguish the several fires, above two-thirds of the city were demolished, and the bombs thrown towards Genoa from the 17th to the 28th are said to have amounted to 13,300.

On the next day the Fleet set sail, and shortly afterwards Louis XIV., at the intercession of the Pope, made that treaty with the Genoese, one condition of which was that they should send their Doge and Senators to seek his pardon.

The Spaniards, who were the authors of all the calamities of Genoa, had signed a truce of 20 years with France, the Genoese were in want of money, and destitute of ways and means to raise a sum equal to their wants—a scarcity began to be felt, and the people, enraged both by taxes and want, openly exclaimed against the cessation of trade, which was their support, crying out Peace and Bread. All the efforts and artifices of the Spanish faction were borne down by distress, and several of them were murdered by the Populace. A Treaty of Peace was however concluded at Versailles on the 12th February, 168$\frac{4}{5}$, and by one of the conditions the Republic was to discharge all the Spanish Troops in her service within one month.*a* In another account of this destructive bombardment, written in 1685,

a Revolutions of Genoa, Anno 1685.

it is stated that the House of the Grimaldis of San Luca, that of the Grimaldis of San Franciscos, and that of the "Commandeur Grimaldi" were ruined and consumed by the Bombs.*b*

Notwithstanding the reparations which had been made up to June 1688, there were then above 500 houses in ruins in one single quarter of the city, and most of the Individuals to whom those houses belonged, lost all they possessed in losing their houses, so that instead of being enabled to rebuild them, they were unable to incur the expense of clearing the ruins.*c*

"To an English family of ancient name, the necessity of parting with their London mansion would be by no means the bitterest drop in the cup of ruin. The parting from the long-owned provincial acres and the old country home with its ancestral trees—this would be the sharpest pang to the descendant of one of William the Norman's followers; but to a (Genoese) of ancient name all this is different. The ancient glories of his Race have been all civic glories; their wealth probably civic wealth; the old city residence is the emblem and embodiment of his greatness to the eyes of his countrymen and the palladium of the family fortunes, and when this is gone, the family is sunken indeed, and the glory has departed from it."

"Marcella," by T. A. Trollope. 1862.

It was under these circumstances that the Commander Grimaldi left Genoa for England. His House and Property destroyed, his command as a Soldier at an end, and the Spanish party to which he belonged, in such disgrace, that many were murdered by the Populace. As the Commander was one of many Brothers and Sisters, and as his Father and Grandfather were likewise members of "large Families," it is very probable that the Commander's House and possibly other property of a similar description, formed with his Commission in the Spanish Army, his entire fortune and income, so that at the close of the Bombardment he was a ruined man, and formed the resolution of quitting his native country.

There is no knowledge of the exact period when this intention was carried into effect, but it was probably immediately after the bombardment when the Spanish troops were discharged according to the treaty, and it might have taken place in the June of 1685, as on the 19th of that month the Marquis Agostino Pallavicini (who was the nephew of — Grimaldi) was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary from Genoa to England to congratulate King James II. on succeeding to the Throne, and in his suite the Commander Grimaldi might have arrived. It is however only known for certain that in the year 1699 he had been sufficiently long time resident in England to compile in English a Book of Receipts of Medicine, Painting, and other miscellaneous subjects, which shews that he was well acquainted with the language of his New Country.

In the year 1706, at the age of 46 years, he married Dorcas, the daughter of Henry Anderson, Esq., and Grand-daughter of Sir Francis Anderson, both of Bradley Hall, in the County of Durham, a Lady possessed of valuable Estates in Durham and Newcastle, and under 20 years of age. It is not known where the marriage took place.

The following are the names of their children :—

b The present state of Genoa, 1687.

c Nouveau Voyage d'Italia fait en 1688. A la Haye, 1689.

Elizabeth, born 10th December, 1706.

Arabella, born 25th August, 1709, baptized at St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Mary, born 1710, died young.

John, born 1713, died 1714, buried at St. Martin's in the Fields.

Alexander, born 2nd November, 1714, baptized at St. Martin's in the Fields, London.

Charles, born 15th March, 1716.

In January, 1717, they sold their fourth share of the Bradley estate for £700 (consisting of many messuages, much land and mines of coal to Richard Ridley, Esq., ancestor of the present Sir Matthew White Ridley.) It is not known when their other Estates were disposed of.

Their children were sent for education to Monasteries and Convents at Bruges in Flanders. It is probable that a journey which he took to Holland in 1731, was for the purpose of bringing his younger children to England.

He died on the 28th May, 1732, and was buried at St. Pancras, Middlesex, that being the Cemetery selected by Roman Catholics for sepulture, as having been the last church in or near London in which mass was performed at the period of the Reformation. It is only known of his pursuits in England that at some period after his marriage he followed the profession of an Artist, and it is mentioned in Hubert and Martini's "Manuale des Curieux et des Amateurs de l'Art," published in 1808, that Thomas Worlidge, the celebrated Painter and Engraver, who was born in 1700, "had for his master in drawing and painting, at first Grimaldi and afterwards Britard."

Dorcas Anderson

The daughter of Henry Anderson, Esquire, and of his wife Dorcas Matfen, was born at her Father's seat, Bradley Hall, Ryton, in the County of Durham, and was baptized at Ryton on the 1st December, 1685.

Her Father inherited considerable estates in Durham and Northumberland, from his Father Sir Francis Anderson, Knight of Bradley Hall, and of Jesmond and Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland (who married the daughter and heiress of John Dent, Esq.) a loyal Cavalier, who was member of Parliament for Newcastle in 1660 and 1678, and was fined in the sum of £1,200, by the House of Commons in July, 1647, then called Francis Anderson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Esquire. His offence was that he was in arms against the Parliament: he in November, 1645.

The family had been seated at Newcastle for many generations, and their pedigree and history are set out in Surtees' History of Durham.

The Father of Dorcas Anderson died whilst she was an infant, and her mother when she was under 12 years of age. Her Aunt was wife of Sir Ralph Carr, and her Uncles were Roger Anderson, Esq., of Bradley Hall, and Charles Matfen, Esq., of Newcastle, under the care of this last it is presumed she was placed with her sisters and brother, as her Uncle Charles administered in 1697 to the estate of her mother on behalf of all the children. Miss Dorcas Anderson's only brother, Francis, died immediately after he had attained the age of 21 years, so that either inheritance or under settlements or Wills, she

became entitled as soon as she was of age equally with her three sisters to the Anderson Estates, which were situated at Winlaton, Bradley, and Crawcrook, in the parish of Ryton, and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Her Uncle Charles Matfen, by his will dated 21 September, 1704, devised to her by her maiden names of Dorcas Anderson, one equal fourth with her 3 sisters of his freehold Estates in Newcastle and elsewhere, after the death of her brother Francis Anderson, which took place in that or the succeeding year. Her marriage took place between the 24th of September, 1704, and the 9th October 1705, she being under 20 years of age.

Her children as already stated were born in the years 1706, 1709, 1710, 1713, and 1716. In 1723, her Uncle Roger Anderson, Esq., of Bradley, died, and by his will "did give and bequeath unto his niece Dorcas Grimaldy, wife of Alexander Grimaldy, the sum of Five Shillings," with a similar legacy to another niece, so that it is probable the sale of their shares of the Bradley Estates by these two nieces, had induced the Uncle to disinherit them, as he left all his Estates to their sister, "his *loving* niece, Jane, wife of John Simpson," whose descendant Lord Ravensworth, it is believed now enjoys them. Dorcas Grimaldi is believed to have died prior to 1747 (and to have been buried in some Cemetry at or near London Wall.

The Arms of Anderson ( ) and of Dent (argent on a bend azure, 3 lozenges ermine) may be quartered by her Descendants.

Alexander Grimaldi, Marquess Grimaldi.

eldest surviving son of Alexander Maria Grimaldi, and Dorcas Anderson his wife, was born on the 2nd or 5th of November, in the year 1714, and baptized in the Parish Church of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, in the same month. He was educated in a Monastery at Bruges in Flanders, in the Roman Catholic Religion, but after his father's death in 1732, his mother persuaded him to renounce Romanism for Protestantism, in which latter faith he continued throughout his life

On his father's death he was aged 17 years and 6 months, and it was probably soon afterwards that he studied Drawing and Painting under Worlidge. In 1736, he is presumed to have entered on his profession as a Painter in Water Colours, since a Water Colour painting on Ivory of a view of the Great Canal of Venice, not unskilfully painted, with the date is preserved by the family. In 1727, at the age of 23 years he married Miss Mary Barton, of Gloucester, by whom he had 2 sons and 3 daughters.

In 1744 his Wife died.

In 1745, March 12th, he married his second wife, Miss Esther Barton, by whom he had 4 sons and 6 daughters, of which sons, one alone (William) married.

In 1751, his son William was born.

In 1761, his portrait was inserted in Worlidge's print of the Oxford Installation.

In 1763, his infant son George died, when he purchased the family grave in Bunhill fields.

In 1774. his second wife died.

In 1777, he visited Paris, in company with his son William, who remained there for several years.

In 1786, his cousin John Simpson, Esq., of Bradley Hall, died and left him an annuity for his life, and having another anuity from a Society, he about this time, relinquished his profession.

In 1793, he took lodgings at the Swan Hotel, Hungerford Stairs, where he resided during the remainder of his life.

In 1800 (March 31) he died at his lodgings aged 85 years and 4 months; he was buried in his family grave, Bunhill Fields.

He was proud and mortified at his position in life, and never conversed about his family.

ESTHER BARTON,

The daughter of Mr. John Barton, of Littleworth, near Gloucester, and of Ann his wife, was born in the year 1723, and baptized in the parish church of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, on the 17th of November in that same year.

On the 12th March, 1745-6, at the age of 22 years, she was married to Alexander Grimaldi at the Fleet, in the City of London.

There were ten children of this marriage 4 sons and 6 daughters.

She was accomplished in drawing, and one of her works, representing our Saviour on the Cross, with her Autograph is in the possession of the family.

She died on December 18th, 1774, aged 51 years, and was buried in Bunhill Fields burial ground. She was a very pious character, and her friend the Reverend John Wesley, performed the funeral service, making the following entry in his Journal.

"Sunday, 25th December, 1774. I buried the body of Esther Grimaldi, who died in the full triumph of Faith. A mother in Israel hast thou been, and thy Works shall praise thee in the Gates."

The Rev. Dr. Barton, Dean of Bocking, in Essex, who died in was her cousin, and so far as known, the last of the family.

WILLIAM GRIMALDI, Marquess Grimaldi.

Son of Alexander and Esther Grimaldi, was born in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, on the 26th August, 1751, and baptized in the Parish Church on the 22nd September following.

In 1764, at the age of 13 years he quitted his father's home to reside with, and study Drawing and Painting under his Uncle Worlidge, the Artist, then in great repute and residing in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

In 1771, having passed seven years in study (which would have proved more beneficial had not his Uncle Worlidge died in 1766) he commenced his pursuits as a Portrait Painter in Water Colors, in Miniature, which he continued for upwards of half a century, arriving to the highest eminence in his art, occasionally painting portraits both in oil and enamel.

In 1777, he accompanied his father to Paris, and was so much pleased with his visit that he remained in that capital for six years.

In 1783, he quitted Paris in order to marry Miss Frances Barker; the ceremony took place in Maidstone Church, Kent, on the 13th November, 1783. In 1783, he returned to Paris in December, *with his bride, and* resided there until December, 1784.

In 1785, (April 15) his daughter Louisa Frances was born at Maidstone, and in June following he took up his residence at No. 12, Parliament Street, Westminster, where his eldest son William was born on the 8th December, 1786.

At Christmas 1787, he removed to No. 7, King Street, St. James Square, where his sons Stacey and Henry were born in 1790 and 1792.

In 1789, he visited France and the Netherlands, with Flint Stacey, Esq., and wrote a Journal of his Tour still existing.

In 1790, he was appointed Miniature Painter to the Duke of York, and in 1791, Enamel Painter to the Duchess.

In 1795, he removed to No. 2, Albemarle Street, St. James', having purchased the freehold of that house.

In 1800, he was introduced to the King at a private audience at Buckingham Palace, and by the King introduced to the Queen and Princesses. The King and Queen conversed with him as to his family.

In 1804, he was appointed Enamel Painter to the Prince Regent, afterwards George the Fourth.

In 1806, his son Henry, a youth of great beauty and promise died, aged 15.

In 1809, his daughter married Mr. afterwards the Rev. John Edmeads.

In 1812, he removed to 16, Judd Street, Brunswick Square.

In 1813, June 8, his much beloved wife died, at his then residence, 16, Judd Street, Brunswick Square, aged 63, and was buried in Bunhill Fields burial ground.

In 1825, he removed to 76, Upper Ebury Street, Chelsea, where he departed this life, after a few days' illness, aged 78 years and 9 months, on the 27th May, 1830, and was buried in the family grave, Bunhill Fields.

Several prints have been engraved after his portraits.

Frances Barker,

Daughter of Lewis Barker, Esq., of Rochester, who died in 1758 and of Frances Willis, his wife, was born at St. Margaret's Bank, Rochester, Dec. 14, 1749. Her Grandfather, Randolph Barker, who died in 1732, was an Officer in the Royal Navy. His Commission as Lieutenant is dated 14th March, 1708, but no subsequent commissions have been discovered. She was married at Maidstone Church, in Kent, from the house of her friend Flint Stacey, Esq., to William Grimaldi, Esq., on the 13th November, 1783. Her fortune, including a small freehold farm, Meopham, in Kent, was about £2,000. She became the only surviving child of her father, and was co-heiress with her Aunt Mary, the wife of Sir Alexander Stirling, Bart., of Glovat, near Stirling, Scotland, of the family of Willis of Strood, near Rochester. She died at No. 16, Judd Street, Brunswick Square, on the 8th June, 1813, aged 63 years, and was buried in the family grave in Bunhill Fields.

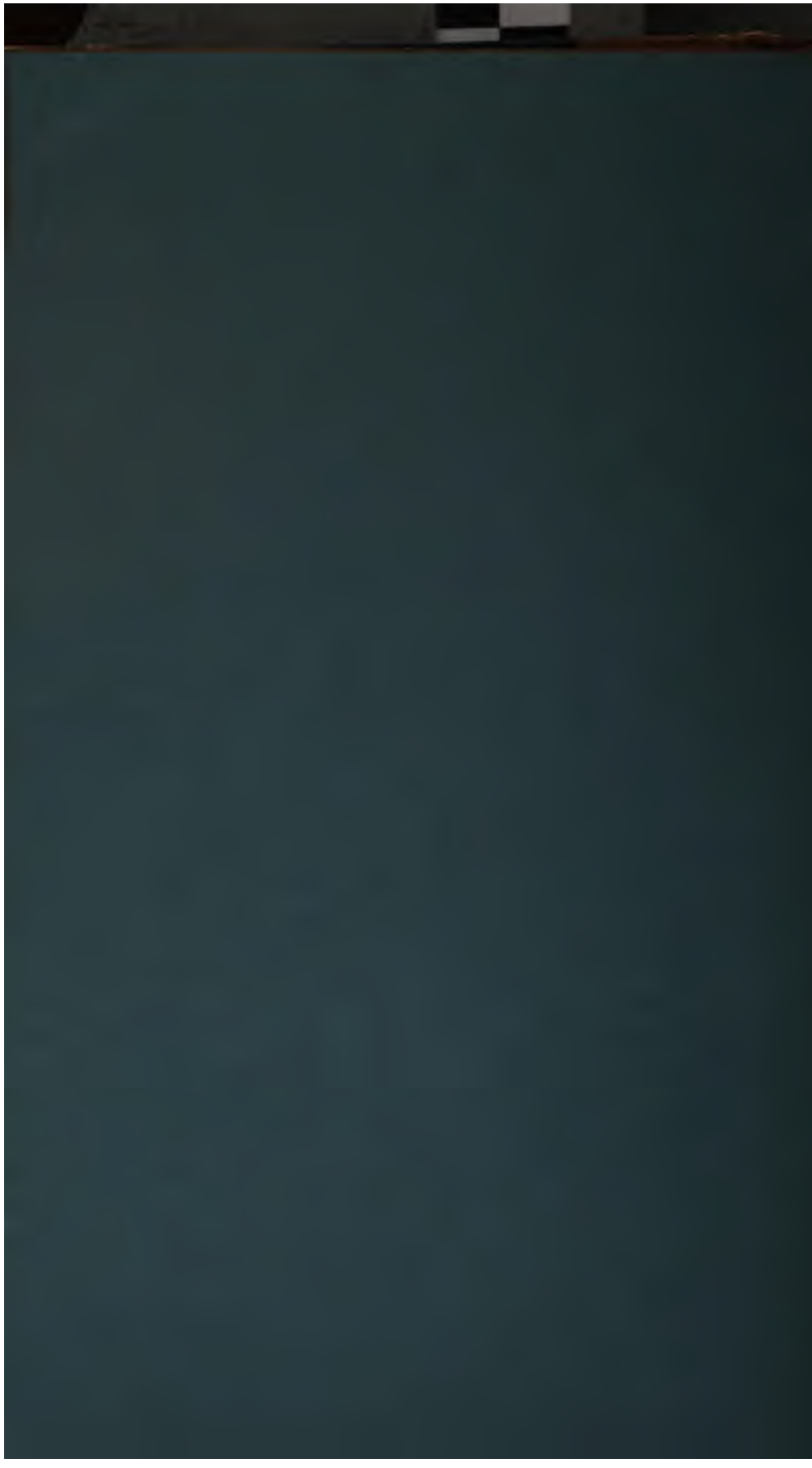
The Family of Garibaldi.

The first who used this name, so far as is shewn by history, was Garibald, Duke of Bavaria, in the year 584, his ancestors having abandoned the title of King of Bavaria, because it displeased the Franconians. From him descended Garibaldus, son of Grimaldus, King of Lombardy, in 673. Names were not then hereditary, and some generations elapsed before it was again adopted. The Lombardy kingdom was overthrown in 774, by Charlemagne, and the descendants of these Lombard Kings became petty sovereigns, princes, and nobles, in the Lombard States.

The family of Garibaldi is early found to be amongst the nobles of Genoa, and at the institution of the Golden Book, in 1528, its members were recorded as of the ancient nobility, together with the members of the family of the great liberator of his country at that day—Andrew Doria.

From that period till 1751, the successive generations of the Garibaldi family were regularly recorded in that illustrious volume of nobility; and the last name but one is Joseph Garibaldi, born in 1792, probably the ancestor of the dictator, whose name is Joseph. In 1685 Jeannetia Garibaldi was one of the four senators who accompanied the Doge of Genoa to Paris, after the bombardment of Genoa by Louis XIV., to express their regret at having displeased that King.

[*The Standard*, London, 1860, September 29.]



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